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THE

London Tradesman.

BEING AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

All the TRADES, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, both Liberal and Mechanic, now practised in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*.

Calculated for the

Instruction of YOUTH in their Choice of BUSINESS.

CONTAINING,

I. Advice to Parents, how to study and improve the Natural Genius of their Children, before they bind them Apprentice.

II. An Historical Account of all the several Arts and Professions in this great Metropolis.

III. The particular Genius and Qualifications necessary to make a Figure in the several Branches, viz: the Degree of Strength and Age, the Measure of Knowledge and Learning necessary to qualify them to enter as an Apprentice, and the Temper and Disposition of Mind that is likely to succeed in each particular Trade.

IV. The Wages of a Journeyman, and the Profits of a Master in each Profession.

V. The Company and Corporations, and General Laws of the several Societies into which Tradesmen are divided in the City of LONDON.

VI. Advice to the young Apprentice how to behave during his Apprenticeship; Rules to be observed in acquiring the perfect Knowledge of his Business, and obtaining and preserving the Good-Will of his Master, and laying the Foundation of a comfortable Settlement when out of his Time.

Lastly, Directions how to avoid the many Temptations to which Youth are liable in this great City.

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The THIRD EDITION.

By R. CAMPBELL, *Esq*;

LONDON:

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TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE

LORD-MAYOR

AND

COURT OF ALDERMEN

Of the City of LONDON.

My LORD, *and* GENTLEMEN,

THE following Sheets being deſigned for the Information of ſuch as are entruſted with the Care and Settlement of Youth, in a Point of the utmoſt Importance to Society in general, and the City of *London* in particular, I take the Liberty to place them under Your Protection, as being (in Your Capacity of Magiſtrates) the moſt intereſted in the Subjects treated of, and the propereſt Judges how far I have executed the Deſign with Judgment.

I AM ſenſible that amidſt ſuch an infinite Variety of Matter, there muſt a Number

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of Errors occur; for which I hope I may plead some Excuse, considering that the Plan is entirely new, and very few Helps to be met with in many Cases I have been obliged to treat of; but though I may be mistaken in some Circumstances relating to particular Trades, yet I hope the general Principles I have laid down are sufficient to answer the End proposed, *viz.* to afford such Helps to the Guardians and Parents of Youth as might enable them, from a general Knowledge of the Trades of *London*, and the particular Genius of their Child, to chuse an Employment suitable to his Strength and Judgment, and their own Circumstances. If I have succeeded so far as to contribute any thing to so good a Design, I shall think my Time in composing these Sheets well employed; and flatter myself to have, in that Case, the Approbation of Your LORDSHIP and the Honourable the COURT OF ALDERMEN; which is the highest Ambition of,

My LORD, *and* GENTLEMEN,

Your Most Humble

And Obedient Servant,

London,
Sept. 28.
1747.

R. CAMPBELL.

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INTRODUCTION.

CHAP. I.

Advice to Parents in what manner to diſcover and improve the Natural Genius of their Children, before they put them out Apprentices to any particular Trade, Myſtery, or Profeſſion.

The Importance of a conſcientious Diſcharge of our Duty in this Article.

IF we were to conſider, with proper Attention, how much the Intereſt of Society in general, the Peace, Happineſs, and Satisfaction of particular Families, and the Welfare of Individuals, depend upon our Conduct in the Education of Youth, we ſhould ſee Parents, and all other Perſons to whoſe Care Youth are entruſted, make greater Conſcience of the Diſcharge of that important Duty than they commonly do. It muſt be lamented, that Parents, for the moſt part, are guided in the Management of their Offspring by a Set of Notions, in no meaſure conducive to promote the great Ends of Life, the Happineſs of Society, or the Proſperity of thoſe to whom they

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have given a wretched Being: Pride, Avarice, or Whim are the chief Counſellors of moſt Fathers, when they are deliberating the moſt ſerious Concern in Life, the Settlement of their Children in the World.

The common Foibles of Parents. The Genius, the Natural Talent, or ſo much as the Conſtitution of Youth are ſeldom or never conſulted; but a Trade is pick'd out for him by the ſame Means that a Name was given him at Baptiſm, not that he has an Inclination to that particular Profeſſion more than any other, or has diſcover'd any Genius or Abilities that prognoſticate his making any Proficiency in this choſen Trade, but merely becauſe it adminiſters to the Pride, is ſubſervient to ſome covetous Notion, or gratifies the Caprice of his fond Mother or doating Father: For theſe Reaſons (and generally ſpeaking no better) the Child is bound, that is, chain'd to a Trade, to which Nature never deſign'd him, and for which he has no one neceſſary Qualification; the Youth lingers out a tedious ſeven Years Slavery, in one continued Series of Uneaſineſs and Diſcontent; the more he advances in Years, the more ſenſible he becomes of his Miſery; and all the Knowledge he has acquir'd, when he comes out of his Time, amounts only to this, that he has been for ſo long perverting the Order of Nature, endeavouring to learn what it is impoſſible he ſhould comprehend, and that he has ſerv'd ſeven Years to become in the end an experienced Bungler.

The unhappy Conſequences to the Children.

Its Effects upon the Publick. It is owing to this Folly, this prevailing Foible of Parents, that almoſt all Men ſeem in Maſquerade; they are acting Parts upon the Stage of Life, which have no Connection with their real natural Characters: It is that which furniſhes the Pulpit with Coblers inſtead of Divines, makes Mechanics Poets, and Poets Mechanics, fills our Se-

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ſtates with Fox-hunters and Plough-men, our Army with *Petit Maitres*, and our Navy with ſpruce Mercers, when perhaps the *Royal-Exchange*, *Smithfield*, and *Horn-Fair* abound with Statesmen, good Generals, and honeſt Admirals. Thus Nature is inverted in every Corner of this Metropolis, and moſt Men act a Part on the Stage of Life in a Character which Nature had no Hand in forming. It is the Creature of Choice, of Whim, or the Reſult of our Mother's natural Longing: It is ſhe has marked us with ſome preternatural Fancy of her own, and rooted in us a Habit for Life, that muſt render us not only ridiculous but miſerable.

Pride the firſt Source of this Evil.

I have fix'd upon Pride, as the firſt as well as the moſt general Source of this predominant Evil; Pride and Ambition were the primary Vices that took poſſeſſion of the Breaſts of our firſt Parents, and contain'd in them the Roots and Seeds of all other Evils. Without Pride, Mankind had ſtill been happy, had enjoy'd Felicity without Bounds, and Life without End: But ſince that Fiend obtain'd an Empire in the Heart, Human Nature has degenerated; Evils have multiplied faſter than the Species, and the ſmall Number of the Days of Man are only diſtinguiſh'd from one another by the conſtant Succeſſion of Woe and Miſery. The Evils that flow from the Depravity of our Natures are many and various; our conſtitutional Misfortunes are numerous; yet thoſe which attend us by our own Folly, or that of thoſe who have the Care of conducting us into Life, are more in Number than all the reſt; and the greateſt, if not all of them, are owing to the Pride or Folly of Parents in the Article of their Children's Education.

But in order to trace this Misfortune to its Source, let us examine the Proceſs of its acting on the Mind; ſince the Diſeaſe being once diſco-

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ver'd, we may hope with greater Succeſs to apply a Remedy. The leſſer Gentry, or more ſubſtantial Tradeſmen, think it a Diſhonour to put their Children to any Branch of Buſineſs, that is not term'd a genteel Trade, or that has not ſomething in it ſuitable to their Notions of Grandeur: They never ſtudy whether their Child has the Qualifications neceſſary for this genteel Buſineſs; but are reſolv'd to cram a Trade down his Throat, where he muſt ſtarve in a gentleman-like Manner.

An Affection to a genteel Trade the firſt Fruits of Parental Pride.

This Species of Pride runs through all Ranks of Life, affects the Mechanic as well as Gentleman, and renders their Offspring equally miſerable: The meaneſt Tradeſman has a Notion of this genteel Diſtinction, and affects to raiſe his Family out of its original Obſcurity, by fixing his Children ſome Degrees higher than the vulgar Occupation in which he liv'd himſelf. This Ambition of working ourſelves out of the Droſs of Mankind, under proper Reſtrictions, is truly laudable; but when all other wiſe Conſiderations are oblig'd to ſubmit to this Pride of Spirit, this Itch of being great, it is then productive of the moſt miſchievous Conſequences; and inſtead of raiſing our Children a Degree higher in the World, as Parents fondly deſign, it often ſinks them lower than the moſt ſordid Profeſſion, loads them with Trouble and Poverty, and entails an endleſs Train of Miſeries upon their Poſterity.

The Conſequences of this Species of Pride, illuſtrated in the Story of Prudimia *and her Children.*

PRUDIMIA was Daughter of a wealthy Merchant in this City, and married an eminent Woollen-Draper; who in a ſhort time acquir'd a ſufficient Sum to purchaſe an Eſtate in the Country. Shopkeeping was now become burthenſome to the Lady, who never left off teaſing the honeſt Citizen till ſhe prevail'd on him to quit his Cloths and his Counter, and the odious ungen-

teel

teel Name of a Tradeſman, for the more modiſh Appellation of a 'Squire or Country Juſtice; for which laſt he was as little qualified by natural or acquir'd Parts as to command an Army, or preſide in a Senate: But the good Man muſt ſubmit to be ridiculous to pleaſe his Wife, and thought it happy, that ſhe had not choſen for him a Part in a more exalted or more conſpicuous Farce. Had the Lady's Pride, of diſtinguiſhing her Family out of their original Obſcurity, confin'd itſelf to the Perſon of her Spouſe, her Vanity had been tolerable, and her Folly might have eſcap'd our Notice; but it did not ſtop here; her Huſband was already in Maſquerade, and her Children being her next Care, they are to be thruſt into improper Scenes of Life purely to gratify the Mother's Vanity.

The Manner of educating her three Sons.

She was Mother of three Sons, and theſe none of the moſt hopeful; but they were her own Offſpring, and conſequently ſhe could diſcern no Failings, no Want of Genius, or natural Imperfections of Mind or Body: She had made them all ſerve an Apprentiſhip to the Dead Languages, and by the Help of a ſevere Tutor, and Birchen-Rod, had ſtuff'd their Heads full of Heatheniſh *Greek* and *Latin*, without the leaſt Tincture of Knowledge in any thing more than mere Sound and the dead Letter. The eldeſt of the three was now about Eighteen, when this fond Mother bethought herſelf, that it was Time to fix their Studies to what would be a Settlement for them in the World. It never enter'd her Head to conſult what young Maſters were fit for; they muſt be brought up to a Buſineſs ſuitable to the Dignity of the 'Squire's Sons, ſomething that would gratify her Pride, no matter how they were qualified. This weighty Affair was not half ſo

The Choice of Buſineſs for them.

long a deliberating upon, as the Choice of a new Mantua would have been. The Eldeſt ſhe reſolv'd to dedicate to the Church; whereof ſhe expected ſoon to ſee him a Myter'd Member, as her Mother's Couſin was a Biſhop. An Argument of much the ſame Weight determin'd her to procure the King's Letter for her ſecond Son, to go as Midſhipman aboard a Man of War. The third was deſtin'd for the Law, and bound Clerk to an Attorney. Thus were her three Sons diſpos'd of; and the Mother, in her own Imagination, fancied each of them already the greateſt Men in their Way: But how ſhort-ſighted is human Forethought! She liv'd to ſee the Folly of her Choice; to be convinced, that her Pride had ruin'd her Children, and that in ſeeking to eſtabliſh their Grandeur, ſhe had made Shipwreck of their Peace, Reputation, and Happineſs.

The Fate of the Clergyman.

The Would-be Parſon is ſoon admitted into Orders, though a mere Dunce, into whoſe Head it was impoſſible to drive the leaſt Portion of Knowledge; but though his Intellects were bad, and his Head weak, yet his Paſſions and Appetites were ſtrong and ungovernable; he was ſullen and ſurly in his Diſpoſition, quarrelſome in his Temper, obſtinate in his Opinion, a Slave to Women and Wine, and regardleſs of all kind of Decency, either as a Gentleman or a Clergyman. He got by his Father's Intereſt a ſmall Living, at which he never reſided: Which, conſidering the Immorality of his Converſation, was no Loſs to his Pariſhoners. Upon his Father's Death he ſpent in Riot and Luxury the new-bought Eſtate; and, in a few Years became an Inhabitant of the *Fleet*, where he earn'd a wretched Subſiſtance by proſtituting, in a moſt ſcandalous Manner, the ſacred Inſtitution of Marriage.

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This was the End of the Parſon. The Would-be Admiral had ſcarce a better Fate: He was of a weakly Conſtitution and of a ſedentary Diſpoſition; naturally a Lover of Books, though he had no great Genius for abſtracted Science; but an utter Enemy to Action, Noiſe, and Gunpowder: He was naturally timorous, was frighten'd at his own Shadow, and could not hear the Report of a Piſtol without a Palpitation of the Heart. With this Diſpoſition he was put on board the Fleet and recommended to the Care of *C———n*, ſince Vice-Admiral of the B—e. As his Diſpoſition was mild and naturally obliging, the Times peaceable, and Powder us'd in our Fleet only upon Feſtival Days, the young Gentleman became a Favourite of the Captain's, and his Want of Courage remain'd an entire Secret. Sometimes on Board, but for the moſt part on Shore with the Captain, he paſs'd the ſix Years ordain'd by the Rules of the Navy for qualifying a Perſon for a Commiſſion; which he ſoon obtain'd, by the Intereſt of the Captain, now promoted to a Flag. He had not been a Lieutenant above a Year or two, when a Ship was procur'd for him by the ſame Intereſt. Hitherto the Times had been peaceable, but a War breaking out between us and *Spain*, our young Captain found himſelf quite out of his Depth; and his Want of Courage as well as Experience in his new Command, render'd him the univerſal Ridicule of the Fleet: It was his Lot to be in an Engagement under Admiral *Bembo*, and was one of the four Captains who were ſhot for Cowardice and Treachery. *The Fate of the Sailor.*

This was the End of our ſeafaring Son. Let us ſee what became of the Attorney: He was a Youth as void of Genius as his Perſon was clumſy; naturally honeſt and good-natur'd, and did not want for Application, if his Talents, ſuch as he was poſ- *The Fate of the Attorney.*

feſs'd of, had been properly employ'd; but the Diſtinctions in Law puzzled his Brain, and the many low Arts and Chicanery us'd in the Profeſſion ſhock'd his Honeſty. For the firſt Year of his Time he was the Jeſt of his Fellow Clerks; his awkward Simplicity prov'd an inexhauſtible Fund for their Mirth and Railery: Their Behaviour gave him the firſt Diſtaſte to the Buſineſs, and as he grew up in Years he diſcover'd his own Inability, as well as the little Share of Honeſty that is to be met with amongſt the moſt eminent Profeſſors, all which wrought up his conceiv'd Diſlike to an utter Averſion, and at laſt determin'd him to leave it at any rate. His Friends were not proper to be conſulted on the Occaſion, and his own Prudence could ſuggeſt no better Way of getting rid of his preſent Uneaſineſs, than that of entering into the Army: This Thought no ſooner occur'd, than it was put in execution; he enter'd himſelf a Volunteer in a Marching Regiment, which was juſt embarking for Flanders in the laſt War, and found his Death and a Grave amongſt many brave Men at the Siege of *Namur*, which was undertaken the firſt Summer after he went over.

This Narative applied.

The fatal Cataſtrophe of theſe three young Men, can be attributed to nothing elſe but the Miſapplication of their Talents, by the ſilly Pride of the Mother: Had ſhe conſulted their ſeveral Genius's, and adapted their Profeſſions to their different Talents, the Memory of the Father might ſtill have exiſted, ſhe herſelf might have ſeen a ſecond and third Generation enjoying Happineſs from her Prudence, as well as looking up to her as the Source and Fountain of their Being; but, on the contrary, by yielding to the Dictates of her Pride and Fancy, ſhe only lived to ſee the Fullneſs of the Miſery of her Offspring; and

went

went down to the Grave more loaded with the Conſciouſneſs of being the Inſtrument of the Ruin of her Houſe than with old Age.

Had the Attorney been brought up a Country Farmer, or a grave plodding Shopkeeper, he might have made a Figure upon *Ludgate Hill*, or *Cheapſide*; and perhaps honour'd the 'Squire's Family with a Golden Chain or Magiſterial Purple: Something like this, Nature deſign'd him for, and furniſh'd him with Parts capable of nothing more ſublime: Had Nature been left to itſelf, the Youth would have ſtumbled upon the Road with very little Help; but when we attempt to pervert her Ways, inſtead of obſerving her Laws and Dictates, we can expect nothing but monſtrous Productions from Art combating with Reaſon and Common Senſe.

Had the Youth ſent to Sea been made a Parſon, his Want of Courage had neither been fatal to himſelf nor dangerous to the Commonwealth; and had the Parſon been made a Soldier or a Sailor, the Irregularity of his Paſſions, or the Dullneſs of his Parts had not been ſo conſpicuous.

Fondneſs and Partiality another Source of this fatal Error.

This is but one Inſtance among many, of the dreadful Effects of Pride, the firſt and grand Temptation to overlook the Natural Genius of thoſe who are entruſted to our Care: There are many other Motives to this Error; a partial doating Fondneſs for our Iſſue is one of thoſe Rocks which few Parents can ſteer clear of. We are apt to be deceiv'd in the Parts and Qualifications of thoſe to whom we have given Being; we fancy in them all that we could wiſh they were poſſeſs'd of; and Self-Love makes us view their Faults, Failings, and Foibles through the ſame deceitful Glaſſes with which we diſcern our own. It is painful to us to enter into a ſtrict Scrutiny of their Abilities, leſt we ſhould be oblig'd to find

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and acknowledge ſome Imperfections which we have flatter'd ourſelves they were free from: Such a Diſcovery would alarm our Pride, and mortify our Self-Love; therefore we carefully avoid the Search, and draw in our own Minds ſuch a Picture of our Children's Capacity as Vanity or Self-Flattery ſuggeſts, without giving ourſelves the Trouble to examine, if there is any Truth in our Imaginations, or if any of thoſe Qualifications really exiſt in the Child or not. When we proceed on ſuch falſe Premiſes, is there any Wonder that the Conſequences we draw from them ſhould be erroneous? Or that the Superſtructure, built upon ſuch a deceitful Bottom, ſhould end in Ruin and Deſolation? It is impoſſible it ſhould be otherwiſe, unleſs Parents diveſt themſelves of this particular Prejudice, and Mothers examine the Faults and Failings of their darling Son, with the ſame ſtrict Severity they uſe towards the Reputations of their abſent Neighbours.

Want of Judgment in the Parents another Cauſe of Error.

Another Cauſe of the Misfortune of Youth in this grand Concern of Life, may be Want of Capacity, and due Conſideration of thoſe who have the Direction of them: The Parents may be free from Pride, free from Partiality in favour of their Son, but may not be capable of diſtinguiſhing his proper Qualifications, or how to apply them when diſcover'd. This is but too often the Caſe with Parents of low Rank, and ſometimes with thoſe of a more exalted Station: This is their Misfortune and not their Fault; they are only blame-worthy in relying upon their own Judgment in a Matter of ſo great Importance to the Peace and Happineſs of their Offſpring: They ought, in that Caſe, to conſult the moſt Judicious of their Friends and Acquaintance, and take ſome Time before they come to a Reſolution in ſo weighty an Affair. A Parent who acts to the

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beſt of his own Judgment, and follows the beſt Advice he can procure, diſcharges his Duty, let the Conſequence be what it will; but if he neglects any Opportunity in his Power of informing his Judgment with relation to his Capacity, he ſtands accountable for the Conſequences; and muſt charge himſelf as acceſſary to all the future Miſery which a Miſtake of this Sort brings along with it.

Avarice another Source of this Error.

Avarice is another Source of this Error. The Parent perhaps may have an Opportunity of binding his Son to ſome one certain Trade with little Money: If he is covetous, he greedily ſnatches the Offer, without conſulting either the Youth's Capacity or Inclination to that particular Buſineſs; who is ſold, for the Lucre of ſaving this Money, for ſeven Years to a Trade which he can never learn. This is a mean low Motive. What ſignifies a trifling Sum, when compared with the future Felicity of a Child; it is baſe and ſordid to barter their future Happineſs for ſome preſent Savings, and is the Height of Cruelty to entail Miſery upon them and their Poſterity to gratify ſo diabolical a Diſpoſition.

Theſe are ſome of the Sources and Motives of this fatal Error of Parents with regard to their Children: An Error productive of the greateſt Miſchiefs to Society and particular Perſons. The Caſe of PRUDIMIA's Children is a lively Example of the dreadful Effects of this Folly. But tho' every Neglect of adapting a Profeſſion to a Child's Genius, may not prove ſo tragical as to that unhappy Family, yet ſome Degree of Miſchief is its conſtant Attendant: If the Youth is not totally ruined and deprived of Happineſs, yet it mixes a great Allay in the little Satisfaction he reaps from his Induſtry and painful Application: The Knowledge he acquires in that Buſineſs, to which

Parents

Parents and not Nature has bound him, is obtain'd by mere Dint of Labour and close Application, which not one Boy in ten is capable of giving. How little Proficiency must he then make in his Seven Years Service? How dreadful must the Time appear when to come? And what a Blank is it in Life when past? It is morally impossible that a Youth can attain to any Degree of Perfection in that Branch of Business to which his Genius has not a natural Bent, to which his Mind has not conceived an Affection, and to which his natural Talents are not adapted. Some incoherent general Rules, some low Notions may be hammered into his Brain, and he may go on in a formal mechanic beaten Tract like a blind Horse in a Mill, but he is a Stranger to any thing that requires Ingenuity or Contrivance in his Business; he works by Memory and not by Judgment, is at best but a laborious Bungler, a mere Drudge, and has as little Pleasure in what he does, as there are Signs of a Workman's Hand in his Performance.

Suppose there are some few, who, notwithstanding a rooted Aversion and Want of Genius to a certain Trade, have turned out good Workmen in that very Profession: Some such Instances may be given; but not half so many as are necessary to justify an indiscriminate Choice of Business for Youth. There are some Genius's so happy as to have an universal Turn; to be capable of any thing to which they apply: In these the Loss of not consulting the Youth's Talents is not so conspicuous, nor of such bad Consequence; but there is this to be observed, that some of these Jacks of all Trades, or Jacks capable of all Trades, have so much Mercury in their Disposition, that they seldom settle to one Thing long, but run from Branch to Branch till they have just satisfied their Curiosity, and at last turn out but indifferent

Proficients

Proficients in any. There is a ſecond Sort of theſe univerſal Capacities that may be fixed to ſome one Study; though it is morally impoſſible but their Minds muſt have ſome Bent one Way more than another. If that Branch is choſen to which they ſeem to have the moſt liking, though they might become good Workmen in almoſt any other, yet they can only excel in this; and ſure that in which it is moſt probable they will excel, is to be preferred to every other Conſideration.

Youth who diſcover an univerſal Genius ought to be put to Branches that have moſt Variety.

As to the firſt Sort, thoſe who ſeem like Bees willing to range from Flower to Flower, it is poſſible to fix their Attention, in ſome meaſure, to ſome particular Study, only by chuſing ſuch a Branch of Buſineſs as has moſt Variety in it. There are ſome Trades ſo extenſive, that they can employ the moſt univerſal Genius, find Matter to gratify the moſt boundleſs Curioſity, and ſettle the moſt wandering Spirit; ſuch Branches are only fit for ſuch general Talents: Your heavy plodding Workman is loſt in the Labyrinth of their various Parts, as his Mind can only take in one Object at a time, he can never arrive at Perfection. In like Manner, the Mercurial Workman, who is pleaſed and delighted with Variety, and can regularly conceive the juſt Dependance that every ſeparate Branch has upon the Whole, grows ſtupid when confined to one Study; he is cloyed with the dull Repetition, and his Mind and Fancy ſickens for want of his loved Variety. In this Manner has Nature ordered a Difference in our Tempers, Diſpoſitions, and Talents, that are as diſtinguiſhable as the Features of our Faces; wiſely deſigning, that this Difference in Men and Tempers ſhould conſtitute that Beauty and Harmony in Society which chiefly promotes our Happineſs. Let us but claſs ourſelves in the Order Nature has ſeverally allotted us, and we ſhall find

find this Machine of the Univerſe will move uniformly without Rubbs; and every Individual, in his Sphere, act a real and natural Character: Whereas at preſent we behave like Children at Play; every man acts the Part of his Neighbour, and neglects his own.

The Method of avoiding theſe Miſtakes.

I have briefly taken a Survey of the Source of this fatal and general Error in the placing Youth out to Buſineſs for which they are not qualified by Nature; it remains now that I point out the beſt Method of avoiding theſe Miſtakes, in a few Rules addreſſed to ſuch who are not too wiſe to learn, and are deſirous of making a Conſcience of their Duty to ſuch Youth as are under their Direction and Management, in the important Article of their Settlement in the World.

To weigh the Importance of the Truſt.

In the firſt Place, it is the Duty of every ſuch Perſon to weigh within themſelves the Importance of the Truſt; that they are not only obliged, out of Duty to their Children, to chuſe for them ſuch Trades as they are moſt likely to proſper in; but that the Public, the Society in general, are deeply concerned in the Wiſdom of their Choice. The Strength of the Commonwealth does not ſo much conſiſt in rhe Number of its Subjects, as in the Number of People properly employed. Millions of Souls bred up in Idleneſs, or which is much the ſame Thing, Millions employed in Occupations for which Nature has not fitted them with proper Talents, inſtead of being an Advantage or Strength to the Society under which they live, are truly burthenſome, generally become Beggars, and live upon the Labour and Induſtry of the more judiciouſly employed Part of the Inhabitants. The bungling clumſy Workman, as he is generally a Perſon whoſe Talents are miſapplied, brings Diſreſpect upon the Fabric or Manufacture

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ture in which he is engaged, ruins the general Sale at Foreign Markets, and gives our Rivals in Trade an Opportunity of being preferred by our National Cuſtomers.

To conſider that miſ-applied Talents produces Beggars and Bunglers.

Secondly, Parents ſhould conſider, that if their Children have not a Talent for that Branch of Buſineſs for which they (the Parents) have a particular Liking, yet they may have a Genius ſuited to ſome other, wherein they might become eminent; whereas in that they would chuſe for them (if their Mind is not naturally turned to it) they can expect to be but Bunglers, muſt rank with the loweſt of that Claſs, and earn a Subſiſtance with greater Difficulty and leſs Certainty than in that for which Nature has endowed them with ſuitable Qualifications.

To diveſt themſelves of prejudices.

Thirdly, They ought to diveſt themſelves of all paternal Partiality, of all affectionate Prejudices in their Favour, in order to be capable of making an Eſtimate of their real Abilities: They ſhould conſider, that Providence has not allotted the ſame Gifts to all, nor in the ſame Degree; and that it is no juſt Reflection upon them that their Children are not all endowed with the Qualifications of Stateſmen and Philoſophers: They are only accountable for the Application of ſuch Talents as they have; and, by perverting thoſe, attempt arrogantly to change the Order of Nature, and counter-act the wiſe Determinations of Providence.

To begin early to obſerve the Child's Genius.

Fourthly, When they have maturely weighed theſe Conſiderations, they are early to ſet themſelves to diſcover the Child's Genius and Temper. They are not to leave this important Taſk till the Inſtant they are about to bind him Apprentice; it requires Time and Deliberation, a diligent and laborious Search, and the Obſervations of ſome Years. We ſhould watch the firſt Dawnings of Reaſon,

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Reaſon, and mark the Growth and Progreſs of the Underſtanding; obſerve its early Affections and Antipathies, diſcoverable even it its childiſh Joys: In theſe often may be traced the latent Seeds of its future Trade, and the natural Bent of the Mind to ſome Branch of Buſineſs, while it can hardly liſp its Wants. It is a general Remark, that moſt Men who have made any conſiderable Figure in the World, have in their earlieſt Infancy diſcovered ſtrong Marks of that particular Study in which they have afterward been eminent. Their childiſh Amuſements, their Turn of Mind, have always expreſſed a near Analogy to their future Profeſſion: There have been blazing Genius's, whoſe Souls have been ſo full of Inclination, that it would be impoſſible for Parents either not to diſcern or ſtifle it; though others Talents may be leſs conſpicuous, yet moſt Children, if properly attended to, diſcover ſufficient to the wiſe Parent, to improve them in their particular Talents. There are ſome Profeſſions that all Mankind are agreed muſt be born with them: Thus, the Poet and Painter muſt be born, not made; that is, every Man who is to make a Figure in theſe Arts muſt have the natural Talents of a Poet or Painter; and in the ſame manner, not only the Talents of a Poet and Painter muſt be born with them, but we may extend the Saying to every other Profeſſion: A Man muſt be born a Carpenter before he can be ſuppoſed to excel in that Branch; and he differs only from the Poet and Painter in this, that he does not require ſo many natural Talents, ſuch a ſublime or univerſal Genius, as theſe do; yet ſtill he muſt be born with a certain Turn of Mind, with ſome peculiar Talents adapted to the Profeſſion, or he will make juſt ſuch a Figure in his Buſineſs as thoſe do, who are not born Poets and

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or Painters, but attempt to ſupply their Want of Genius in theſe Sciences by Dint of Labour, Conceit, and Impudence.—Theſe Bunglers in the Liberal Arts may arrive at the Degree of Sonnet-Writers and Sign-poſt Daubers, but can never purchaſe Fame or Fortune by their unnatural Conceptions: In like manner, the illegitimate Carpenter may drive a Nail, and patch a broken Chair, as a wretched Journeyman; but he muſt remain ſuch to the Day of his Death, and never expect to be employed while another Hand can be had.

The Parent ought then carefully to watch theſe firſt Openings of the Genius, and when fully diſcovered, take proper Meaſures to fix, improve, and cultivate it. Man, in all reſpects, is like a Plant, and requires both in Mind and Body the ſame Culture and tender Care that is neceſſary for a mere Vegetable: The ſkillful Gardener knows the Diſpoſition of his Plant, the Soil proper to nouriſh it, the Diſeaſes and Caſualties to which it is liable; watches its ſeveral Changes, forwards its Growth, or checks its Luxuriancy, as Diſcretion directs him: In the ſame manner, the wiſe and tender Parent endeavours to diſcover the Diſpoſition of his Child, encourages the Growth of every Virtue that diſcovers itſelf in its Infant Mind, ſtifles the Growth of Error, Obſtinacy, and Self-Will, checks the luxuriant Over-flowings of Fancy, and gently guides the Underſtanding to Objects proper for its Enlargement. When the Parent has obſerved the Mind take a Bent to any particular Study, he ought to be careful to obſerve if it is the natural Product of the Soul; if it owes its Origin to Nature, or to Chance or Accident. Children naturally mimic every Thing they ſee, and are fond of imitating every new Thing that occurs:

This by ſome is injudiciouſly miſtaken for a natural Inclination to that which for the Time employs their Faculties; as for Example, the Child obſerves a Company of Soldiers exercifed, ſees the Colours diſplay'd, Guns fired, Drums beat, and all the other Apparatus of a peaceable War: This Sight, when new, affects his docile Imagination; he acts the military Farce in miniature, and, with his young Companions, forms Sieges, fights Battles, and performs all the other Feats of a *Hyde-Park* Review. This the fond Mother takes for a Diſplay of his Infant Military Talent, and fancies to herſelf that ſhe diſcovers his Martial Genius in weilding the Poker inſtead of a Truncheon, and furling her Apron inſtead of a Standard; though it is more than ten to one if this Notion has any thing in Nature: The Pleaſure the Child takes is owing to Chance and the Novelty of the Thing; a Circumſtance which engages Old as well as Young. As the Soldier may be mimicked without any Natural Genius, ſo may any other Branch of Trade: If the Taylor, the Shoemaker, the Carpenter, or Cooper, come to the Houſe and work by Turns at their ſeveral Branches, they are ſucceſſively mimicked by Young Maſter, and his little innocent Diverſion always partakes of what he ſees doing about him: But if he is narrowly watched, when tired with the Novelty theſe afford him, his little Amuſements will propably take the natural Turn; he throws away in a few Days all the Implements of theſe new Trades, and betakes himſelf to imitate that which has taken deepeſt Root in his young Mind, was born with him, and grew up with his Years. When by this String the Parent has found out the Natural Bent of his Mind, and thus diſtinguiſhed it from the wanton Sallies of an Infant Imagination, or accidental Impreſſions, they are

then

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then to cultivate its Growth, check all Weeds that may ſtifle it, and guard againſt all Caſualties that may retard its Perfection. They are by no means to endeavour to divert it, but improve it to the beſt Advantages; and in its Education ſtudy every Thing that may improve it: Nature and Art thus co-operating, the Production muſt be perfect, and arrive at due Maturity.

To conſider the Youth's Conſtitution.

Fifthly, Where the Genius of a Child admits of a Choice of two, three, or more Trades, as it frequently happens on account of the Agreement, or Similitude, of ſeveral Branches, they are to chuſe one of thoſe, which will be moſt ſuitable to the Youth's natural Conſtitution of Body; for this goes as great a Length almoſt as the Mind: Thus, ſome Boys may have naturally a Caſt of Mind ſuitable to ſome particular Handicraft, but want the Strength of Body abſolutely neceſſary to go thro' the Fatigue of ſuch a Branch. In this Caſe, the Parent muſt endeavour to fix upon ſome Trade that has the neareſt Reſemblance to that, but requires leſs Strength in the Execution. This is ſo natural, that it muſt occur to every one of common Senſe, therefore needs no farther Illuſtration.

Some Parts of Education that are univerſally uſeful.

Sixthly, There are ſome Parts of Education that are uſeful and neceſſary in almoſt all Trades, as well as ſome that are adapted to particular Profeſſions: I have obſerved in the Fourth Article, that the Parent ought not to neglect that, or any Part of Education that will forward or improve the Natural Genius: The ſooner theſe Helps are given, the greater and more laſting Effect they will have; and though the Child might acquire them in the Courſe of his Apprenticeſhip, yet it is more adviſeable to let him learn the Rudiments of them before he enters: By this means, he is facilitated in learning his Trade, and acquires it

with greater Eaſe, as he has theſe previous Helps. I would in this Place recommend thoſe Branches of Education that are neceſſary in every Profeſſion. Reading and Writing are ſo uſeful, that we need not, it is preſum'd, uſe any Arguments to recommend Children being well founded in them, before they are bound: A tolerable Notion in Figures is abſolutely neceſſary to moſt Arts, both Liberal and Mechanic. If it is not neceſſary in learning ſome of them, yet it is of great Uſe in the Management of the future Concerns of Life; and thoſe Branches wherein it is not neceſſary to the Apprentice to know Figures, it is ſeldom that he can find Time to acquire it till he is out of his Time; when he is far from being capable of making any Proficiency, or at leaſt of attaining that Degree of Knowledge which he might have done, had he been taught Figures in his early Years. For this Reaſon I would adviſe all Parents to let their Children be taught at leaſt common Arithmetic, before they are bound. Drawing, or Deſigning, is another Branch of Education that ought to be acquir'd early, and is of general Uſe in the loweſt mechanic Arts. This is but little practis'd in *England*; and I take this Neglect to be the chief, if not the only Reaſon, why *Engliſh* Workmen are ſo much inferior to Foreigners, eſpecially the *French*. This is the beſt Reaſon can be aſſign'd why *Engliſh* Men are better at improving than finding out new Inventions. The *French* King is ſo ſenſible of the great Advantage of Drawing, that he has, at the public Expence, erected Academies for teaching it in all the great Cities in his Dominions; where the Youth are not only taught *gratis*, but the Parents are oblig'd by the Magiſtrate to ſend their Children to theſe Schools, and Præmiums are beſtowed on ſuch of the Youth as excel in any particular

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lar Species of Drawing. As I intended to inculcate the Uſefulneſs of this Part of Education, as neceſſary in every Branch, ſo I ſhall forbear to enlarge in this Place, ſince I deſign to illuſtrate its Utility as I go through the ſeveral Arts; and ſhall only add, that the ſooner a Child begins this Study, the greater and eaſier will be his Proficiency: If he is put to a laborious Trade, his Fingers will become too clumſey, and his Nerves too much affected to learn Deſigning, though if he has had the firſt Rudiments before he has been bound, no Accident can deprive him of the Uſe of it, or give him a mean Opinion of the Advantage ariſing from it. By being learned to draw, I would not be underſtood, that it is neceſſary for every Tradeſman to be a Painter or Connoiſſeur in Deſinging; no, but I think it abſolutely neceſſary, that every Tradeſman ſhould have ſo much Knowledge of that Art as to draw the Profile of moſt common Things; eſpecially to be able to delineate on Paper a Plan of every Piece of Work he intends to execute: Thus much the meereſt Dunce in Nature can acquire, much ſooner than he can learn to write; and I dare promiſe to make it appear, in the Courſe of this Work, that it is as much impoſſible for any Man to be a compleat Workman without ſome Knowledge of Deſigning, as it is to conduct the common Affairs of Life without Writing.

Seventhly, The next Care Parents are to take, after they have diſcovered the Genius of their Child, fixed upon a Trade adapted to that, and given him the Education neceſſary, is to chuſe from among the ſeveral Maſters in that Branch, one properly qualified to teach their Son his Buſineſs. Being a good Workman is not the only Qualification a Maſter ought to be poſſeſſed of: He muſt be honeſt, good-natured, and communicative.

To be cautious in the Choice of a Maſter.

And the Character of one duly qualified.

nicative. If he is not an honeſt Man, the Boy's Morals are certainly debauched: He may learn his Trade, but forget his Religion; and his Maſter may inſtil, with the Myſteries of his Profeſſion, all the Seeds of Vice and Profaneneſs. If he is ſurly, ill-natured, and moroſe, he frightens the Youth from his Buſineſs, and ſooner or later gives him a Diſtaſte to his Profeſſion. If he is not communicative, the Youth may ſerve his Seven Years, and in ſpight of Diligence and Application may come out of his Time as ignorant of every Thing relating to his Trade (except the mere Drudgery) as he went into it. As I am upon this Subject I cannot help exclaiming againſt the Villany of ſome Maſters in this Particular: It is but too common, that they think they have their Apprentices for mere Slaves, and are under no Obligation to ſpend any of their Time in compleating them in their Buſineſs. They take as much out of them as they poſſibly can, and judge every Moment ſpent in their Inſtruction as ſo much Time ſtolen from their Families. Some conceal the Secrets of the Buſineſs deſignedly, to keep the Apprentice in dependance on them; and others, out of mere Sullenneſs and Ill-nature. A Parent therefore ought to avoid ſuch Wretches, and chuſe one of a contrary Diſpoſition. The chief Hopes of the Youth's Succeſs depends upon the Maſter: If he has not Judgment to ſtudy his Apprentice's Diſpoſition, and find out that Method by which Knowledge is eaſieſt conveyed, he may ſpoil the beſt Genius on Earth. The Temper of his Wife is to be conſidered, upon more Conſiderations than one: If Domeſtic Harmony it not to be met with in the Family, the Youth has but a poor Chance of proſpering; and if the Woman rules her Huſband, it is generally remarked, the Maſter is incapable to teach his Apprentice; or if the Apprentice does

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ſteal his Buſineſs from him, the Boy lives a tireſome Life, and muſt have the Patience of a *Job* to be capable of ſpinning out ſeven Years under the Dominion of a Female Tyrant. Such a Woman, who has got the better of her Huſband, in the Management of her Domeſtic Concerns, muſt of Courſe rule his Apprentice; the Youth muſt be Madam's Slave, muſt fetch and carry, and do all the Drudgery of her Houſe, without regard to his Buſineſs, in which he is never employ'd but when ſhe has nothing for him to do in the Kitchen. This is not learning a Trade, but acting the Drudge; yet it is the Fate of thoſe whoſe Maſters are under Petticoat Goverment: And ſuch Maſters Parents ought to guard againſt in the Choice of a Maſter for their Children.

The Summary and Concluſion of the Advice to Parents.

To ſum up all in few Words; The tender Parent, the conſcientious Guardian, the true Friend, ought to begin early to make an Inquiſition into the Youth's Capacity, Diſpoſition, and Conſtitution: When they have obtained a perfect Knowledge of his Genius, they ought to be governed in their Choice of a Trade for him by that only; they ought to cultivate his Underſtanding by all the Helps of Education, ſuitable to that Bent of Mind which they have diſcovered in him, and that in his moſt early Years. The Minds of Children are then as pliant as their Limbs, may be moulded almoſt into any Form, and are capable at that Time of the ſtrongeſt and moſt laſting Impreſſions, either of Good or Evil: Then is the Time to ſtore their young Minds with uſeful Ideas, and the Seeds of laſting Knowledge; the Notions they imbibe at this early Period become natural to the Soul, may be traced through all the Stages of Life, and obſerved to give a Biaſs to our Actions at the utmoſt Verge of Old Age. Of what Conſequence is it then to a Youth, that

these Infant Years should be profitably employed? And how void of Understanding, or natural Affection, must that Parent be, who has it in his Power, and yet neglects to improve those critical Minutes, upon which the Happiness of his Child, as an Individual, his Usefulness to Society, and the Prosperity of his Offspring to latest Ages, so intimately depends?

The Order observed in treating of the Arts and Sciences.

Here I shall conclude my Advice to Parents, and now proceed to take a short Survey of the several Branches that employ the busy thinking World: I shall but just touch upon the Liberal Arts and Sciencies, that I may be the fuller upon the Mechanic Trades, wherein I apprehend the Bulk of Mankind to be more deeply interested, especially that Class of Readers for whose Use these Sheets are chiefly calculated.

I shall begin with the Liberal Sciencies, then visit the Liberal Arts, and take a View of the several Mechanic Trades, in the Order which their Dependance on, or Connexion with one another shall direct me.

CHAP. II.

Of the first Learned Science, Divinity.

The Nature and Definition of Divinity.

DIVINITY is no less than the Knowledge of the TRUE GOD: It comprehends all the Precepts, Doctrines, and Advantages of Natural and Revealed Religion; and takes in the Whole of our Duty to GOD, our Neighbour, and our Selves. It is our Guide, our Comfort, and Director, through all the Mazes of Error, the Frowns of Fortune, and Temptations of this sublunary World. It is the Landmark, by which we

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we ſteer free from the Rocks and Quickſands that every way environ the Soul, while encumber'd with this earthly Fabric: By it we diſcern Vice and Folly in their natural Deformity; by it we are taught to ſeek Happineſs and ſhun Miſery; and by a perfect Knowledge of this Divine Science, the Soul of Man anticipates Immortality, mounts the higheſt Heavens, and even in the Fleſh beholds the Beatific Viſion.

This is what is meant by true Divinity; whoſe ſacred Truths in the earlieſt Ages of the World were known to all Men: Its Rules were written on their Hearts; its Doctrines innate, and coeval with their Beings: It was then pure and unmix'd; it was the univerſal Voice of Nature, the Wiſdom of the Creator, and the conſtant Halelujahs of all the Hoſt of Created Beings.

But this is only antient, primitive Divinity; the modern Science, which gives Title to this Chapter, has nothing ſimular to it but the Name, to which it has no Title but from the different Claims of its Profeſſors the *Clergy*: Divinity, as profeſs'd and practis'd by the Prieſts of ſome Nations, is at beſt but the Shadow, the Mimic, or Counterfeit of what I have juſt now deſcrib'd; and their Buſineſs here on Earth is only to teach it.

A Definition of modern Divinity.

Their Divinity is a Science, an Art, or Trick, by which the Prieſts aſſume the Direction of the Purſes and Conſciences of the Laity: It is the Fountain of Spiritual Pride, the Support of Eccleſiaſtical Power and Grandeur: It is the Engine of Spiritual Tyranny, and the real Source of Lay Slavery. Or, to be more particular, this kind of Divinity implies the Knowledge of a particular Syſtem, or Set of Notions, which the Prieſt, the Church, the State, or ſome deſigning Politician, has

has fix'd upon for the People to believe, as moſt conducive to their preſent or future Deſigns upon their Purſes and Perſons. This the crafty Projector, and his Tools the Prieſts, deck and adorn with all the pompous Epithets of true Religion, and damn the People unleſs they fall down and worſhip the Golden Image, and follow this *Will o'the Wiſp*, as their true Guide to Heaven and Happineſs.

If there was not more of this in it than any thing elſe, how is it poſſible for us to believe, that the Knowledge of the TRUE GOD, the Way of worſhiping him, the Means of obtaining Eternal Life, ſhould be wrapt up in Science, ſhould be an Art, a Myſtery, an Arcanum, a mere Riddle, capable of being explain'd a thouſand different Ways, and in the end proved utterly unintelligible to any but the Learned; and that it ſhould have ſo little Influence on theſe, that they are very often the moſt profligate of Mankind! How can we reconcile theſe Abſurdities any other way, than by ſuppoſing, that theſe Prieſts, for Intereſt, have made a Trade of Religion, and buried her in Darkneſs to preſerve their own Power and ſupport their Pride.

As I have given two Definitions of Divinity, I ſhall beg the Reader to ſuppoſe, that when I ſpeak of Divinity for the future, I mean the true, the antient Divinity: For conſidering the Picture I have drawn of the ſecond, I believe few will be fond of breeding up their Children to the Profeſſion of the latter Sort; and I hope in this Iſland there are few Prieſts of that Order.

The Character of a conſcientious Clergyman.

The Profeſſion of Divinity, according to the firſt Definition, is certainly the moſt honourable, and the moſt uſeful Profeſſion on Earth: The Clergy, if they are truly poſſeſs'd of theſe Sacred Truths,

Truths, which are comprehended in that Heavenly Science, are the Prieſts of the moſt HIGH GOD. Their Buſineſs here, and the Deſign of their Inſtitution, is, to make us happy here, and fit us for Happineſs hereafter: They teach us Peace and Concord in this Life, and how to reliſh Glory in the next: They help us to ſubdue our Paſſions, and curb our Appetites: They preach Peace to us in our Misfortunes, and teach us to bear Evil with Patience, and meet Death in all his Pomp of Terror with Chriſtian Fortitude. In a Word, by their Doctrines they teach us to want leſs, and enjoy more on this ſide of Time; and fill our Souls with Hope of a happy Immortality: And by their Practice and Example encourage us to undertake and perſevere in the arduous Taſk of ſubduing ourſelves; ſince we ſee, that by that alone the conſcientious Prieſt enjoys a conſtant Serenity of Mind, and a Degree of Felicity in this World, that is little ſhort of the State of the Bleſſed above.

From a ſerious Conſideration of this amiable Character, it is eaſily concluded, that it requires no common Genius to qualify a Man for this important Charge: And it is equally demonſtrative, that it is the height of Wickedneſs, bordering upon Impiety, for a Parent to thruſt his Child into this Holy Office without the neceſſary Qualifications for ſo weighty a Truſt.

Suppoſing then a Parent is capable of defraying the Expence of a Liberal Education, and has a rational Proſpect of ſettling his Son in a Living as ſoon as he has received Orders, it is his Duty to be convinced, that the Youth has a Genius and Natural Talents ſuitable to the Character of a Divine, before he determines to ſettle him in that Way of Life. Some Part of his Genius may diſcover it ſelf in his Infancy; but he muſt be grown up al-

The Genius of a Youth deſigned for the Church.

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moſt to adult Age before a certain Judgment can be formed of him. The Parent, before he dedicates his Son to the Altar, muſt diſcern in him a ſolid diſtinguiſhing Judgment, a clear and diſtinct Apprehenſion, and a tenacious rational Memory; an inviolable Love and Attachment to Truth, an inquiſitive prying Diſpoſition, and an unwearied Itch after real and uſeful Knowledge: He muſt diſcover in him, Openneſs and Singleneſs of Heart, a communicative Diſpoſition, and a Soul overflowing with univerſal Love, Benevolence, and Charity. Theſe, with a ſacred Regard to GOD and Religion, may comprehend moſt of his poſitive Natural Qualifications. Theſe Virtues, or their viſible Seeds, muſt abſolutely be found in the young Student of Divinity, or the Incenſe he offers to the Almighty muſt be unhallowed; and he may expect the Fate of *Corah* and his *Brethren*, for approaching the Holy of Holies with unclean Hands.

A Caution not be deceived by counterfeited Virtues.

But though theſe amiable Virtues may qualify for the Prieſthood, yet their Counterfeits, or Extremes, lay us under invincible Inabilities: Thus a flaſhy Wit muſt not paſs for Judgment; nor a metaphyſical Head, ſtuffed with the unmeaning Diſtinctions of School-Divinity, for Wiſdom; a confuſed Huddle of unconnected Ideas paſs for a diſtinct Apprehenſion, or the quick Repetition of uſeleſs Words and Phraſes, for a tenacious rational Memory: Conceit and Obſtinacy muſt not uſurp the Place of the Love of Truth; or a vain Curioſity, after Butterflies and Trifles, paſs for Love of uſeful Knowledge and Philoſophy. We muſt not miſtake Diſſimulation and Hypocriſy for a frank Diſpoſition; a babbling Tongue for Communicativeneſs; nor a ſoft Milkineſs of Blood for true Benevolence of Temper: But above all, we muſt not be deceived with Bigotry or Enthuſiaſm for

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for real Religion, nor allow Opinions founded upon the mere Prejudices of Education to be impoſed upon us for the Dictates of a Conſcience rationally informed.

Melancholy no Mark of Prieſthood.

If a Youth has a melancholy Turn of Mind, he is by no means fit for the Prieſthood: He will certainly turn out a Bigot or Enthuſiaſt; and theſe have always proved a Scandal to their Profeſſion, a Diſhonour to Religion, and the Peſts of Society. To Men of this Complexion we owe all the Diſorders in the Church, the Schiſms among her Members, and the Wars and Broils in Civil Society.

A flaſhy Wit a bad Qualification in a Clergyman.

If the melancholy Divine is dangerous to Religion and Society one way, the mercurial flaſhy Genius is as much its Enemy the other: The firſt is religious over-much, and is obſtinate and tenacious in the Trifles and mere Fringes of Religion; he has no Charity for any Thing that differs from him, makes no Allowance for Human Frailty, but expects every Man to think and act in Matters of Religion according to the Dictates of his dark Brain, under the Penalty of Damnation. The laſt runs violently to the other Extreme; he introduces his own Chimeras for ſacred Oracles, or gives up the moſt eſſential Points of Religion, out of Complaiſance: He is bound by no Syſtem but his preſent prevailing Whim, which he changes as often as the Wind, until he has ſhifted ſo often, and made ſuch Rents in the Structure of Religion, that he gives it up a Prey to *Deiſts* and *Atheiſts*. The one frightens you out of your Religion, the other laughs you out of it, and both conduce to its Ruin, though by different Means.

A Parent having diſcovered the Prieſtly Diſpoſition in his Son, which he can hardly do ſooner than when he has been two or three Years at the Univerſity under an honeſt Tutor, may ſafely venture

venture to finish his Education, and expect the promis'd Fruit: But in perfecting his Studies, Care must be taken that those Seeds of Virtue, which have determin'd the Father in his Choice, may not be stifled in their Growth, or run in improper Channels; since the least warping from the Ways of Virtue spoils all Hopes of Success in this Profession.

Bad Tutors at the University a Cause of the Miscarriage of Youth.

This depends upon the Skill and Integrity of the Tutor more than any thing else; in the Choice of whom a Parent cannot use too much Caution. A Youth at the University must make but very small Progress without a Tutor; and unless this Tutor has Abilities and makes Conscience of the Discharge of his Duty, all preceding Labour is lost, and all future Hopes frustrated. I think I may venture to affirm, that half the young Men in the Kingdom are ruin'd by the Ignorance, Villany, and Neglect of their Tutors; and to this we may ascribe it, that the young Nobility and Quality of *England*, when they travel into Foreign Countries, are deem'd the most ignorant of any of their Station on the Face of the Earth. There is as much spent upon their Education as in any Part of *Europe*, and they generally stay the Complement of Time at one or other of the Universities, but leave them with worse Morals, and very little more Knowledge than they had when they enter'd; this is often owing to the Ignorance or Connivance of their Tutor. That Tutors are bad, is a melancholy Truth; but it is equally true, that the Want of able and conscientious Tutors is owing to the Avarice or ill-judged Parsimony of Parents; who will not afford such a Salary as is sufficient to tempt a Man of Liberal Education to undertake the Tuition of his Child: Those generally now employ'd are young Men, who have not quite finish'd their own Studies, and

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are glad to put up with any thing to defray the Expence of their unfiniſhed Education: Theſe are incapable of forming a young Man's Mind, and have not Time from their own Studies to apply the ſmall Abilities they are Maſters of. There are others who have finiſhed their Univerſity Education: But how? They have ſerved in the Station of Menial Servants, and ſtole their Education, or have been bred up on ſome Charity-Foundation, and ſo have begged a little Knowledge in School-Learning. Theſe commence Tutors; an Office they are as little qualified for as a Porter. A Gentleman, entruſted with the Education of Youth, ought to have a liberal unconfined Education; and a perfect Knowledge of the World, of Men and Things, as well as Books, which they can only obtain at a great Expence of Time, Money and Travel: This can never be thoſe who ſteal or beg their Diploma: They turn out mere Pedants, Book-worms, and are as much Strangers to Men and Things as the Youth they take upon them to teach.

But to return from this Digreſſion to our young Student in Divinity. We ſhall ſuppoſe he has a Tutor at the Univerſity who knows his Duty, and how to direct his Studies as they may be moſt beneficial to him in the Diſcharge of his Function: This Tutor, no doubt, will direct him in the Study of Natural Philoſophy, as a Subject fit to enlarge the Mind, cultivate the Underſtanding, and ſtrengthen and enlighten our Conception of the Deity. The Mathematics, though not abſolutely neceſſary to a Divine in the Way of his Profeſſion, yet has a great Influence upon his Studies; it gives him a Habit of Thinking abſtractedly upon every Subject; endues him with Patience to inveſtigate the moſt knotty Problems, for the ſole Pleaſure of finding out

Ought to ſtudy Natural Philoſophy.

Mathematics.

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Ethicks. out the Truth; and is useful in explaining most other Sciences. Morality next employs his Thoughts, and he endeavours to instil into his Pupil the Eternal Principles of Right and Wrong, and give him a full View of Natural Religion; that is, those Sets of Notions that all Mankind are agreed in; those unmixed, pure and uncontroverted Axioms, that speak and are understood in all Languages, the infant Voice of unsullied Nature; that Law originally wrote upon our Hearts, by the Divine Finger of GOD, and breathed into our Souls by the same Breath that spoke us into Existence. Natural Religion first taught, the Necessity, Order and Harmony of the Revealed Law appear with greater Splendor: Conscious of our Natural Wants, and Self-Imbecility, we embrace the sacred unfathomable Mysteries with Reverence and Adoration; and soon become pregnant of that mysterious Faith, which entitles us to all the Benefits of the Gospel.

To have a superficial Knowledge in Polemic Divinity.

To understand Christianity, as revealed in the Bible, requires but little Study or Erudition; but to understand her as she is dressed out in the several Creeds and Systems into which wicked Men have divided her, would require more Time, Patience, and Study than one Life can bestow: Yet a Gentleman designed for the Ministry must have some Share of this Knowledge; he must at least know the Names, and it would not be amiss that he understood the principal Doctrines that distinguish the several Christian Sects. But I do not apprehend it necessary that he should be so well versed in Controversy as to adjust the Landmarks between all these Parties contending for the Land of Promise; that would be an *Herculean* Labour, and tend very little to the Edification of his Flock: It is sufficient that he knows them by their Names, and can battle it with the chief of them; but it

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abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhould be prepar'd againſt the Enemies of Chriſtianity, Heathens, Deiſts, and Atheiſts; theſe he is oblig'd to combat with Zeal, and ought to be prepar'd to anſwer all their Arguments.

To be able to combate Deiſts and Atheiſts.

The Diviſions among Chriſtians are much to be lamented; but not half ſo much to be fear'd as Infidelity: Yet this is the Quarter the Chriſtian Church is leaſt prepar'd to defend. I have ſcarce met with any Clergyman of the Church of *England*, but could hold a tolerable Argument with *Papiſts*, *Preſbyterians*, *Anabaptiſts*, and the reſt of the Chriſtian Sects; but let the ſame Man be attacked by a learned Heathen, or a cunning Deiſt, his Creſt falls, and in a few Minutes he is to ſeek for Arguments to ſupport Chriſtianity itſelf. This I would adviſe the young Student to provide againſt early: He cannot lay in too great a Stock of this Controverſial Knowledge. We are not in half ſo much Danger from Popery as from Deiſm; which within theſe forty Years has made a rapid Progreſs in theſe Kingdoms, and muſt daily increaſe, unleſs the Clergy ſhew themſelves both willing and able to oppoſe it.

It is better to read modern Divinity than the Fathers.

As to Reading, it is better for him to employ his Time in peruſing the Works of our Modern Divines, than in the Study of the Antient Fathers: They are voluminous and full of Contradictions; which it requires more Judgment and Patience to unriddle, than the Edification reſulting from a thorough Knowledge of them is really worth. Beſides, Divinity in their Days, at leaſt after the firſt four Centuries, was ſtuffed full of Scholaſtic and Metaphyſical Diſtinctions, calculated rather to puzzle the Brain, than to reform the Heart or inform the Underſtanding. Later Ages have robbed them of all their intrinſic Worth; and the Writers of this Age and the laſt have enriched

their Works with all that is worth knowing of the Antient Fathers; where the young Student may find them ſtripped of all their Droſs and Ignorance. But Divinity is not the only Study that the young Student ought to confine his Searches to: He ought to make himſelf acquainted with Antient and Modern Hiſtory, as well as Civil and Eccleſiaſtical. This Branch of Learning contains a much larger, and more univerſal Fund of Knowledge than all the dry Syſtems or Divinity put together: This makes him acquainted with Mankind as well as Books; diſcovers the ſecret Springs of Actions, and traces Vice and Virtue to the latent Receſſes of the Human Heart. Hiſtory furniſhes us with Examples ſuited to the various Circumſtances of Society, adapted to the various Wants and Neceſſities of Individuals, and enables the Paſtor to afford Advice to his People in the many Exigencies of Life, where the dry Precepts of Morality, or the naked Doctrines of Divinity, can afford but a lifeleſs inſipid Relief.

Hiſtory ought to be his favorite Study.

I would not only have the young Prieſt ſtudy Hiſtory, but I would adviſe him, before he is inducted to his Charge, to make the Tour of *Europe*; not merely to gratify a ſpeculative Curioſity, but to gain a thorough Knowledge of Mankind; which can only be acquir'd by ſtudying their different Manners, Cuſtoms, and Conſtitutions: A Year or two this Way judiciouſly employ'd, with a previous Knowledge of his own Country, will ſupply the Prieſt with an inexhauſtible Fund of uſeful and entertaining Knowledge, render him a good Neighbour, a valuable Friend, an Ornament to his Profeſſion, and reſcue him from the Contempt and Ridicule to which the Clergy in this Age are ſometimes expos'd.

Ought to travel for Improvement in the Knowledge of Mankind.

The mean Opinion the preſent Generation entertain of the Clergy, is not ſo much owing to a

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Want of Reſpect for Religion, as to the Ignorance and Behaviour of ſome of our preſent Teachers. When Learning was not ſo common, when the Laity (as was the Caſe before the Reformation) had but little Learning, and what they had, they receiv'd it from the Clergy, then the Prieſts were held in Eſteem on account of their ſuperior Knowledge, and maintain'd their Dominion over the Laity till the Light of the Reformation ſupplied all Ranks of People with every Degree of Human Learning; then the Prieſts came upon a Footing with other Men, and had nothing to create Eſteem but ſuperior Sanctity of Manners; a Diſtinction which was too painful to keep up with the Liberty which the reform'd Conſtitution of the Church introduced. From hence I would conclude, that the Clergy ought to endeavour to excel as much as poſſible in Learning, to recover their loſt Reputation; at leaſt, I think, they ſhould miſs no Opportunity that might enlarge their Knowledge, or render them uſeful to their Flock, or raiſe them above the Level of the Vulgar; and Travel I take to be one of thoſe Opportunities, which, as it is little practis'd at preſent by Gentlemen deſign'd for the Altar, would improve them as much as any thing, and give them an Air of Conſequence in their Pariſh, which might add much to the Succeſs of their Miniſtry.

The Contempt of the Clergy owing to their Ignorance and Impiety.

But it is Time to draw to a Concluſion with our Divine. We are to ſuppſe now, that he has got all the Helps which human Literature can afford him; if he and his Friends then find that his Head is qualified and his Heart ſound, from the leaſt Taint of Vice and Immorality, let him go to the Biſhop and undertake the important Charge: But if he finds in himſelf no Love for the Office, but for the Stipend; no Affection for his People,

but on account of the Tythe he is about to receive, let him ſtop ſhort; the Ground whereon he ſtands is holy, and nothing but Perdition muſt enſue, if he undertakes the Miniſtry without finding in himſelf a Diſpoſition of Teaching the Word of God for its own Sake, without Regard to the unrighteous Mammon. But this is an unfaſhionable Topic, and I ſhall drop it; and conclude this Chapter on Divinity, with Advice to Parents to bring up as few of their Children as they can to this Profeſſion: By the Picture I have drawn of it, it is almoſt impoſſible to meet with a Genius every way qualified for the important Taſk. The Education is very expenſive, and many Accidents may fall out to make the Fruit miſcarry, even when it is almoſt brought to Maturity: The Friends you depended upon for a Living at firſt ſetting out may die, Circumſtances of Families may alter, and the young Gentleman, after he has paſs'd many Years in the Expectation of a comfortable Living, may be oblig'd to put up with ſome paultry Curacy. If he proves a Bungler at the Profeſſion, there is nothing more ridiculous; and add to that, if he is oblig'd to live upon a very trifling Curacy, there is nothing more deſpicable; a Journeyman Taylor can afford to live and bring up his Family with more Decency than ſuch a Man; yet he has all the Notions of a Gentleman, and there is not a more helpleſs Thing in Nature than a poor Clergyman. How ſtrange is the Pride of Parents then, who beggar themſelves to thruſt ſome unthinking Creature into the Miniſtry, where he muſt live contemptible and mean all his Life-time! Whereas, if they had laid out the Tenth of the Money to make him a Taylor, or ſome leſs ingenious Handicraft, he might have earn'd a much

Reaſons for Parents breeding as few of their Children Prieſts as they can.

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a much more comfortable Living; though he might have remained a Fool, yet a fooliſh Taylor is not half ſo contemptible as a poor, ignorant, and perhaps profligate Parſon.

CHAP. III.

Of the Science of Phyſic, *or* Medical Art.

THE Science of *Phyſic* is divided into ſeveral Branches, and practiſed by different Profeſſors, *viz.* the Phyſician, Surgeon, Chymiſt, Druggiſt, and Apothecary; of each of theſe we ſhall treat diſtinctly. — And firſt, of the Doctor, or Phyſician.

Phyſician.

In the laſt Chapter we treated of the Phyſician of the Soul, that of the Body claims our next Care. The Phyſician, if learned and conſcientious, has the Honour to practiſe a Profeſſion the moſt uſeful to Society, and in *England* the moſt profitable to himſelf, of any that is affected by human Learning; whereas, if he is ignorant, conceited, or ſelf-intereſted, he no ſooner commences Doctor than he becomes a Plague to Society, an Enemy to Mankind, and a Scandal to his Profeſſion.

The Dignity of the Profeſſion

The ancient State of Phyſic.

In the firſt Ages of the World, Mankind ſubſiſted without this Species of Men: Their Diſeaſes were few, and Nature taught them the Uſe of Simples, to aſſiſt her when in Extremity: Temperance, Sobriety, and moderate Exerciſe, ſupplied the Place of Phyſicians to the Patriarchal Age, and every Field ſpontaneouſly furniſhed them with Reſtoratives more potent than are to be found in all our modern Diſpenſatories, or moſt celebrated Apothecaries Shops; but as Vice

and Immorality gained Ground, as Luxury and Lazineſs prevailed, and Men became Slaves to their own Appetites, new Affections grew up in their depraved Natures, new Diſeaſes, and till then unheard-of Diſtempers, both chronic and acute, aſſaulted their vitiated Blood, and baffled the Force of their former natural Catholicons.

Then Phyſicians became neceſſary; Nature grew weak, and ſunk under the Load of various Evils, with which Vice, Luſt, and Intemperance had loaded her: Her Faculties became numbed, the Frame of the Human Conſtitution was ſhaken, and her Natural Powers debilitated: The *Stamina Vitæ*, the firſt Principles of Life, were infected, and the whole Maſs of Fluids contaminated with the deadly Poiſon: This produced new Phænomena, uncommon Symptoms, and expiring Nature muſt be helped by Art to recover her loſt Tone, and reſtore her to her former Functions. The moſt ſagacious obſerved the Struggles of fainting Nature, gueſſed the Cauſes by the outward Symptoms, and adminiſtered to her Relief with ſuch Remedies as were moſt likely to effect a Cure by removing the Cauſe of the Malady.

Their Notions of Diſeaſes undigeſted, and their Medicines rude and ſimple.

Their firſt Notions of Diſeaſes were crude and undigeſted, and their Preſcriptions in many Caſes equally abſurd. As they were totally ignorant of the Structure of the Human Body, their Apprehenſions of the Cauſes of Natural Diſorders were confuſed and dark: If they hit upon any, it was by mere Chance they blundered upon Truth, and were often reduced to ſolve both the Diſeaſes and their Cures by Inchantments, Spells, Amulets, and the conjectural Influence of the Stars: However, they kept cloſe to Simple Medicines, had not yet learned the Uſe of compounded Poiſons, and though they could not account for the Cauſes of the Healing Quality of Plants and Vegetables,

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getables, yet they applied none but such as they knew by Experience had produced an Effect similar to what they expected. Thus the Patient was never stuffed with unnecessary Drugs, or Nature loaded with unavailing pompous Medicines: Their first Physic was rude and simple, like their Diet: The Physician's Fees were small, consisted rather in Reputation than Profit; and their Patients received more Ease from their rude Conjectures, than may now a-days be received from the elaborate Systems of a College, or the pompous Recipes of a graduated Doctor.

Some of the first Physicians gained immortal Honour.

Among those antient Physicians, some were so happy as to acquire immortal Reputation from their Success in this rude Practice of Physic. Nay some of them arrived at Divine Honours, and were made Demi-Gods: Thus *Hypocrates*, the Father of Physic, from a Corn-Cutter, was so happily successful in the Medical Art, as to be deified among the Heathens, and to have his Name adored by wiser Christians; yet were we to read the Works of this learned Man, this Healing Oracle, we should find nothing but Ignorance in every Line; they would appear the Reveries of an old Woman, or the tedious Journal of some doating Nurse: But we must speak with Respect of this deified Corn-Cutter, and to give him his Due say, that, considering the few Advantages he had, the dark Age he lived in, he discovered more Sagacity than most of the illuminated Dons of the College would have done in his Circumstances.

Hypocrates *only a Corn-Cutter.*

Galen was the first who made any considerable Alteration in the Practice of Physic: In his Time they had learned a tolerable Notion of the Force of Simples, and this great Man first thought of the Method of compounding them; expecting that if Drugs, simply by their own Force, were

Galen *introduces a new Practice.*

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able to effect the Cure of Diſeaſes, that there could be no Diſtemper ſo malignant but muſt yield to the Force of many of theſe Simples united together; thus he inſtituted long Recipes, made up of various Drugs, compounded into Bolus's, Linctus's, Electuaries, Juleps, Tinctures, Cordials, with a long Train of *Et cetera's*. Till his Time, the Doctor was Phyſician, Surgeon, and Apothecary; but now it is neceſſary to call in an Aſſiſtant to prepare thoſe Draughts, which the Doctor preſcribed: Thus was the Apothecary begot. In ſome Ages after, the World found the Draughts, the Patient was to take, become ſo large, that it required a capacious Stomach to receive them; therefore they thought of a Method to reduce the Medicine within leſs Bounds, not by leaving out any Part of the Compoſition, but by extracting the Virtues of Plants by Chymical Preparations: Thus the Chymiſt was begot, as an Aſſiſtant to the Apothecary; and all of them as an Attendant of the Doctor, now became Men of great Importance: But they had not learned ſo much of their Trade as to become rich by it; for I do not remember to have met with a rich Phyſician in antient Hiſtory.

Which introduces the Buſineſs of an Apothecary.

Neceſſity begets the Chymiſt.

Theſe were the rude Beginnings of Phyſic; but, by degrees, it gathered Strength and Knowledge, till at length it became a regular Science, and was reformed into a Syſtem. The Moderns, by the Help of the Antient Practice and Obſervation, their own new Diſcoveries, their Knowledge in Anatomy and the animal Œconomy, thought themſelves able to reduce the Art to Modes and Rules, and imagined themſelves ſo well acquainted with Nature, and her Secrets, that they could bind her to their Preſcriptions; reſolving to afford her no Relief, but according to the Laws of Practice preſcribed by the College.

This

This has quite changed the Face of Phyſic from what it was in the Beginning; and reduced the Profeſſor to follow a quite different Method of Practice, both in learning the Art and adminiſtering to the Patient. The Antients acquired their Knowledge of Diſeaſes and Cures, by a painful and diligent Obſervation of Nature, and purchaſed their Reputation by an Age of Experience: They ſtudied the general Conſtitution of Mankind; but more the particular Conſtitution of their Patients: They watched the Motions of Nature, adminiſtered to her viſible Wants, aſſiſted her Weakneſs, and forwarded that Criſis only which ſhe pointed out: They were only her Servants, never incumbered her when ſhe could do without them, and much leſs endeavoured to intercept her Intentions. But our Modern Gentlemen think themſelves above Nature, and having eſpouſed ſome particular Hypotheſis, and begged ſome dubious *Poſtulata*, they adminiſter to every Diſeaſe a certain Train of Drugs, without any Regard to the Calls of Nature, or the Conſtitution of the Patient; they preſcribe according to Art, and if Dame Nature will not aſſiſt them, they lay all the Blame on her.

The antient Practice oppoſed to the Moderns.

Modern Practice.

To acquire this Art of Phyſic, requires only being acquainted with a few Books, to become Maſter of a few Aphoriſms and Common-place Obſervations, to purchaſe a *Latin* Diploma from ſome Mercenary College, to ſtep into a neat Chariot and put on a grave Face, a Sword, and a long Wig; then *M. D.* is flouriſhed to the Name, the pert Coxcomb is dubbed a Doctor, and has a Licence to kill as many as truſt him with their Health.

A Receipt to make a Modern Doctor.

Here it is very probable, a Parent who has a favourite Son at the Univerſity, and longs to call the Boy Doctor, aſks me, what kind of a Creature

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ture I would have a Phyſician to be, ſince I look upon the Antients as ignorant, and the Moderns as learned Fools? The Queſtion is eaſily anſwered.

The Character of a real uſeful Phyſician. I would have the Phyſician, a Man endowed with the Sagacity of the Antients, the Learning of the Moderns, and with the Honeſty of a Chriſtian. Sagacity without Learning may make a tolerable Phyſician, much better than Learning without Sagacity. A Man with a large Share of Mother Wit, or Common Senſe, by long Experience and diligent Obſervation of what paſſes in the Courſe of his Practice, without any other Language than his Mother Tongue, or any other Knowledge but what he can find in plain *Engliſh*, without a Chariot, long Wig, or even a Diploma, may be of more Service to the Public, and make a more eminent Figure in the Medical World, than a Coxcomb who has read *Hypocrates*, *Ariſtotle*, and *Galen*, in their Originals; who underſtands all Languages, and has taken Degrees at all the Univerſities on Earth: But this is likewiſe true, that the ſame ſagacious Man, who makes a Figure without the Help of Letters, would be ſtill more uſeful and eminent if he had that Advantage. But let the Phyſician be both learned and experienced, yet he is ſtill uſeleſs, nay hurtful, to Society, unleſs he has a large Share of Honeſty and Humanity; he muſt be above proſtituting his Profeſſion to ſerve a Party, to purchaſe the Favour of a favourite Nurſe, or deſigning Apothecary. He muſt make Conſcience of diſcharging his Duty; and act from a Conviction that he is anſwerable to GOD, his own Conſcience, and his Country, if the Patient loſes his Life, Limbs, or Health, by his Ignorance, Neglect, or Connivance. A Phyſician thus impreſſed with the conſcientious Obligations of his Profeſſion, and whoſe Soul is fired with Charity, Love, and univerſal Benevolence

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lence towards Mankind, ſtarts at the Thoughts of trying Experiments upon his Patient, dare adminiſter nothing but what, to the beſt of his Knowledge, is conducive to his Health and Safety, and rejoices more at his Recovery than his neareſt Relations. Such is the Phyſician I would have my Son; ſuch a Man is an Ornament to his Profeſſion, and an uſeful Member of Society.

The particular Genius and Talents adapted to the Phyſician.

From what has been already ſaid, the particular Genius cut out by Nature for a Phyſician may be eaſily deduced. It is my Opinion, the Doctor muſt be born, not made, as well as the Poet, or Painter: He muſt have a natural Turn of Mind to the Healing Art, or he muſt turn out a mere Quack, in ſpight of all the Helps of Learning or Education: He muſt be poſſeſs'd of a ſolid Judgment and a quick Apprehenſion. In other Studies there is Time for Recollection, but in the Practice of Phyſic the Doctor muſt have Preſence of Mind and a ready Apprehenſion to obſerve the quick and ſudden Turns of a Diſtemper; he muſt at once take in the whole Proceſs of the Diſeaſe, and conceive inſtantly both Cauſe and Effect; his Apprehenſions muſt not be clouded, nor Brain puzzled with the Variety of contradictory Symptoms in a complicated Malady. The Divine may take time to ſtudy the Intricacies of a Caſe of Conſcience, the Lawyer may ſleep upon the knotty Point of Law, and the Mathematician, if dull of Apprehenſion, may conſult his Pillow to ſolve a difficult Problem; but the Phyſician muſt give his Advice (generally ſpeaking) off-hand; Nature wants immediate Relief, and ſinks under her Load while the dull Phyſician is ſearching his Brain for a Cure, and is puzzled to find out the Diſorder. It is for this Reaſon that a Youth of ſlow Apprehenſion is by no means fit for a Phyſician. He muſt, beſides a ſolid diſcerning

cerning Judgment, be poſſeſs'd of a tenacious Memory, and a Facility of acquiring the Dead Languages, without which he will meet with great Difficulty in compleating his Studies: He muſt be poſſeſs'd of an inquiſitive prying Diſpoſition, and unwearied in his Reſearches into the Secrets of Nature: He muſt have a Taſte for Natural and Experimental Philoſophy, and an Affection for the Mathematics. His Temper muſt be generous and free, void of Conceit, Pedantry, or Obſtinacy; a Lover of Truth, a Friend to Mankind, and his Soul impreſſed with a ſtrict Senſe of Honour, and the Obligations of Religion.

The Education Liberal. His Education muſt be Liberal, improv'd both by the Study of Men and Books, which he muſt finiſh by Travel into Foreign Countries: Not that I think a Man may not in this Iſland acquire an eminent Share of Knowledge in Phyſic, but I apprehend the Science ſo univerſal in its Nature, that it requires all the Helps *Europe* can afford to compleat the Student.

Muſt travel.

A young Man, who has a Mind to make a Figure in the Phyſical Way, ought to learn, in ſome meaſure, all the inferior Branches; that is, he muſt acquire a more than ſuperficial Knowledge in Anatomy; not that it is neceſſary he ſhould be entirely Maſter of it, for ſince the Buſineſs of the Phyſician chiefly lies in correcting the Fluids, and purifying the Maſs of Blood, an accurate Knowledge in Oſteology, and ſeveral other Branches of Anatomy, is not ſo neceſſary; it is ſufficient he be acquainted with the general Structure of the Body, and the particular Uſes, Deſigns, and Situation of the Blood Veſſels. He ought to have ſome Skill in Botany; though it is not worth his while to beſtow much Time in reading the voluminous Works of all the Herbaliſts

Muſt be acquainted with Anatomy.

To have ſome Skill in Botany.

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baliſts that have wrote, more to diſplay their Induſtry than to benefit Mankind by their prolix Labours. One Seaſon will be ſufficient, under the Direction of a ſkilful Botanic Profeſſor, to learn all the uſeful Simples which are known or uſed in modern Practice. It is neceſſary that he ſhould be acquainted with the common Proceſſes in Chymiſtry; but it would be rather loſt Time to become an Adept in that fiery Study: There is little to be learn'd from it. Of this Truth the honourable Mr. *Boyle* is a recent Example, who, after a whole Life ſpent in the moſt laborious Chymical Reſearches, has enrich'd the World with no more Medicines than what may be purchas'd, and that too dear, for Twelve Pence.

To be acquainted with the common Proceſſes in Chymiſtry.

It is abſolutely neceſſary that the Phyſician ſhould be very well vers'd in the Compoſition of Medicines: This is not to be attain'd by barely reading Books; it requires Practice, and for that Reaſon I do not think it beneath the Character of a Phyſician, to paſs ſome Part of his younger Years in a good Apothecary's Shop; where he may not only learn Pharmacy, but the Application of it: By this he knows the ſpecific Nature of Simples, and their various Effects when compounded; at leaſt, he may here acquire their reputed Virtues. As to Reading, I have already condemn'd the Antients as moſt uſeleſs, and I am afraid moſt of the Moderns are deſerving of very little better Characters; at leaſt, a few of them will ſuffice. I remember to have heard a Phyſician of the laſt Age ſay, That when he was a young Man, he aſk'd the celebrated *Sydenham* what Books he ſhould read, to aſſiſt him in his Profeſſion; the Doctor gravely reply'd, *Read* Don Quixot; *he's a good Author*; *I read him ſtill.* Another eminent Phyſician uſed to ſay, He would leave on his Death-bed, as a Legacy to the Faculty,

But above all muſt be ſkill'd in Pharmacy.

His Reading to be rather among the Moderns than the Antients.

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culty, the whole Secret of Phyſic in the Compaſs of half a Sheet of Paper. Theſe Gentlemen had too contemptible a Notion of Books of Phyſic: But it is certain, that Nature is the Book the Doctor ought moſt to conſult; his own Experience and Sagacity he will find daily to contradict the moſt elaborate Phyſical Syſtem, and theſe his Conſcience and Reaſon will direct him to prefer to all the *Ipſe dixits* of the College.

Our young Student, now qualified, muſt preſent himſelf to ſome Univerſity, and obtain a Diploma, that is, a Doctor's Degree. Thoſe taken up at Foreign Univerſities are moſt eſteem'd; tho', God knows, none of them convey any healing Quality; nor are they always Characteriſtic of Learning or Phyſical Abilities. But in this great Metropolis, our young Graduate muſt have another Feather in his Cap; he muſt be admitted of the Royal College of Phyſicians, then he becomes a legitimate Son of *Æſculapius*.

The Nature of the Royal College of Phyſicians in London.

The Royal College of Phyſicians in *London* are incorporated by Royal Charter; and have exclusive Privileges, if they pleaſe to aſſert them, for ſeven Miles round *London*: They have a Preſident, Fellow, and Aſſiſtants, and are empower'd to admit Members to their Body, and to inſpect the Medicines in Apothecaries Shops. This ſeems to be their only Buſineſs, unleſs to ſuperintend public Diſpenſatories, and to countenance this or that Practice, according to the prevailing Mode; for Phyſicians have their Faſhions and Changes, as well as other Trades: What is an innocent Medicine To-day may be Poiſon To-morrow; and *vice verſa*, if it ſo pleaſes the Faculty: But their Dictates neither hinder their own Members, or others who have not that Honour, from following their own Whims; but their Approbation is neceſſary to an Increaſe of Patients, and to eſtabliſh the young Phyſician's

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Phyſician's Reputation, though of very little Significance towards the Sanity of the Public, or the Cure of particular Maladies.

CHAP. IV.

Of the SURGEON.

THE Surgeon is the ſecond Branch of the Medical Art; very little inferior to the firſt in point of Utility, but founded upon Principles much more certain, and leſs precarious in its Succeſs: The Phyſician, in the Diſcharge of his Profeſſion, is frequently oblig'd to grope in the dark, to act by Gueſs and bare Conjecture, and depends (in many Caſes) more upon Chance and the Strength of the Patient's Conſtitution, than upon any infallible Rules in his Art; but the Surgeon, for the moſt part, has the Evidence of his Senſes, as well as his Judgment, to guide him in his Operations; his Method of Cure depends upon the known Mechaniſm of the Human Syſtem, and the Medicines he uſes act by known Laws, eſtabliſhed from long Experience. *Surgery leſs precarious than Phyſic.*

The Surgeon (ſimply as a Surgeon) is only employ'd in the Cure of Wounds, Bruiſes, Contuſions, Ulcers, and Eruptions in the outward Parts, in Trepanning, Cutting, or Scarifying, and Amputations of any of the Limbs or Members, that require theſe Operations. He applies only topical Medicines, that is, to the outward Parts of the Body affected; ſuch as Plaiſters, Cataplaſms, Bliſters, Cauteries, and the like; but is rarely concern'd in any inward Applications; nor is ſuppos'd converſant with Pharmacy of any ſort: Yet a ſkilful Sugeon generally underſtands a certain

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tain Train of Medicines, that, inwardly applied, correct the Humours, prepare the Body, and put it in a proper Habit, fit it to undergo his Operations, and aſſiſt his topical or outward Medicines, in the Diſcharge of their Office: Sometimes, upon the firſt Indication of Tumours, before the Abceſs is form'd, the Surgeon thinks it adviſeable to diſcuſs thoſe Appearances, rather than bring them forward: This is commonly done by Bleeding, inward Medicines, and Alteratives, to correct the vitiated State of the Blood; but a Surgeon in Town, who is not over and above conceited of his own Abilities, generally calls a Phyſician to his Aſſiſtance in ſuch Diſorders, rather than depend upon his own Skill in Caſes that have a Dependance upon the Conſtitution of the Patient, and the deprav'd State of the Fluids.

The Genius and Abilities of a Surgeon. The Genius natural to a Surgeon differs very little from that requir'd in a Phyſician. To a ſolid Judgment, quick Apprehenſion, and a good Memory, he muſt add a kind of Courage, peculiar to himſelf. It is vulgarly ſaid, that a Surgeon ſhould have a Lion's Heart, a Hawk's Eye, and a Lady's Hand; by the Lion's Heart is not meant ſavage Ferocity, a cruel inhuman Diſpoſition, or Want of Sympathy for the Sufferings of Mankind: He is not to have the Heart to tear, lacerate, and mangle his Patients wantonly; but he muſt have the Courage to go through the moſt ſevere neceſſary Operations, without being ſo much affected by the Patient's Sufferings, as to ſhake his Hand, or hinder him from performing the Amputation with Eaſe and Dexterity. Womaniſh Tenderneſs is very improper for a Surgeon; and it requires a ſtrong Command of Temper, not to give way to Pity and Compaſſion, in ſome Chyrurgical Operations. The Surgeon muſt get the better of the Effects of this natural Humanity,

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manity, but not ſo much as to diveſt himſelf of the Paſſion, leſt he introduce a ſavage Cruelty in the Place of it, which would he equally dangerous to the Patient: To preſerve this ſoft Sympathy of Soul, without being outwardly affected by it, is expreſſed in having a Lady's Hand, or Finger; that is, to be able to touch the Patient ſo gently, as he may ſcarce feel you; at leaſt, no more than is neceſſary to perform the Operation. A quick Eye is as neceſſary to a Surgeon as any Profeſſion whatever; eſpecially in Amputation, to diſcern the Arteries, and other minute Blood Veſſels, that are to be ſewed up, to prevent a too great Effuſion of Blood: It requires likewiſe a good and quick Eye, to diſcern the ſeveral Changes in a Wound under Cure; he muſt be able to obſerve the ſmalleſt Alteration in the Colour of the Part and Conſiſtence of the Matter, the Degrees of Suppuration, and the moſt diſtant Approach of a Mortification.

His Education.

His Education ought to be as liberal as that of the Phyſician, and to him Travel is equally neceſſary. As his Buſineſs is merely mechanical, the greater his Experience is, the more expert he proves in his Art; and it is morally impoſſible, were he to read his Eyes blind, to become a Surgeon, unleſs he both ſees Operations performed, and puts his Hand to them. Though our Hoſpitals here in Town are many, yet they are, all put together, inferior to the *Hotel Dieu* at *Paris*; where a young Surgeon may learn more in one Year than he can do in ſeven at *London*, on account of the great Variety of Chyrurgical Caſes to be ſeen there every Day. —— Beſides, the Foreign Surgeons in general, but eſpecially the *Germans*, exceed this Nation by many Degrees. We are making large Advances to come up with them; but till we arrive at their Perfection, and

He ought to travel for Experience.

have the Opportunity of Hoſpitals equal to theirs, it is our Duty to go to thoſe Countries, to learn what we want.

Muſt be an accurate Anatomiſt. The young Surgeon muſt be an accurate Anatomiſt, not only a ſpeculative but a practical Anatomiſt; without which he will turn out a mere Bungler. It is not ſufficient for him to attend Anatomical Lectures, and ſee two or three Subjects curſorily diſſected; but he muſt put his Hand to it himſelf, and be able to diſſect every Part, with the ſame Accuracy that the Profeſſor performs. Formerly, for this uſeful Branch, Students were obliged to go to *Leyden*, eſpecially while *Boerhaave* lived, who was an Ornament to his Profeſſion, and, without Controverſy, the beſt Anatomiſt of the Age; but now that great Man's Place is fully ſupplied by Mr. *Munroe*, Anatomical Profeſſor at the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*: There the Student has not only Anatomy in Perfection, but has the Opportunity of learning the ſeveral other Branches of the Medical Art to greater Advantage than in any other Part of *Europe*. This Univerſity ought to be the firſt Stage of the Surgeon's Travel; where if he ſtays a Seaſon or two, and then takes another Seaſon at *Paris*, if he has ſpent his younger Years to any Advantage, he may expect to turn out a good Surgeon.

The Univerſity of Edinburgh *the beſt College of Phyſic in* Europe.

Two Ways of educating a Surgeon. There are two Ways of Breeding a Surgeon; the one is giving him Univerſity-Education, then ſending him to hear Anatomical Lectures, and attending ſome of the moſt noted Hoſpitals for a Seaſon or two; then he goes to *Paris*, and at laſt comes home a Surgeon. The ſecond Way, and that the moſt common, and with ſome few Amendments, the moſt likely to produce a good Surgeon, is, after the Boy has learned *Greek* and *Latin*, he is bound to a Surgeon of good Practice for

for ſeven Years; at the Expiration of which Time he turns out a Surgeon, without more Study or Learning: This is the Manner in which our Town Surgeons are begot, and the Lameneſs of their Education may be obſerved in one Hour's Converſation. There are ſome of them very good Operators, but as to the Theory, or rational Principles of their Buſineſs, they are intirely ignorant; they perform the known common Cures with Succeſs enough, but let an uncommon Caſe happen, they are quite at a Loſs, and dare not ſtep out of the beaten Tract.

Common Errors of Education.

The Errors in this Method of Education are theſe; firſt, there is not a ſufficient Fund of Knowledge acquired before they enter Apprentice; and, generally ſpeaking, they are utter Strangers to the Languages. I believe upon a Survey of all the Surgeons and their Apprentices within the Bills of Mortality, there is not above one in ten of them who can give the Etymology of the Names of their Inſtruments. —— To remedy this Defect, which I think concerns the Honour of the Profeſſion, I would have every Surgeon reſolve, to take no Apprentice unleſs he had been, at leaſt, three Years at the Univerſity, or ſtudied ſo long under a private Tutor after leaving the Grammer-School, as to be found perfectly Maſter of *Greek* and *Latin*: Theſe Languages are never learned at the School; at leaſt, what we learn there is ſeldom retained, unleſs we practice it for ſome Years after we have left the Seminary: The three Years I have mentioned are as little as can be employed in learning Philoſophy and Mathematics, and grounding the Student in the Languages: He has in this Time acquired not only a larger Fund of Knowledge, but his Judgment and Intellects are enlarged; and he makes a greater Progreſs in one Year after, with theſe Ad-

Methods propoſed to rectify theſe Miſtakes.

vantages, than he would in two before. By this Time, I take the Youth to be about Fifteen or Sixteen, a proper Age for going Apprentice to this Buſineſs: I would have him bound only five Years, and the Maſter oblig'd to allow him ſo many Hours every Day as are neceſſary for attending ſome of the Hoſpitals and the Lectures in the Seaſon: By this Means five Years ſpent with an honeſt judicious Surgeon, who has a tolerable Share of Practice, may enable the young Student to compleat his Studies in two Years more; that is, one Seaſon at *Edinburgh*, to attend the *Anatomy* and *Materia Medica* Claſſes; and another at *Paris*, to attend the Hoſpitals there, and obtain ſome Notion in *Midwifry*; a Branch that is more ſuitable to the Surgeon than the Phyſician, and ought rather to be connected with the one than the other.

There is ſuch a Connection between the ſeveral Branches of Phyſic, that it is almoſt impoſſible for a Perſon to be Maſter of any one of them without a ſuperficial Knowledge of all the reſt: The Phyſician ſhould know ſomething of the Surgeon's Buſineſs, and he of the Doctor's, and the Apothecary of both: However, the more each confines himſelf to his own particular Branch, the greater Succeſs he may expect in his Practice.

Surgeons engroſs the Cure of the Veneral Diſeaſe to themſelves.

But there is one Branch belonging to the Doctor, which the Town Surgeon has always monopoliz'd to himſelf; that is, the Cure of the Venereal Diſeaſe; upon which alone the Subſiſtance of three Parts in four of all the Surgeons in Town depends; and three Parts in four of their Practice depend upon their Ignorance in this very Diſtemper, which they all pretend to cure: I mean, that if all knew as much as they pretend, they would not have half ſo many Patients, nor thoſe half ſo long under their Cure. Before the Diſcovery of Mercury,

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Mercury, as a Specific againſt this Diſorder, the Venereal Diſeaſe was always the Province of the Phyſician, as much as any other acute Diſtemper; the Surgeon was never call'd but when Amputations or outward Applications were neceſſary: But when the Virtues of prepar'd Mercury became generally known, the Surgeon uſurp'd the Place of the Doctor, and monopoliz'd this odious Diſtemper to himſelf. For this Reaſon the *London* Surgeon muſt ſtudy this Diſeaſe more than any other, as it is not only the moſt frequent, but the moſt profitable Branch of his Profeſſion; though I would adviſe him in all difficult Caſes to take a Phyſician to his Aſſiſtance.

Ought to ſtudy it much, as their Subſiſtance depends on it.

The Surgeons were commonly incorporated with the Barbers, and were call'd the Barber-Surgeon's Company; but about a Year ago, by the Intereſt and Diligence of Mr. *John Ranby*, Serjeant-Surgeon to his Majeſty, an Act of Parliament was obtain'd, to ſeparate the Surgeons from the Barbers, and erect the firſt into a diſtinct Corporation. Their Privileges are excluſive; that is, no Surgeon can ſet up in *London*, who is not free of this Company; and they examine all Surgeons deſign'd for the Navy. The young Surgeon muſt not only ſerve his Time to a Surgeon free of the City, but before he is admitted to take up his Freedom, he muſt undergo an Examination by the Court of Aſſiſtants, and ſatisfy them of his Qualifications.

The Surgeons Company.

I have juſt now mention'd, that all Surgeons deſign'd for the Navy muſt be qualified at *Surgeons-Hall*; for the Benefit of ſuch I ſhall mention the Forms they are to go through. A Surgeon, deſign'd for the Navy, muſt underſtand both Surgery and Pharmacy; he muſt be little leſs than a Phyſician, as the Care of the Ship's Crew is intruſted to him in all Phyſical as well as

The Forms obſerv'd in obtaining Qualifications for the Royal Navy.

Chyrurgical Caſes; and he muſt be able to anſwer all Queſtions put to him in both Branches, though the Examiners generally confine themſelves to Queſtions in Surgery. When a young Gentleman is out of his Time, and thinks himſelf qualified, both as to Theory and Practice, to undertake ſuch a Charge, he may come up to *London* without any Recommendation whatſoever; Merit is what he muſt riſe by: And this I think the only Branch in the Kingdom where Merit is neceſſary to Advancement. If a young Student drops from the Clouds, let him but go through his Examination, and he is ſure of a Ship the firſt Vacancy, which is rarely wanting; and obtains it as ſoon as if he had the Intereſt of all the Houſe of Peers.

The firſt Step he muſt take is, to apply by Letter to the Commiſſioners of the Navy, importing, That he has ſerv'd his Time to ſuch a Surgeon, and has his Indenture diſcharged; or ſtudied at ſuch a College, under ſuch a Profeſſor, and attended ſuch an Hoſpital for ſo many Years, and is now deſirous to ſerve his Majeſty on Board his Royal Navy in ſuch Station as he ſhould be found qualified for. Upon the Receipt of a Letter of this Tenor, the Commiſſioners of the Navy give a Letter directed to the Maſter and Court of Aſſiſtants of the Surgeons Company, deſiring them to examine and report the Qualifications of the young Candidate. This Letter he delivers to the Clerk of the Surgeons Company. The Examiners meet every *Thurſday* of the Month, to examine ſuch Candidates as have lodg'd their Letters with the Clerk. They generally, in their Examination, begin with Queſtions relating to Bandages; in which the young Surgeon muſt be very expert, as a great Part of the Cure both of Amputations and Fractures depend upon proper Bandages.

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Bandages. They proceed to the Treatment of Fractures, ſimple and compound; and the Management of Contuſions and Amputations. They inſiſt much on his Skill in Burns, Scalds, and Wounds by Gunpowder, and other Accidents, to which Sailors are moſt liable. They next enquire into the Candidate's Knowledge of the Nature of Tumors, malignant and critical; and how far he is a Judge when theſe ought to be diſcuſs'd and return'd into the Maſs of Blood, or brought to Suppuration by topical and outward Application. They then proceed to examine his Skill in the various Symptoms and Prognoſtics, and the Cure of Diſeaſes both acute and chronic; eſpecially the common Diſtempers of Fevers, and Scorbutic Diſeaſes; and laſtly, his Proficiency in the *Materia Medica*.

According to the Degree of Proficiency he diſcovers, in all or any of theſe Queſtions, they give him a Certificate of his Qualifications accordingly, directed to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty. All this is obtain'd at the Expence of ſix or ſeven Shillings, without any Waiting or Attendance. If the young Surgeon appears lame, they certify that he is qualified for a Mate of a Twenty-gun Ship; the firſt, ſecond, or third Mate of a higher Rate, juſt as he appears to them qualified; but at the firſt Examination they never certify him capable of taking the Charge of a Ship of any Rate: The higheſt Qualification given at the firſt Examination is that of Firſt Mate to a Ship of any Rate, and this is never done but when the Candidate diſcovers more than ordinary Knowledge and Experience.

When the young Surgeon has obtain'd this Certificate, he then applies to the Admiralty by Petition, acquainting the Lords Commiſſioners, that he has been examin'd at *Surgeons-Hall*, according

cording to the Rules of the Navy, and obtain'd from thence ſuch a Qualification, and is willing to ſerve his Majeſty in that Station, he is minuted for the firſt Vacancy in courſe; and when that happens, gets a Warrant without farther Application. All the Service that Friends can do him in this Caſe is, to ſtation him upon any particular Ship vacant, to which he may have a liking, of the ſame Rate which his Qualification entitles him to. After he remains ſix Months in this Station, ſuppoſe in that of a Second Mate of a Forty-gun Ship, he may then apply a ſecond Time to the Commiſſioners of the Navy, ſignifying to them by Letter (as formerly) that he has ſerv'd ſo long in ſuch Station on board ſuch a Ship of War; and that by his Study and Application thinks himſelf ſo much improv'd in his Profeſſion as to be capable of a higher Charge, and is willing to undergo Examination: The Commiſſioners direct a Letter, as before, to the Surgeons Company, and they proceed to the Examination in the ſame manner they did the firſt; and if the Surgeon gives proper Anſwers, they certify that he is qualified for the next or the higheſt Degree, *viz.* to a Firſt Mate of any Ship, or the Surgeon of a Twenty-gun Ship: He has his Warrant at the Admiralty, with the ſame Eaſe as before; and in this manner he muſt proceed in every Riſe he makes till he arrives at the laſt, which is a Surgeon to a Firſt Rate.

The Salary of a Surgeon of the Navy is but inconſiderable, that is, the Pay he immediately receives from the Crown is but ſmall; but his Perquiſites depend upon the Largeneſs of the Ship: Beſides the Allowance of the Government, he has Two-pence for every Man on Board the Ship: He has Forty Shillings for every Clap or Pox of which he cures them, which is ſtopp'd out of the Sailors

Sailors Pay: He has a Cheſt of Medicines at the Government Expence; and is allowed for Slops, that is, Linnen Rags, Rice, Spices, and ſome other Articles allowed the Men in their Sickneſs; all which put together, make a Surgeon's Place in a Sixty-gun Ship to be wotth near two Hundred Pounds *per Annum* in Time of Peace, beſides his Share of Prizes in Time of War, in the Diviſion of which he is ranked as a Lieutenant.

Thus I have ſaid as much of Surgery as is ſufficient to give the Parent a tolerable Notion how to prepare his Son for ſuch a Charge. It appears, that it requires a good Genius and liberal Education, which can be attained but by great Expence; therefore Parents are to have this in View before they fix upon this Profeſſion for their Children. A ſordid cramped Education proves a dead Weight upon the beſt Natural Genius on Earth, and produces but a bungling ignorant Quack; but if liberal, and attended with Natural Talents and due Application, there are none of the Liberal Arts more likely to procure a Livelihood than this. — An ingenious Surgeon, let him be caſt on any Corner of the Earth, with but his Caſe of Inſtruments in his Pocket, he may live where moſt other Profeſſions would ſtarve.

A Surgeon properly qualified is a lucrative Employment.

CHAP. V.

Of the CHYMIST.

THE Art of Chymiſtry was intirely unknown to the Antients, nor did its Uſe in Phyſic ariſe by Searches into it for that Purpoſe; but Avarice, and the Itch of growing ſuddenly rich, produced this once much-eſteemed Branch of Learning: Men hunting after the Philoſopher's Stone, ſet them

Original of Chymiſtry.

Search after the Philosopher's Stone produced several Drugs.

them first upon Trials by Fire, and in the many Experiments they made to come at this valuable Elixir, they stumbled upon several Properties in Metals and Minerals, that they were before ignorant of: Bold Practisers in Physic made Experiments, and in some succeeded. To this we owe the several Preparations of Mercury, Antimony, and other Mineral Drugs. Besides the Itch of growing rich, another much more valuable, though equally ridiculous Desire filled the Projector's Brain, that is, finding out a Medicine to prolong Life and convey Immortality to Mortals; this they hunted after under the Name of *Aurum Potabile*; and in the Course of various Processes, which they were to effect by Fire, they stumbled upon the Property of several Simples, and by degrees learned the Analysis of most Things in the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral World; that is, they pretended to be able to reduce those Things to what they call their Elemental Principles; this has discovered Salts, Spirits, and Oils, and has enabled us in some measure to extract the essential Virtues of Plants, free them from their Dross and *Caput Mortuum*, and to reduce them within such Bounds as that a small Dose will suffice to produce great Effects.

Several useful Discoveries made by Search after Aurum Potabile.

The Chymists and Galenists *at war.*

The *Galenists*, that is, those Physicians who follow *Galen*'s Mothod of Cure, by compounding the gross Simples, are at continual War with the Chymists: They alledge, and perhaps not without Reason, that the Fire alters the Nature of the Subject, and bestows on it Qualities that did not before exist; that most Chymical Preparations were of such a fiery corrosive Nature, they inflamed the Bowels, and set the whole System in Combustion: That Nature had provided simple Remedies for all Diseases, and consequently there was no Reason to have recourse to Fire to extort

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tort Specifics from Subjects which in their Natural State were potent enough to remove the most obstinate Disease. The Chymists, on the other hand, alledged, that to effect a Cure by the *Galenic* Practice, requires such enormous nauseous Doses, that Nature was oppressed; that the Analysis by them performed was only assisting Nature, since there was nothing more certain, than that Distillation and Sublimation must be performed in the Stomach, and by Help of the Secreting Vessels, before any Cure can be performed, and that, consequently, it was saving more than half the Strength to perform these Operations beforehand. The Stomach, they say, can concoct most Aliments of itself, yet it adds to the Health of the Patient that the Concoction be in part performed before it is received, and that the Strength, which would be otherwise diminished, may be all employed in combating the Malady. The *Galenists* are daily losing Ground, and the Chymists increasing in Practice and Reputation; insomuch that they are now a very necessary Branch in the Modern Practice of Physic.

The natural Genius and Abilities of the Chymist.

The Genius requisite to compleat a Chymist has a near Analogy to the Physician: He must have a solid Judgment, but a larger Share of Patience than most Men; their Processes are long and tedious, and often depend upon very minute Circumstances; the smallest Neglect spoils their Work, and deceives their Expectation in the very Point of Projection. The Chymist must be unwearied in his Application, watchful, and a curious Observer of Nature: He must register in his Mind the smallest Circumstance relating to his Operations, though never so remote from the Enquiry he is upon, in regard these Observations may serve him afterwards in the Search of new Phœnomena; about which his Thoughts are

are not then immediately employed: His Judgment and Apprehenſion muſt be able to take in the whole Courſe of Natural Things, ſince the whole Univerſe is the Subject of his Enquiries. However, the Practical Chymiſts, that is, thoſe who go under that Name in this City, are far from being Adepts in this Study: They follow only a few general Rules in preparing Medicines, and are ſeldom employed about any Part of their Branch which does not immediately depend upon the Practice of Phyſic; though their Buſineſs might extend itſelf to a greater Number of uſeful Trades.

Honeſty neceſſary to a Chymiſt. The Chymiſt ought to be a Man of Honour and Conſcience: He has many Opportunities of impoſing upon the Public, by the Knowledge he has of the Secrets of Nature, and his Art of making up fictious Compoſitions, ſo nearly reſembling natural Productions, that their Difference is not to be diſcerned by the niceſt Eye or Palate. By this many of them make great Sums of Money; but ſuch Practices are beneath a Man of Honour, who conſiders that he not only cheats the Public of their Money, but endangers the Health of the Patient that deals with him; when he ſells fictious for natural, or ſophiſticated for ſound and duly prepared Drugs. The Phyſician knows that ſuch a Chymical Preparation is a ſpecific Remedy in a particular Diſeaſe; he has experienced its Efficacy in ſimilar Caſes, and therefore boldly preſcribes it, and reſts the Safety of the Patient upon it: If the Chymiſt ſubſtitutes any thing in its Place, or gives ſuch as has not undergone the proper Operation, it fails in its Effect, the Patient loſes his Life, and the Phyſician his Reputation, by the Ignorance, Greedineſs, or Villany of the Chymiſt. This Conſideration alone ought to keep an honeſt Man conſtantly upon

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on the Watch, when he is preparing his Medicines, that none of the neceſſary Requiſites be wanting, ſince it is known that very minute Neglects have been productive of fatal Conſequences.

Of the Education.

The Education of a Chymiſt ought to be liberal and unconfin'd: But above all he muſt be Maſter of *Latin*; and he perhaps would find his Time well beſtow'd in learning the *German* Tongue. The *Germans* are by much the beſt Chymiſts in *Europe*; and the beſt Treatiſes on that Subject are either writ in *Latin* or *High German*. The late Dr. *Boerhaave* was an indefatigable Chymiſt, and his Writings on that Subject are tranſlated to great Advantages by the ingenious Dr. *Shaw*; but the Work, even with the Addition of Dr. *Shaw's* Helps, is but lame, and ſcarce worthy the Name of the great Author: If it is ſtripp'd of the Pomp of Expreſſion, there is little in it but what is common. The honourable Mr. *Boyle* has writ much on this Subject, but he is voluminous; and it was the Misfortune of that truly great Man, that he was too credulous, and took many Things upon the Relation of others not ſufficiently warranted by Experiments. We have few elſe in the *Engliſh* Tongue that make any Figure; therefore the young Chymiſt muſt have recourſe to Foreigners, and be able to read them in their own Language.

His Conſtitution.

The Youth deſign'd for this Buſineſs muſt be of a robuſt Conſtitution, capable of a good deal of Watching and Fatigue, if he intends to be an Eye-Witneſs of the ſeveral Operations in this Art: He can ſcarce be fit to be put Apprentice till the Age of Sixteen; for though the Education neceſſary to be previous to his being bound might be ſooner acquir'd, yet I cannot ſee with what Propriety one much younger can be entruſted

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truſted in a Shop, to deal out Drugs, when a Miſtake, by Raſhneſs or Ignorance, may be fatal: He ſhould arrive at a Sedateneſs of Diſpoſition, and ſtripp'd of his Childiſh Follies, before he ſhould be entruſted to meddle with any thing on which the Health or Life of Man depends.

The Chymiſts are generally Apothecaries, that is, they compound and ſell Medicines; and as they make up their own Chymical Ingredients are enabled to underſell the Apothecary; but in both Capacities are ſubject to the Viſitation of the College of Phyſicians.

CHAP. VI.

Of the DRUGGIST.

The Nature of his Buſineſs.

THE Druggiſt is another Dependant on the College of Phyſic: His Buſineſs is to buy up, in large Quantities, all manner of uncompounded Drugs, both foreign and domeſtic; theſe he ſells to the Apothecary, who compounds them: Yet, generally ſpeaking, he compounds Drugs for Sale in his own Shop, like the Apothecary.

The Druggiſt is not ſuppos'd to know any thing of the Uſes or Properties of Drugs: He only buys them as a Merchant, and diſpoſes of them as a Commodity, without any reſpect to their particular Uſes: He is acquainted with the outward Marks and Signs of good and freſh Drugs, what are proper to be bought, the Quantities neceſſary for the Market, and the Prices which are commonly given for them; though this varies according to the Demand, as in other Commodities; but that the Public may not be impos'd on, there is a printed Bill weekly handed about, containing

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taining the common Price of Drugs like the Price of Stocks and Exchange.

A Druggiſt, as a mere Seller of Medicines, requires no great Head-Piece; but if he dips into Compoſition, as they all generally do, he ought to have a genteel Education and underſtand *Greek* and *Latin*; though it were better to confine himſelf to the Sale of Drugs only, where his Want of Underſtanding can be of no Damage to any but himſelf. *His Genius and Natural Abilities.*

It is a very profitable Buſineſs, that of a Druggiſt; their Returns being ſometimes *Cent. per Cent.* and ſeldom below Fifty: But it requires a large Stock to ſet up a Maſter; and a Journeyman of this Trade has but ſmall Encouragement: Fifteen or twenty Pounds a Year is as much as they can get, and are rarely wanted. *It is a profitable Buſineſs.*

They are under the Inſpection of the College, like the other Branches; and mind them as little as the Apothecaries do, who come next to be conſider'd.

CHAP. VII.

Of the APOTHECARY.

I Have claſs'd the Apothecary laſt, not out of any Diſreſpect to this formidable Body of Men, or out of Ignorance of their great Importance; but becauſe the other Branches, the Chymiſt and Druggiſt, contribute to make up their Shops. The Apothecary is certainly the eldeſt Son of the Doctor, and his neceſſary Aſſiſtant.

The Apothecary, ſimply as ſuch, is only employ'd in compoſing of Medicines, by the Doctor's Preſcriptions, without reſpect to their Qualities: *His Buſineſs ſimply as an Apothecary.*

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lities: His Knowledge, by his Profeſſion, is confin'd to the Names of Drugs, of which he is not ſo much as to underſtand the Etymology; he muſt only know that Rhubarb is not Jeſuit's Bark, that Oil is not Salt, and that Vinegar is not Spirit: He muſt be able to call all the Army of Poiſons by their proper Heatheniſh Names, and to pound them, boil them, and mix them into their proper Companies; ſuch as Pills, Bolus's, Linctus's, Electuaries, Syrups, Emulſions, Juleps, &c. &c. He muſt underſtand the Phyſical *Cabala*, the myſterious Character of an unintelligible Doctor's Scrawl: He muſt be alert and ready-handed in gilding his Pills and papering up his Bolus's with ingenious Cuts and Figures emblematical of their important Uſes; and have a nice Taſte in Glaſſes, Viols, and Gallipots, and the judicious Arrangement of their gilt Labels to the Advantage of his Shop.

The Genius of a mere Apothecary

This is a mere Apothecary; a Profeſſion that requires very little Brains; he wants only a ſtrong Memory, to retain ſuch a Number of cramp Words as he is daily converſant with: There is no Branch of Buſineſs, in which a Man requires leſs Money to ſet him up, than this very profitable Trade: Ten or Twenty Pounds, judiciouſly applied, will buy Gallipots and Counters, and as many Drugs to fill them with as might poiſon the whole Iſland. His Profits are unconceivable; Five Hundred *per Cent.* is the leaſt he receives: The greateſt Part of his Out-laying is in Viols, ſmall Boxes, and cut Paper; and theſe are often worth ten Times what they contain. But the Army of Apothecaries of this Age, ſcorn to confine themſelves to the dull Scene of their Profeſſion: They are no ſooner equipp'd with a Shop than they commence Doctor; they preſcribe in all common Caſes, and only call in the Doctor to be preſent

His Profits.

They do not confine themſelves to their own Buſineſs.

Preſent at the Death of the Game, which they have run down; or to juſtify by his Recipes their enormous Bills. They all of them cure the Venereal Diſeaſe; I mean, they have their Patients upon whom they practiſe in that Diſtemper; who often find their Miſtreſſes have only clapp'd them, but Doctor Apothecary has pox'd them.

What his Education ought to be, to qualify him for his preſent Practice.

How far it is prudent in Apothecaries thus to ſail out of their Sphere, I ſhall not determine; but I believe the Public will excuſe me, if I adviſe theſe Gentlemen to fit themſelves with an Education ſuitable to the Profeſſion, as they now practiſe it; for an Apothecary, who takes upon him to preſcribe, as well as to compound Medicines, ought to be ſkill'd in Anatomy, Botany, and Chymiſtry; to be Maſter of the Languages; and know Drugs, not only by Name but by their intrinſic Qualities. A Youth who is thus qualified may make a very good Figure as an Apothecary, and would be preferr'd by all wiſe Men to the mere Compounder; and after ſome Years Experience, I can ſee no Reaſon why a Patient might not rely upon ſuch a Man's Advice with as much Safety as upon the Graduate Doctor. The Apothecaries in *Scotland* are all call'd Chyrurgion-Apothecaries, and generally have ſuch an Education as I have above deſcrib'd; differing nothing from the Doctor but in want of a Diploma: The Conſequence is, that a Phyſician is ſeldom call'd in that Country but in extraordinary Caſes; and the Apothecary is eſteem'd, both by Patient and Phyſician, as a Man acting in a qualified Sphere.

I would therefore have all Parents, if they deſign their Son for an Apothecary, give him an early and liberal Education; and let him, either in the Courſe of his Apprenticeſhip, or before

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he ſets up for himſelf, attend the Anatomic, Botanic, and Phyſical Lectures, at leaſt for two Seaſons: With this, and the Experience he muſt pick up in his Maſter's Shop, he may ſafely depend upon his Judgment in common Caſes; but inſtead of promoting his Intereſt, by preſcribing enormous Doſes and pompous unavailing Recipes, it is much more rational and honeſt to charge the Patient in his Bill for Skill and Attendance; the Amount of his Bill in this Caſe may be as large as uſual, and the Patient is conſiderably a Gainer, by not being oblig'd to load his Stomach with ſuch a Quantity of Drugs.

Thus I have finiſh'd the Profeſſion of Phyſic, in all its Branches; and ſhall now take a Trip to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and pay a Viſit to the ſeveral Practiſers of the Law.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the LAW *in general.*

Its Definition. LAW is the Diſtribution of Juſtice between Man and Man; the Science by which are determin'd the Limits of each Man's particular Property; the Duty he owes his Neighbour, his Country and his King: It is the Foundation of Peace, the Fountain of Concord, and the firſt and moſt laſting Band of Civil Society. When *Its Origin.* Mankind were yet few in Number, before their Vices and Appetites increas'd their Natural Wants, while they remain'd ſatisfied with the ſpontaneous Products of the bountiful Earth, and crav'd no more than what Nature freely yielded, the Word Property was not known among them; all Things were in common, as the Sun and Elements:

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ments: Their Natural Wants were few, and their Appetites of Hunger and Thirſt were eaſily ſupplied; the Springs, the Mountains, and the Vallies produced ſufficient for them all, and they had not yet learned the poliſhed Madneſs of nearer Ages, to quarrel about what they cannot enjoy.

But as Mankind increaſed in Number, they found their Native Bounds too little for them and their Progeny; there were not ſufficient Natural Products to maintain their numerous Iſſue; therefore they muſt ſupply this Defect by Art and Induſtry: Some were lazy, or had not Ingenuity enough to ſupply their own Neceſſities; the induſtrious Man thought it hard that ſuch ſhould reap the Fruit of his Labours, and therefore refuſed to allow the Indolent or Ignorant to partake of his Proviſions: This begat the firſt Notion of Property; and by degrees Mankind found it neceſſary to erect themſelves into Societies, in order to aſſiſt one another in Defence of this Property, or carry on ſuch Undertakings as were too large for ſingle Men or Families to execute, and were of Uſe to many.

In erecting theſe Societies, each Individual was obliged to give up ſome Part of his Natural Freedom, and to ſubmit himſelf to the Rules and Regulations agreed to for the Good of Society: This was the firſt Origin of Goverment and Municipal Laws; which differed in the ſeveral firſt erected Commonwealths, according as Circumſtances, Situation, or Diſpoſition of the firſt Contractors varied.

Theſe firſt Laws were few and ſimple; they were founded upon this eaſily comprehended Principle, *Do as you would be done by.* It was not yet become a Science or Myſtery; Law was not then wrapped up in Sophiſtry, nor had they found out equivocal Words, capable of being tortured into

a thouſand contradictory Meanings: Theſe are Refinements of our politer Times. The firſt Law was only the Law of Nature, and the Dictates of Natural Religion; and the Law of Nature is the firſt Diviſion of Law: The ſecond is the Law of Nations; theſe are a Set of Rules, in which all civilized Societies are agreed and determined by, in their Dealings with one another: To this Law are owing the Privileges of the Perſons of Ambaſſadors, the Exchange of Priſoners in War, and ſeveral other Rules obſerved in Time of War. The third is the Municipal Law; that is, the Laws of particular Countries, adapted to their ſeveral Circumſtances and Conſtitutions.

Several Diviſions of Law in general.

The ſeveral Diviſions of Law in England.

This Third is the Law we are treating of, that is, the Municipal Law of *England*; which is divided into ſeveral Branches. Firſt, The Statute Law, by which is meant Acts of Parliament only. Secondly, The Common Law, which is the antient Uſage of the Kingdom in Matters of Civil Property. Thirdly, Crown Law, which is the antient Uſage of the Courts in Matters Criminal. Fourthly, Maritime Law, or the Rules and Methods obſerved in puniſhing Offences committed on the High Seas, properly under the Cognizance of the Lord High Admiral, or the Commiſſioners appointed to execute that High Office. Fifthly, Equity, or Chancery Law. And, laſtly, the Canon or Eccleſiaſtical Law. Moſt of theſe have their different Profeſſors; of each of which we ſhall give a brief Account. They are commonly comprehended under Sergeants at Law, Counſellors, Attornies, Sollicitors in Chancery, Doctors of Civil Law, Proctors of the Commons, and Notary-Publicks. As I intend to treat firſt of the Profeſſors of the Common Law, I ſhall begin with the Attorney.

CHAP.

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CHAP. IX.

Of the ATTORNEY.

I Begin with Attornies, as they are the firſt Movers in the Law; their Buſineſs being to prepare Matters for the Counſel to plead on, and to conduct the Suit through its ſeveral Steps, till it comes to a final Iſſue *His Buſineſs.*

The Attorney muſt be acquainted with all the Forms of Proceedings in the ſeveral Courts. He ought to be acquainted with the Names and Natures of the ſeveral Actions; their ſpecific Differences one from another: He muſt be able, from his Client's Information and the Writings he is then poſſeſſed of, to comprehend his Caſe clearly and diſtinctly, from which he muſt draw a compendious State of the whole Affair: From Peruſal of this and due Conſultation he muſt proceed to expedite the proper Writ againſt the Adverſary; have him ſerved or attached, according to the Circumſtances of the Action: He then compels him to appear, or enters an Appearance; declares againſt him, that is, gives in a Paper to the proper Office, called a Declaration, which contains his Client's Claim, and a Concluſion for Recovery of Damages and Coſts: He next forces his Adverſary to plead or make an Anſwer to this Declaration; and makes Rejoinder, and Replication, if neceſſary. At laſt, both Parties join Iſſue, and a Record is made of all the Proceedings hitherto, and a Rule of Court is entered for Trial againſt a certain Day, either in Town, or in the County where the Debt was contracted, or the Subject of the Matter in Debate lies. Againſt the Day of *The common Steps in an Actionat common Law.*

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Trial he draws up Briefs for his Council, that is, an accurate but ſhort State of the Action, the Witneſſes Names, and the Queſtions to be aſked in ſupport of the Allegations in the original Declaration. After Verdict is obtained, he enters up Judgment and obtains Execution againſt his Adverſary's Perſon or Goods. He muſt know to ward againſt the After-Claps of Law; ſuch as, Writs of Error, Injunctions, and Bills of Equity. In ſhort, he muſt know all the Windings, Shiftings, and Turnings of this moſt intricate Science; and how to guard againſt not only the honeſt Arts, but the Chicanery and Villany of the Profeſſors. He muſt be acquainted with Good and Evil; and hunt his Adverſary though all the Subterfuges, lurking Places, and Labyrinths of the Art; till he has ſafely landed his Client out of this fiery Trial.

His Genius, &c. From this ſhort View of the Practice of an Attorney, it is eaſily conceived that the Profeſſor of this Science muſt not be born a Blockhead; he muſt have a clear, ſolid, and unclouded Underſtanding, a diſtinguiſhing Head, and a puzzling unpuzzled Brain. There is not half ſo many Diſtinctions or unmeaning Varieties either in Logic or the metaphyſical Divinity of the Schools, as there is in the Practice of the Common Law; it conſiſts of nothing but unintelligible Words, Diſtinctions without any viſible Difference, and Forms without Number: To acquire all theſe, a Man muſt not only poſſeſs a clear Head, but great Patience and a prodigious Memory. The Patience of *Job*, the Courage of *Hercules*, and the Life of a Patriarch, are too little to become entirely Maſter of all the Forms in the Common Law of *England*.

Ought to be an honeſt Man. Beſides this uncommon Genius he ought to be an honeſt Man, and free from any litigious Diſpoſition.

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poſition. Without moral Honeſty, and an utter Contempt of Money gain'd in a bad Cauſe, the Attorney is the Plague of his Neighbours and the Peſt of Society in general. There is not a more contemptible or deſpicable Creature than a pettifogging Attorney without Honeſty: Yet this is no very uncommon Character; an Attorney and a Knave are very near become Terms ſynonimous; and it is no wonder they are ſo; for if we conſider the Temptations they lie under to be Knaves, they muſt have a larger Share of Honeſty than moſt Men to withſtand them; and the legal Fees of their Profeſſion are ſo ſmall, that without Tricking and little low Arts, it is morally impoſſible for any one of them to live like a Gentleman merely as an Attorney. But to proceed.

His Education.

Their Education ought to be liberal. This is not only neceſſary to qualify them for their Profeſſion, but to enlarge the Mind and give it a Biaſs above little pettifogging Practices. A Gentleman born, and liberally bred, muſt have Notions above acting the Scoundrel all at once: If he becomes one, it is by degrees; for no Man is wicked all of a ſudden. The truly bred Gentleman retains his Notions of Honour all his Lifetime; and ſcorns an Eſtate purchas'd with Infamy. *Latin* was formerly more neceſſary than at preſent, as now all Proceedings are in *Engliſh*; but an Attorney of any Practice will ſtill find it neceſſary and uſeful in his Profeſſion. Writing and Accounts are not to be diſpenſed with; and a thorough Underſtanding of the *Engliſh* Tongue ought not to be neglected.

The Parent ought to chuſe an honeſt Maſter.

The Parent who is reſolv'd to breed his Son to this Buſineſs ought to be very ſolicitous to find out a Maſter, of known Integrity and ſufficient Practice; without which, the Youth is certainly loſt:

loſt: The Temptations the Boy is liable to, from the Example of his Fellow Clerks, in this Age, are many; and if to theſe his Maſter's Want of Moral Honeſty is added, nothing but a Miracle can ſave the Youth from Perdition.

The Inns of the Attornies, and the Manner of being free of them.

The Attornies live in Inns, that is, Places bought by ſeveral Societies, wherein they have Chambers. There is nothing requiſite to make a Man free of theſe Inns but purchaſing a Set of Chambers; which are let by the Society on Leaſes of two or three Lives; and paying Commons for two or three Terms. Theſe Inns of Court are the neateſt Buildings in or about the City of *London*: Though God knows the Inhabitants, both Maſters and Clerks, are far from being fam'd for Honeſty or Virtue: Cheating, Lewdneſs, and all manner of Debauchery being often more ſtudied than Law or Precedents.

A Caution to Parents againſt breeding their Children to this Profeſſion.

The Number of Attornies is another Reaſon for their Diſhoneſty: They are ſo numerous that there is not Bread for half of them. Their Poverty is likewiſe an Enemy to Virtue; for, beſides a large Share of Acquaintance to create Clients, an Attorney, who practiſes for himſelf, ought to have a ſufficient Stock of ready Money to advance for his Clients, out of which they muſt lie generally till the Iſſue of the Suit: Few People care to employ an Attorney who muſt run conſtantly to their Clients Pockets for every trifling Sum that muſt be laid out in the Proſecution of their Buſineſs. Theſe Conſiderations ought to make Parents cautious in breeding their Children to this Profeſſion; for a Journeyman, or one who acts as Clerk to an Attorney, gets, at moſt, Half a Guinea a Week; out of which they are to find themſelves in Diet, Lodging, Waſhing, and Cloaths, and are ſometimes employ'd only in Term-

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Term-Time. Whether this is ſufficient to maintain them honeſtly, I leave to every judicious Perſon to judge.

CHAP. X.

Of the Sergeant at Law.

THE Sergeant at Law is the higheſt Degree of the Bar: They differ only from Counſellors in this, that they have this Degree conferred on them by one of the Inns of Court; are intitled to wear a Cap upon their Wig, which diſtinguiſhes them from their Brethren at the Bar: And out of this Body the Judges are choſen; that is, the Perſon to be choſen a Judge of any of the Courts, muſt be admitted a Sergeant before he is capable of acting in his Commiſſion. As the Education and Qualifications neceſſary for a Sergeant at Law and a Counſellor or Barriſter are the ſame, we ſhall proceed to the Counſellor.

Wherein he differs from a Common Counſel.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Counſellor at Law.

THE Gentleman who deſigns to ſhine in this Profeſſion muſt have a ſolid diſtinguiſhing Genius, a quick Apprehenſion, and a ready Wit. He muſt have a happy Volubility of Tongue, and be poſſeſſed of the Arts of perſuaſive Eloquence: to which a graceful Perſon is no ſmall Advan age: He ought to have a great Command of Temper, as well as of Words; not eaſily put in a Paſſion by

His Genius and Natural Talents.

by Contradiction, which he must expect to meet with upon the most trifling Occasion. But above all, he must have a sufficient Stock of Assurance: Nothing must put him out of Countenance; and he ought to be able to give the most insignificant Trifle an Air of Importance; and to deliver the greatest Absurdities with a grave settled Countenance. I have recommended Honesty as a necessary Ingredient to make up an useful Attorney: Therefore it would be unreasonable to suppose a Counsel without it. His Station is superior; therefore the little mean Arts of Chicanery and Villany must appear much more despicable: What a Scandal must it be for a Gentleman, to demean himself so much as to prostitute his Talents and the Honour of his Profession, to pervert the Course of Natural Justice, to oppress the Indigent, and beggar the Fatherless, for the Sake of a paultry Fee! How unnatural is it to deck Deceit and Falshood with Ornaments of Truth; or to employ the Flowers of Rethoric and the Beauties of Eloquence to screen a Villain from Punishment, or rob the innocent Man of his Property!

The Scandal if a dishonest Counsel.

His Education.

These Natural Talents must be improved by a liberal Education at the University; where he must not only learn the Languages, but Philosophy, and all the other Branches of Liberal Science. After coming from the University the young Student enters himself of some one of the Counsellors Inns, or Societies of Lawyers, *viz.* either of the *Temples*, *Gray's-Inn*, or *Lincoln's-Inn*. This last is held in most Repute at present, as it is inhabited by the most eminent Men in the Profession: There goes a common Saying, which expresses the Notion the Town has of these Inns, which, like all other general Characters, may be either true or false: It is this; *The* Temple *for Beaus*, Lincoln's-Inn *for Lawyers*, *and* Gray's-Inn *for Whores*.

The

The young Student there ſtudies Law, and muſt be three Years enter'd, or have paid Commons for twelve Terms, before he is admitted to the Bar; which he is after that Time, upon undergoing a ſlight Examination before the Benchers of theſe Societies: But if a Student was not to take more Pains in his Studies than what the Rules and Exerciſes of theſe Societies enjoin him, he will make but an indifferent Figure in his Profeſſion. A Parent who deſigns that his Son ſhould make a greater Progreſs in the Knowledge of *Coke* and *Littleton* than in the Galantries of the Town, ſhould procure ſome Gentleman who has ſtudied the Law, and has not much Practice, to attend the Youth, read with him, direct him to what is proper to read, and keep him to his Studies: Such a Man would begin with the moſt celebrated Tracts upon the Law of Nature and Nations, viz. *Puffendorf*, *Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis*, and the fam'd *Machiavel*. He would next give him a general Notion of the Municipal Laws of the ſeveral Countries in *Europe*; eſpecially that Law known by the Name of the Civil Law: And laſt of all, collect for him the beſt Treatiſe upon the *Engliſh* Common Law. It would be endleſs to read the Works of all the Rhapſodiſts in this Profeſſion; the Labour would be infinite, and the Edification ſmall. A few choſen Authors will ſuffice, and give the Student a clearer Idea of this too-much perplex'd Study, than if he was to read the whole Heap of Rubbiſh that has been wrote upon the Subject. After the Study of the Common Law, he next reads Reports in *Chancery*; in the underſtanding of which his Knowledge in the Law of Nature and Nations, and the Civil Law, will very much contribute; and his Knowledge of Law in general, and a Smattering of the particular Laws of other Countries,

ries, would furniſh him with an inexhauſtible Fund of Argument; and teach him the Defects as well as the Beauties and ſuperior Advantages of our Laws and Conſtitution.

Encouragements and Diſcouragements to follow this Profeſſion.

According to the Method preſcribed myſelf, I ſhall now touch upon the Encouragement Parents have to educate their Children to this Profeſſion. It is, no doubt, honourable: By their Profeſſion, they are the firſt Claſs of Gentlemen; and it is equally profitable; as may be obſerv'd by the many noble Families now in the Kingdom, who date their Origin from the Bar. Profit and Honours are prevailing with moſt Parents: But this is the Golden Side of the Proſpect. It has a dark and diſmal Reverſe. The Expence of their Education is great and certain; and it is almoſt impoſſible to form a Judgment of the Genius of the Student till he has gone through every Branch of his Studies; at which Time, it is more than ten to one, but ſome Wants, ſome Natural Impediments then appear which were not dreamed of before. After he has finiſhed his Studies, and the fond Parent believes him poſſeſſed of all the Qualifications fitting the Bar, all his Trouble is loſt unleſs he has a Fortune to ſupport him in the Character of a Gentleman, till he gains Practice; which he never will attain to, let his Merit be never ſo conſpicuous, without a large Acquaintance, a great Number of Friends, and ſome eminent Perſonage to countenance and patronize the young Barriſter: It is not always Merit that recommends the Counſellor, Intereſt or ſome lucky Chance may recommend the brawling impudent Pretender to Clients and Preferment, while the Man of Senſe and real Worth remains neglected, for want of thoſe Helps: Modeſty, a conſtant Attendant on true Merit, is a powerful Enemy to the young Counſel, and buries the beſt Talents

lents in Obſcurity for many Years. The great Number of young Gentlemen bred to the Bar, is another Diſcouragement to Parents to breed up their Sons to this Profeſſion. One half of the preſent Counſel do not earn by their Practice the Fees of the Court; moſt of them muſt ſtarve if they have not a Fortune ſufficient to ſupport them. In a Word, none but Men of Fortune ought to pretend to it; Men capable of living independent upon the Chance of Practice, will not only preſerve them from Poverty, but be a Means to preſerve their Integrity: A Man of an independent Fortune is under no Temptation to proſtitute his Profeſſion by dirty Jobs, or demean his Character by eſpouſing Cauſes in themſelves villainous.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Sollicitor in Chancery.

SOllicitors in Chancery differ little from the Attornies; only that they confine their Practice to the Court of *Chancery*: Which differs from that of all the other Courts. This Court, of which the Lord High Chancellor of *Great-Britain* is Judge, and the Maſter of the Rolls his Aſſiſtant, was inſtituted to relieve the Subject from the great Severity of the Common Law, and to give him ſuch Redreſs in his Property, as the Forms and Rules of the Common Law Courts deny him. The Chancellor judges by the Rules of Equity or Natural Juſtice, and determines by the mere Dictates of his own Conſcience, without the Interpoſition of a Jury. The Form of Proceeding is, by Bill and Anſwer; that is, the Party who thinks himſelf entitled to Relief in this High Court, prefers

The Difference between him and an Attorney, and the Proceedings in Chancery

fers a Bill or Petition to the Chancellor, ſetting forth his Special Caſe, and containing certain Interrogatories relative thereto, to which he prays the Defendant may make Anſwer upon Oath. This Bill being filed in the proper Office, a *Subpœna* iſſues againſt the Defendant, ordering him to put in his Anſwer: If he fails within the Time limited, he falls under the Contempt of the Court, and is compell'd by ſeveral Writs, terminating in an Outlawry, or Commiſſion of Rebellion. After the Defendant has appear'd to, and made Anſwer to the Bill, the Plaintiff may take Exceptions to the Anſwer, and oblige him to amend it till the Court is ſatisfied that he has anſwer'd directly to all the Interrogatories in the Bill: After which, Iſſue is join'd, and the Court either proceeds to hearing upon the Bill and Anſwer, or Witneſſes are examin'd and their Depoſitions taken down in Writing. When both Parties have finiſh'd their Proof, then the Cauſe comes to a general Hearing, and the Chancellor determines according to Equity. The original Deſign of this Court, as I hinted above, was to relieve the Subject from the oppreſſive Forms of the Common Law; but unhappy for the People, this Inſtitution, like all other human Inventions, has been perverted; and a Number of Forms and Delays have crept into the Practice of this Court, which deſtroy its original Intention, and render it, in many Caſes, a National Grievance.

Every Attorney, ſworn of any of the other Courts, has a Right to practice as a Sollicitor in Chancery, and generally do; but there are Sworn Sollicitors in Chancery, who make it their ſole Buſineſs to attend this Court: They are under the ſame Regulations with Attornies, all of whom muſt ſerve ſeven Years to one of the Profeſſion before he is admitted to practiſe. Any Perſon

may

many ſollicit in Chancery; but as the Sollicitor is no more than Agent, one of the Sixty Clerks appears and conducts the Buſineſs: But then, none but a Sworn Sollicitor can claim Fees or make out a Bill; any Perſon practiſing and demanding Fees for ſuch Practice, is liable to be ſent to *Newgate*, and lie there during the Chancellor's Pleaſure.

There are particular Counſel who attend this Court, though they are admitted of the Common Law Courts; yet they find their Genius more turned to Equity, and confine their Practice to this alone, and ſeldom care to be employed in a Common Law Cauſe. Men very eminent at the Bar of the Court of *King's-Bench*, or *Common-Pleas*, make a mean Figure at the *Chancery* Bar, and ſo *vice verſa*.

Education and Genius.

The Education of a Sollicitor in Chancery is much the ſame with that of an Attorney at Common Law; only, if a Parent intends to breed his Son to this in particular, he binds him to a Chancery Sollicitor, or one of the Clerks in Chancery. The Genius and Diſpoſition ought to be the ſame; only I apprehend a Practitioner in this Court ought to have a more ſolid Judgment, and a larger Share of univerſal Learning; and may not have ſo much Uſe for a quibbling Genius as the other.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Conveyancer *and* Money-Scrivener.

His Buſineſs.

THE Conveyancer is another Species of the Attorney: They are generally bred ſuch; but are chiefly employed in drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, and Conveyances of Eſtates. This is the moſt

most profitable Branch of the Law; for to that of drawing Deeds they commonly add the Trade of a Money-Scrivener; that is, they are employed to find out Estates to purchase, or have Money to lay out for some, and borrow for others, and receive Fees from Borrower and Lender; and of course are employed to draw the Securities.

Genius and Qualifications. This requires a perfect Knowledge in the Law, a solid Judgment, and a clear Head. Property in general depends upon this Species of Lawyers: Their Villainy, or Ignorance, begets most of the Law-Suits that feed *Westminister-Hall*, and its Army of Locusts; therefore a Gentleman cannot be too cautious in his Choice of a Conveyancer. This Business is engrossed in the Hands of a few, who suddenly make Estates: But this I do not think sufficient Encouragement to breed a young Man to this Business, unless he has a very promising Genius, and the Opportunity of being bound to a Person eminent in this Branch: The Character of the Master must go a great Length to recommend the Clerk to Business; for though the young Man might learn as much under a Master less noted, yet Fancy and Whim governs the Public in this, as well as in other Professions: He that has got the Name, though by Accident and without Merit, is most employed.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Doctor of Civil-Law, *and the* Proctor of the Commons.

I Have in the foregoing Chapters given a brief Account of the Professors of Common Law and Equity, I now proceed to the Practitioners before the

the Admiralty and Spiritual Courts: Thoſe are either Doctors of Civil Law, equal to Counſellors in the other Courts, or Proctors, anſwering to Attornies in Common Law.

Nature of the Admiralty Laws and Courts

All Maritime Affairs are determined by the *Roman* or Civil Law, unleſs where they are limited by Statute. It differs from the Common Law in this, that there is no Jury, and that the Judge Admiral determines in the ſame Manner as the Chancellor does. Thoſe who plead before this Court are all Doctors, and the Under-Agents or Managers of the Proſecution are called Proctors.

Of the Spiritual Courts.

The Spiritual Courts are guided by the Civil Law, and ſuch Canons of the Canon Law as have not been abrogated by the Acts of Parliament eſtabliſhing the *Reformation*. The Archbiſhops and Biſhops in their ſeveral Dioceſes, are Judges of theſe Courts, and preſide in them by their Delegates: Before them all Matters of Scandal are cognizable; they grant Adminiſtration to all *Wills*, and in their Courts all Matrimonial Cauſes are originally tried. Before the Reformation theſe Spiritual Courts were Engines of Popiſh Tyranny and Oppreſſion: And to this Day they are a great Nuſance to the Subject; and, in ſome meaſure, a Blemiſh in our Conſtitution.

The Suits in theſe Courts are commenced by Citation; and they proceed to Excommunication in Caſes of Contempt; which has a dreadful Effect upon the Liberty and Property of the Subject. Moſt of the Steps of their Procedure is carried on by Writing, in Defences, Anſwers, Replies. The Depoſitions of Witneſſes are taken down in Writing, and ſigned by the Deponent, as in the Court of *Chancery:* But in all Caſes there muſt be two Witneſſes to the Proof of any Fact. The Judge determines without any Jury,

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and constantly enforces his Sentence by Excommunication and other Church Censures.

The Education of a Doctor of Civil Law.

The Doctor must have an University Education, be fully acquainted with the Languages: He studies only the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, the *Code*, and the Writings of other Foreign Civilians; for our own Country affords no Authors on that Subject. He receives his Degree of Doctor from the University, and by it is empowered to plead in all Spiritual Courts. As to his particular Genius, he is still a Lawyer, and the same Spirit must be found in all its Professors.

The Proctor's Education and Abilities.

The Proctor, like the Attorney, must be acquainted with all the Writs and different Forms of Proceeding in the several supreme and subordinate Courts; takes Information from the Client, puts the Suit in Motion, and prepares Briefs for the Counsel when the Cause comes to a Hearing, and conducts the whole till it comes to a final Issue.

He ought to have Money to go on, without troubling his Client upon every Occasion, and Honesty enough not to spin out the Process to an unnecessary Length, for the Sake of his Fees; which, though not large, are yet so frequent, that a Spiritual Suit is near as bad and expensive as one in *Chancery*. The Proctor's Education ought to be liberal, and his Genius like that of the rest of the Limbs of this Profession.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the NOTARY-PUBLIC.

His Business.

THE Notary-Public is a Branch of the Law, but practises no Part of it hitherto mentioned: He is only conversant with the Law of Merchants;

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Merchants; that is, in ſuch general Rules and Cuſtoms as are obſerved among Merchants in their Dealings with one another in different Countries. He is employed in Matters relating to Bills of Exchange; in proteſting ſuch Bills as are not accepted, or not duly honoured when accepted: He muſt know the Courſe of Exchange in all the chief Trading Cities, the Uſage of Payments, and all the other Circumſtances that relate to that nice Affair. He is employed in ſettling Accounts between Factors and their Employers, Maſters of Ships, Supercargoes, and their Owners; in drawing and engroſſing Indentures, Articles of Copartnerſhip of Trade, Charter Parties, and expediting Policies of Inſurance; and generally in all Deeds and Writings relating to Traffic. For theſe Reaſons he muſt be acquainted with almoſt all the *European* Tongues, but ſpecially the Trading Languages, ſuch as *French*, *Dutch*, *Spaniſh*, *Italian*, and *Portugueſe*: He muſt likewiſe be Maſter of *Latin*, as ſeveral Foreign Inſtruments are drawn in that Language. He ought to be fully Maſter of Figures and Merchants Accounts; and have a general Idea of every thing relating to the Trading World. *His Genius and Qualifications.*

His Genius ought to be extenſive, and his Judgment penetrating, attended with an unwearied Application to Buſineſs. This is a very reputable Employ; and Youth who have ſerved their Time to a Notary of Reputation and Practice, can never fail of handſome Bread. When they have done with him, they are fit for the Compting-Houſe of any Merchant; and are generally perferred to other Perſons, on account of the Knowledge they are ſuppoſed to have in the moſt intricate Part of Commerce, eſpecially in negotiating Bills of Exchange. A Youth deſigned for this, or any other Mercantile Branch, has no Occa-

ſion for ſpending his Time at the Univerſity, or for a critical Knowledge of the Dead Languages.

As I ſhall have frequent Occaſion in the Courſe of this Treatiſe to mention the particular Education of Youth, who are not deſigned for the Practice of any of the three Learned Profeſſions, *viz.* Law, Phyſic, or Divinity, I have taken this Opportunity to point out the Errors of the preſent Schools, and the Manner I apprehend the Time employed in theſe Seminaries may be beſt improved.

General Remarks and Rules for the Education of Youth not deſign'd for Law, Phyſic, or Divinity.

At preſent, private Boarding-Schools, called Academies, are preferred to the Public Seminaries; and, perhaps, not without a great deal of Reaſon: The Public Schools entertain too many Scholars for the Maſters to be able to do Juſtice to their Pupils; and, in general, thoſe employed in them are mere Pedants, verſed in nothing but mere Letters, without any Knowledge of uſeful Literature, and profoundly ignorant of Men and Things. Such an one has no Talent for diſcovering and humouring the Boy's Genius; but teaches him by ſome dogmatic Method, from whence he can no more be perſuaded to ſwerve, than the *French* Nation to abrogate the Salique Law: He goes on in one continued dull beaten Track; his Brain too is barren, and perhaps he is too lazy to conſider the Method of conveying Knowledge according to the Natural Genius or Manner of Apprehenſion peculiar to each Youth: But if his old Precepts will not do, he endeavours to cram the Languages down their Throats, by the Help of his darling *Ferula*, or a ſullen ſevere Behavior; and by this means whips his Pupils into Blockheads, and prepares their young Minds for the moſt ſlaviſh Subjection.

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Their Want of Judgment of the Boy's Genius is not the only Misfortune that attend the Maſters of Public Schools; they have preſcribed a certain Courſe, in which they are all agreed, which ſpends ſo much Time, that the moſt valuable Part of the Youth's Life is taken up in learning, or attempting to learn Trifles of no Signification to his future Happineſs: Seven Years is the leaſt they require to compleat a Boy in a partial Knowledge of the Claſſics; I call it partial, however well they may underſtand the Language, becauſe they and their Maſters are utter Strangers to the Spirit and Meaning of thoſe celebrated Authors: They can render, it is true, their Words into *Engliſh*, but they can ſpeak their noble Sentiments in no Language; and whatever Progreſs they have made in *Greek* and *Latin*, it is certain they often know no more of their Mother Tongue (except the mere Sound) then if they had been born in *Japan*, or at the *Cape of Good Hope*.

This is the Misfortune of moſt Public Schools, and the greater Seminaries of *Weſtminiſter*, *Eton*, &c. are not free from them, and are attended with ſome Miſchiefs not leſs in their Conſequences than the former: There is a baſe Cuſtom in *Weſtminſter-School*, which I am ſurprized has not been taken notice of and remedied by the Legiſlature, ſince ſo many eminent Members of the Government have been brought up at that Seminary. The Cuſtom I mean is, the tyranical Subjection under which the junior Scholars are kept by the ſenior: They are mere Slaves, are obliged to fetch and carry, like Spaniels, and do all the Drudgery of Menial Servants, under the Penalty of being ſeverely beat by their Seniors: For which they have no Redreſs from the Maſters; who both connive at and tolerate this Cuſtom, for no better Reaſon than becauſe, perhaps, they had

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gone through the ſame Diſcipline themſelves in their Youth: This muſt be galling to a Boy of a generous Spirit, and can propagate nothing but the Doctrine of Slavery and Arbitrary Power.

Private Academies, as I obſerved, are now become much in Faſhion; yet they have very few Advantages over the Public Schools, only they are not ſo much crouded, and therefore the Maſters are more at leiſure to do juſtice to Individuals; but they are, generally ſpeaking, as the others, and their Method is very little better, and, for the moſt part, as tedious.

I ſhould chuſe to have my Son initiated in Letters after this Manner: After he had learned to read *Engliſh* diſtinctly, I would, inſtead of plunging him immediately into a *Latin* Accidence, teach him *Engliſh* grammatically; enable him to analize his Mother Tongue by all the Rules of Grammar, and make him perfectly acquainted with its natural Idiom: To fix this in his Head I would make him read and obſerve the Beauties of our moſt eminent Authors, in the different Stiles of the Bar, the Pulpit, the Stage, and Hiſtorian. He ſhould employ at leaſt two Years in this Manner, learning the Hiſtory of his own Country, and their particular Cuſtoms and Manners. By this Time I ſuppoſe the Youth about ten or eleven Years of Age, when I would initiate him in *Latin*, by teaching him to conſtrue the moſt eaſy Authors; in the Courſe of which he ſhould be taught the Difference between the *Latin* and *Engliſh* Idioms: As he had learned the general Rules of Grammar, he muſt learn that there is no Difference in the Grammatical Conſtruction of *Latin* and that of *Engliſh*, but that the firſt is declined by Termination, and the laſt by Article only. Thus would half the Taſk be over; for it is evident, that a Youth who has already learned the Principles

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Principles of Grammar, need but to ſtore his Mind with a copious Vocabulary, to learn any Language whatever. By this Means he may be able to conſtrue any *Latin* Author in a Year's Time; and this I think is as much as is neceſſary for any Youth to know of *Latin* who is not deſign'd for the Learned Profeſſions; which he may do in three Years from his entering the Primer, as well as in a thouſand. A further Advantage this Method would have, that it would be impoſſible for him to forget what he has learn'd, as long as he retains his Mother Tongue; and he muſt have a larger Stock of uſeful Ideas than if he had ſpent ſeven Years in the mere Study of *Latin*; the cramming a Boy's Head full of a Dead Language, of uſeleſs Words, and incoherent Terms, ſatiates his Memory and confounds his Judgment. The Ideas we receive in our early Years laſt longeſt, and have the greateſt Effect upon our future Conduct. Of how much greater Advantage then would it be, to employ thoſe Years, when the Mind is moſt ſuſceptible of Knowledge, in laying up a ſufficient Store of uſeful Ideas, which our riper Underſtanding and more advanced Age may enlarge, than in filling up the empty Space with mere Sound, which muſt remain to all Eternity the ſame uſeleſs Thing, a prating Eccho?

After the Youth has attain'd this ſuperficial Knowledge of *Latin*, let him apply to *French*, which is learn'd with equal Facility: This is not only the polite Court Language of *Europe*, but is a Trading Tongue, ſpoke or underſtood in all Cities where Traffic flouriſhes. *Dutch*, *Spaniſh*, *Portugueſe*, and *Italian* ought to be acquir'd by all who are any ways concern'd in Commerce; But all theſe, except *Dutch*, may be acquir'd by the Youth's own Application, without the Help

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of a Maſter, and ought to employ his vacant Hours during his Apprenticeſhip. This is the Education I think ſufficient, and in ſome meaſure neceſſary, in all Employments that are not merely Mechanical, and in the Remainder of this Tract I ſhall refer the Reader to this rather than make a Repetition.

I have now done with the three learned Profeſſions, and ſhall treat of no more of the Sciences, as all the reſt are but Auxiliaries to theſe, and not practis'd for Bread: I now proceed to what is call'd the Liberal Arts; but ſhall confine myſelf to a View of thoſe only that are practis'd for a Livelihood, and to which Youth are deſignedly educated. This delivers me from *Poetry*: For though many make their Bread by following the *Muſes*; yet I know none ſerves a Clerkſhip, or are bound Apprentice to theſe Ladies, or any of their Rhyming Servants. To meddle with theſe Gentlemen, would not only be going out of the Deſign of my Work, but might be dangerous as well as impoſſible: None but a Poet can deſcribe what a Poet ought to be. For me to give Rules to make a Poet, even though I ſhould attempt no higher than a Receipt for a Poet-Laureat, might be puniſh'd by the Sons of *Parnaſſus*, with the ſame Severity as *Jupiter* inflicted upon *Prometheus*, for attempting to make a Man, and ſtealing Fire from Heaven to animate his Clay: Therefore I diſclaim all Knowledge of the Ingredients that enter into the Compoſition of a Poet. — He muſt be born, not made; therefore he is above my Sphere.

Of the Poet.

Of the Liberal Arts then I ſhall touch only upon Sculpture, Painting, Muſic, and Architecture.

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CHAP. XV.

Of Music.

I Begin with Muſic, as Harmony is the firſt and chief Beauty in all Arts. Muſic is reckon'd among the Liberal Arts, only as it is ſtudied as a genteel and pleaſant Accompliſhment, calculated to ſooth the Mind, and unbend its moſt racking Cares and Anxiety; but in this Country eſpecially, thoſe who practiſe it for Bread are in but ſmall Repute. The Grave and Rigid of all Ages have look'd upon Muſic as of no public Utility; they imagine it effeminates the Mind, enervates the more Manly Faculties, and eraſes from the Soul all manner of Martial Ardour. Soft Muſic lulls aſleep all the active Paſſions, fills the Imagination with delicate Languiſhment, and moulds the whole Frame into a thoughtleſs Delirium. There is nothing in Nature has ſo great an Effect upon the Soul of Man as Muſic: He muſt be leſs than Man, he muſt be merely half-animated Clay who cannot be mov'd by Harmony; in it there is ſuch boundleſs Variety, that every Temper and Diſpoſition meets with ſomething agreeable to his Genius; the Dull, the Stupid, and the Thoughtleſs may be rais'd out of their lethargic Trance, and diveſted of their Inanity by its briſk Airs; the martial firy Genius of the Soldier may be rais'd yet higher, and every Thought of Danger baniſhed from his Breaſt by the Harmony of Warlike Inſtruments of Muſic; and the ſame Perſon, whoſe Soul is fir'd by the Sound of Trumpets and tranſported to Acts of Madneſs by Drum and Clarion, may be melted down to the Softneſs of a Woman

Its Character, Beauties, and Blemiſhes.

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Woman by the ſoft bewitching Melody of the Harp and Violin. Is was this wonderful Effect of Muſic that made the Ancients fable, that the Damn'd were charm'd with the Pipe of *Orpheus*, and that Trees, Stones, and Things inanimate danced to the Muſic of *Apollo*.

Briſk Martial Muſic communicates a Vivacity to the Soul of Man, that makes him deſpiſe all Danger, and meet Death cloath'd in all his Terrors with Intrepidity and Reſolution; whereas ſoft Airs and elaborate Melody have the contrary Effect: From whence it is obſerv'd, that the Spirit of moſt Nations may be learn'd by the Nature of the Muſic with which they are delighted: Florid ſprightly Airs denote a fierce, hardy, and valiant People; but ſoft, delicate, and harmonious Notes beſpeak the effeminate, lazy, and voluptuous Coward. While the Muſic of *Italy* was full of Diſcord, and conſiſted more in Noiſe than Harmony, then was ſhe the Miſtreſs of the World: Her hardy Sons fought to the Tune of their rude artleſs Inſtruments, with Courage and Intrepidity, and courted Death in the moſt diſtant Climes; but ſince ſhe refin'd in her Taſte of Muſic, and has been poliſh'd out of her ruſtic Melody, by degrees ſhe has degenerated into what ſhe is, a Nation of Prieſts, ſomething leſs than Women; into a Race of mere effeminate Cowards.

The Effects of Muſic in different Countries.

What may be obſerv'd of the *Italians* will be found true of Nations nearer home: As *Italian* Muſic, and the Love of it, has prevail'd in theſe Iſlands, Luxury, Cowardice, and Venality has advanced upon us in exact Proportion. In the Southern Parts, where the bewitching Dæmon is beſt known, we find leſs of Martial Ardor than in the more remote and Northern Parts, where they have not been ſqueak'd out of their old Muſic, or antient

antient Courage: One may diſcern in the Muſic of the *Scotch Highlanders* ſomething of the hot firy ungovernable Temper of that unhappy warlike People: Obſerve but with Attention one of their Marches, and you may mark in the ſonorous Noiſe, the haughty proud Step of the Highland Chieftain; in the Shortneſs of the Stops and Quickneſs of the Meaſure, their firy hot and haſty Diſpoſition; and when you come to the Chorus, you may fancy you ſee him, with his mad Followers, ruſhing into Battle like the Wind, and dealing Death and Deſtruction about him every where. Even in their Dead Marches, and Funeral Dirges, their Martial Diſpoſition may be traced; their Complaints are not in ſoft Murmurs, or melodious Wailings, they ſeem in a Paſſion, and rather ſcold than complain, and the Sound ſeems to expreſs more of Anger than of Grief.

Croſs but the Narrow Seas, over into *Ireland*, where the Manners and Cuſtoms of the People are much the ſame; yet we find a wonderful Difference in their Muſic, and in the Diſpoſition of the Inhabitants.

The *Iriſh* were once a warlike hardy People, and ſtill have retain'd ſome Part of their old Diſpoſition: They are hardy at this Day; their Poverty makes them ſo; and they prove, when once out of *Ireland*, very good Soldiers; but at home, their Spirit is broke, they groan under the Yoke of their new Governors; they but remember they were once free. This affects their Muſic ſenſibly: Their Inſtruments are rude, and have as little Harmony in them as thoſe of the *Highlanders*, but they want that Life and Spirit; there is a dead Languor in all their Tunes; they have a mourning complaining Sound, and you may fancy you hear the Rattling of Chains in their moſt ſprightly Compoſitions.

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From all this I would only infer, that a Refinement of our Taſte into a Love of the ſoft *Italian* Muſic is debaſing the Martial Genius of the Nation; and may one Day be a Means to fiddle us out of our Liberties. I would chuſe, if we are to be improv'd in Muſic, that the Compoſers would keep to the old *Britiſh* Key, and let us ſing *Engliſh* as well as ſpeak it.

The Genius of a Muſician.

A Genius for Muſic is diſcern'd early; a good Ear is abſolutely neceſſary, and without it all the Art on Earth cannot make either a Compoſer or Performer. There are ſome who have a good Ear, and become excellent Judges and Compoſers of Muſic, who cannot play well upon any Inſtrument, or turn a Tune with their Voice; but a Performer muſt have an Ear. Thoſe who diſcover any liking to Muſic ought to be early ſet to learn: The Ear may be improv'd, the Taſte refined, much eaſier than in advanced Years, and the Joints and Fingers are then moſt pliable, and acquire a natural Facility in Performance.

It is a dangerous Qualification, and ought to be avoided by the induſtrious Tradeſman.

But if a Youth is not reſolv'd to turn Muſician entirely, or has not an independent Fortune, I would have him avoid any Improvement in Singing. If he is oblig'd to follow any Buſineſs that requires Application, this Amuſement certainly takes him off his Buſineſs, expoſes him to Company and Temptations to which he would otherwiſe have been a Stranger. I believe it will agree with every Body's Obſervation what I have always remark'd, that a Tradeſman who could ſing a good Song, or play upon any Inſtrument, ſeldom or never proſper'd in his Buſineſs: I declare it, I never found one, but in the End became Beggars. While they had any thing to ſpend, their facetious Turn gave them Acceſs to, and made them coveted in all tippling Companies: The Praiſe, the Reſpect, and little Flattery of theſe Bottle

Bottle Companions, pleaſed ſo much, that they could never deny to make one in a Party of Pleaſure; the Love of Company and the Bottle naturally grow upon them; Neglect of Buſineſs, late Hours, and unneceſſary Expence, beget Poverty and Diſeaſes, and the poor Man has been ſo happy as to ſing himſelf into Miſery, and to purchaſe Poverty to his Family with a Tune of the Fiddle.

If a Parent cannot make his Son a Gentleman, and finds, that he has got an Itch of Muſic, it is much the beſt Way to allot him entirely to that Study. The preſent general Taſte of Muſic in the Gentry may find him better Bread than what perhaps this Art deſerves. The Gardens in the Summer Time employ a great Number of Hands; where they are allow'd a Guinea a Week and upwards, according to their Merit. The Opera, the Play-Houſes, Maſquerades, Ridottoes, and the ſeveral Muſic-Clubs, employ them in the Winter. But I cannot help thinking, that any Mechanic Trade is rather more uſeful to Society than the whole Tribe of Muſicians. This I know muſt be reckon'd an unfaſhionable Declaration in this Muſical Age; but I love my Country ſo well, that I hate every thing that adminiſters to Luxury and Effeminacy: I would rather *Britons* were rude, unpoliſh'd, and free, than to ſee them Slaves, with all the polite Delicacies and Improvements of the Eaſtern and Weſtern World.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XVI.

Of PAINTING.

A Definition of it. PAINTING is the Art of deſcribing upon a Plain the Figure and exact Reſemblance of any Object. It conſiſts in a due Diſpoſition of Light and Shade; which deceives the Eye ſo artfully as to make us believe we ſee the Object before us in all its Proportions. Though every thing is flat, yet we ſee the Figures move, the Limbs ſtarting from the Canvaſs: Its Eyes ſpeak the Paſſions, its Geſture deſcribes the inward Perturbation of the Mind, and the whole Picture needs but ſpeak to perſuade us of its real Exiſtence; yet it is all a Shadow, a mere *Deceptio Viſus.*

The Genius of a Painter. The Painter muſt be born, not made; that is, if he has not a natural Genius, all the Learning and Art on Earth cannot make him eminent or tolerable in his Profeſſion. It may be diſcover'd in Children in their Infancy, by their Inclination to be ſcrawling upon the Wall, or Paper, with whatever they can get: If a Boy is obſerv'd to amuſe himſelf in this Manner, without any accidental Impreſſion, ſuch as I mention'd in the firſt Chapter, it is a plain Indication of a Genius diſpoſed for this Art; which muſt be early improv'd; for the Joints and Fingers, if ſoon uſed to the Pencil, become pliable, and naturally anſwer the Dictates of the Mind; whereas, when a Child grows old, before he is taught to handle theſe delicate Inſtruments, the Muſcles are not eaſily mov'd, and he may ſtill retain his Liking and Taſte for Painting, but prove a bungling Performer.

There

There are ſeveral Branches of this noble Art: The Hiſtory, the Landſkip, and the Portrait Painter; and to ſpeak properly, there are almoſt as many different Painters as there are Subjects to paint. Some have a Taſte for Animals in general; ſome delight or excel in drawing, perhaps, but one Animal; others Fiſhes, ſome Flowers, and ſome Fruits There have been Perſons in all Ages eminent for all theſe Branches, ſingly, who were but indifferent Painters in all the other. *Several different Branches in Painting.*

The Hiſtory Painter is by far the nobleſt Branch of this uſeful Art; though we have very few in *England* that excel or have been eminent in this Part: Sir *Godfrey Kneller* and Sir *James Thornhill* are moſt rever'd by Connoiſſeurs of our Nation; but theſe come far ſhort of the *Italian* Maſters. *The Hiſtory Painter.*

Italy has for many Ages been the Seat of the Muſes, and the Nurſery of Arts and Sciences; in which ſhe is now declining. There is nothing keeps the Art of Painting ſo much alive there, as the *Roman* Catholic Religion: The vaſt Sums employ'd by the Churchmen and Laiety in adorning Churches and Chapels, and purchaſing the Pictures of Saints and Martyrs, give Encouragement to Painters to reſort to that Country more than to any other. The ſeveral Academies for Painting, not only produce Painters, but give a general Taſte for Painting to the whole Body of the People. The Reſpect that is paid to Men eminent in this Profeſſion, is another Encouragement for Parents to breed their Children in that Way. Theſe Advantages keep up the Spirit and Reputation or *Italian* Painters; yet they have few Hands to boaſt of in this Age: The *Urbans* and *Angelos* are gone, and none of the Moderns have ſupplied their Place. *The Italians have many Opportunities of improving in this Art.*

Every

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Every Nation has a particular Taſte in Painting, and excel in different Branches.

Every Nation has a particular Taſte in Painting, as in Muſic; the *Italian* excels in Hiſtorical Repreſentations; the *French* in Flowers and Animals; the *Dutch* in Drolls; and the *Engliſh* in Portrait or Face-Painting. The Gentry of *England* of late Years have affected a Taſte in *Italian* Paintings, and are in that reſpect the Bubbles of *Europe:* Private Gentlemen lay out vaſt Sums to purchaſe *Italian* Originals, which they buy, not upon their own Judgment, but the Skill of ſome trading Connoiſſeurs; who undoubtedly make them pay for their Love of the Name of eminent Painters. We have ranſacked all the Cloſets in *Italy*, and laid out more Money in one hundred Years in *Italian*, or pretended *Italian* Originals, than would have purchaſed the whole Iſland at the Time of the Conqueſt: But notwithſtanding this almoſt univerſal Taſte, or rather Fancy, for Painting, there is but ſmall Encouragement for good Painters in the Hiſtorical Way of our own Country: Nothing goes down but the Works of Foreigners; let our own Hands excel ever ſo much, their Works do not bring them one Tenth of the Price that is afforded the meaneſt *Italian* Bungler. That this Country might produce as good Painters as any other on Earth, if they were equally encouraged, is what no Man in his Wits will deny. Were the Lovers of Painting among our Nobility to contribute to the erecting and maintaining Academies for Painting, as is done in other Nations, we ſhould in a few Years boaſt of as eminent Hands as any in *Italy*. For this would not only be a Nurſery for Painters, but improve the National Taſte and Judgment in the Art: Our Nobility would then be able to judge of a Piece by the Rules of Art, and value it according to its own intrinſic Excellence, without conſulting the Name, or depending on the Judgment

The Engliſh *are bubbled in the Purchaſe of Pictures.*

Muſt continue ſo till a true Taſte prevails.

Judgment of *Italian* Picture-Mongers. Till this Spirit prevails, it is ſcarce worth a Gentleman's while to be at the Expence of an Education ſuitable to this Profeſſion.

Our preſent Excellence in Painting, conſiſts in the Portrait Way; and in this, all our Neighbours juſtly yield us the Preheminence. There are as good Prices given, and Pieces as well executed in this Branch as any where on Earth; yet even to proſper in this Buſineſs depends oftner upon Chance, or Caprice, than real Merit. The good Face-Painter muſt have the Name of having travelled to *Rome*; and when he comes Home, he muſt be ſo happy as to pleaſe ſome great Perſonage, who is reputed a Connoiſſeur, or he remains in continual Obſcurity. If he ſhould paint a Cobler, with all the Beauties of Art, and the moſt glaring Likeneſs, he muſt paint only Coblers, and be ſatisfied with their Price; but if he draws a Duke, or ſome dignified Perſon, though his Features ſhould prove ſo ſtrong that the mere Sign-poſt Dauber could not fail to hit the Likeneſs, he becomes immediately famous, and fixes what Price he pleaſes on his Work. This undiſcerning Foible is a great Diſcouragement to modeſt Merit, and muſt check the Growth of the Art in every Country where it prevails. It is ſtrange that a Nobleman would not pique himſelf, and take a Pride in ſearching for and encouraging concealed Worth: Acts of that kind would eternize his Memory; ſince none could remember a *Horace* but muſt hear of a *Mecænas*, who received more Fame by the Countenance he gave that Poet, than by the high Honours he received from the Emperor of the World.

We excel in the Portrait Way.

We are much improved of late Years in Landſkip Painting; owing to the Aſſiſtance acquired by Experimental Philoſophy: The *Chamera Obſcura*

We are of late improved in Landſkip.

ſcura, and ſome other Inſtruments, diſcovered of late Years, have reduced Perſpective to Mechanical Rules, and increaſed our Acuracy in Landſkip, inſomuch, that but a little Knowledge in the other Branches is neceſſary to compleat a Landſkip-Painter. He muſt indeed have a Taſte in Painting, to know how to repreſent the principal Objects in a Landſkip, in ſuch a manner as to attract the Eye, and make the other Parts of the Scene ſerve only to enlighten that Part without obſcuring it, or calling off our Attention from the chief Beauty of the Proſpect: In this Caſe, the Painter is obliged to deviate from the ſtrict Rules of Perſpective, and perhaps occupy a larger Space by his principal Figures, than they have in Nature: Thus, ſuppoſing a rural Scene is painted, the chief Beauty of which conſiſts in a natural Caſcade, or a large Fall of Water; if the Painter, in his Deſign, gives this Water-Fall its natural Dimenſions, it is loſt in the Picture; there appears but a ſmall Thread of Water, ſcarce perceptible to the Beholder; and the whole has a Stiffneſs, and loſes the Beauty of the original Scene: To avoid this, the Painter muſt give his Jet of Water a larger Dimenſion; ſuch as muſt ſtrike the Eye at once, and attract the Attention to that Object chiefly, to which all the reſt of the Piece appear as Appendages, or like Epiſodes to the main Argument of an Epic Poem.

His Genius farther illuſtrated.

The Painter ought to be a Poet as well as Painter: He muſt be acquainted with all the various Paſſions, and their viſible Effects upon the Human Syſtem. His Piece is a Relation of Facts and Characters in Hierogliphics, inſtead of Words: He ſpeaks a dumb, but expreſſive, Language, that is underſtood by all Mankind. In this reſpect he has the Advantage of the Hiſtorian, who is confined to one Tongue or Nation, and obliged

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to expreſs his Thoughts by Symbols, which have no natural Relation to Things ſignified.

His Education.

The Education of a Painter ought to be liberal, to enable him to underſtand Men and Things. I have already obſerved, that he ought to begin early to improve his Talent, which he muſt finiſh by Travel. The preſent State of this Art in *Britain* does not afford a ſufficient Education to a Painter: We have but one Academy, meanly ſupported by the private Subſcription of the Students, in all this great Metropolis: There they have but two Figures, one Man and a Woman; and conſequently there can be but little Experience gathered, where there are neither Profeſſors nor Figures. The Subſcribers to this lame Academy pay two Guineas a Seaſon, which goes to the Expence of Rooms and Lights. The Subſcribers, in their Turn, ſet the Figure; that is, place the Man or Woman in ſuch Attitude, in the Middle of the Room, as ſuits their Fancy: He who ſets the Figure, chuſes what Seat he likes; and all the reſt take their Places according as they ſtand in the Liſt, and then proceed to drawing, every Man according to his Proſpect of the Figure.

The State of the Academy for Painting.

Rome and *Venice* are the two principal Schools for Painting: There, the Academies are ſupplied with eminent Profeſſors, who direct the young Student in his Exerciſe; and as great a Variety of Figures are provided as the Students require. In one or other of theſe Schools the young Painter muſt remain two or three Years; and afterwards viſit the moſt famous Works of the antient Painters, to be met with in great Abundance in the Cloſets of the Nobility, Churches, and Monaſteries all over *Italy:* They muſt ſtudy their Works, and endeavour to imitate their peculiar Beauties and Stile: For every Painter has ſome particular Manner, which they call their Stile; by which

Rome and Venice the beſt Schools for Painting.

they may be diſtinguiſhed, as much as one Author from another.

Parents caution'd to conſider the Expence of their Education.

By this general View of the liberal Part of this Art, it may be obſerved, that the true Genius for Painting is rarely to be met with; that the Education requir'd to compleat the young Student in his Profeſſion, is expenſive; and that, after he has attained all the Perfection which Art and his natural Endowments are capable of affording him, his Employment depends upon a happy Introduction to Buſineſs by ſome eminent Patron, and the Continuance of it by a large Acquaintance; therefore Parents ought to be cautious how they plunge a Child into this Buſineſs, to depend on it for his Livelihood, without being previouſly aſſured that they can go through the Expence, and procure him thoſe Friends to uſher his Merit into the Knowledge of the Public. They ought likewiſe to be ſatisfied, that the Youth has a healthy Conſtitution: It does not require a robuſt Perſon; but he ought to have no Indication of a Conſumption or a pthiſicky Diſpoſition, or any nervous Diſorder: Perſons of this Habit of Body have ſeldom a ſteady Hand; and they are apt to be affected by the Smell of the Oils with which they are daily converſant. A ſober Diſpoſition, free from all Exceſs in the Uſe of Women or Wine, is abſolutely neceſſary, not only to preſerve the Hand from Tremors, (the conſtant Attendant on Debauches of theſe Kinds) but to keep the Underſtanding clear and the Judgment unclouded.

A ſound Conſtitution and a ſober Diſpoſition abſolutely neceſſary.

I have taken a ſhort View of the Liberal Part of this Art; I ſhall now go through the ſeveral Branches of it, that are reckon'd more mechanic than what we have been treating of. I ſhall begin with thoſe who deal in Oils and Colours, and then proceed to Drawing, Engraving, Printing, &c.

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CHAP. XVII.

Of the DRAPERY-PAINTER.

THE Drapery-Painter is but the loweſt Degree of a liberal Painter; he is employed in dreſſing the Figures, after the Painter has finiſhed the Face, given the Figure its proper Attitude, and drawn the Out-lines of the Dreſs or Drapery. A Portrait-Painter, who is well employed, has not Time to cloath his Figures, and therefore employs a Drapery-Painter to finiſh that Part of the Work. This Workman muſt have a tolerable Notion of Painting in general: But his chief Skill conſiſts in his Knowledge of Colours and the mixing of them, to produce the proper Shades; for the Painter generally draws the Out-lines, and leaves him to fill up the empty Space with proper Colours. The Drapery-Painters are generally employed in Sign-poſt drawing, and other Sorts of Painting, that do not require a Maſterly Hand: They have commonly but a dull Genius, and a mere Mechanic Head: However, thoſe who are eminent in their Way, and, in the Employ of a noted Maſter, make very handſome Bread; they may ſometimes earn a Guinea a Day, and muſt be mere Bunglers if they cannot make Half a Guinea. *His Buſineſs.* *His Genius and Qualifications.* *Their Wages.*

Their Education may be as low as you pleaſe; but as in all other Branches that handle the Pencil, they ought to be early acquainted with the Uſe of it: The ſooner they are bound Apprentices, the greater Proficiency they may be expected to make: A ſober Diſpoſition, and a ſound Conſti- *Their Education.*

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tution are absolutely requisite here, for the same Reasons which I have assigned in the Chapter of Painting.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Herald, House, *and* Coach PAINTER.

His Business as an Herald Painter.

THE Herald, House, and Coach Painter are generally joined together in this City: As a Herald Painter, his Business is to draw Coats of Arms and Atchievements of Noblemen and Gentlemen. He ought to be acquainted with the Genealogy of the principal Families of the Island, to be able to blazon their Coats and Escutcheons, without being obliged to go on every Occasion to the Herald's Office, which in *England* is but irregularly kept: He must be acquainted with all the Terms of Art, which are many, with all the Distinctions in Blazon and most of the Rules of Chivalry.

His Genius.

The whole Art of Heraldry is but a dry insipid Study; and requires rather a laborious than bright Genius: A strong Memory, to retain the several Names and Distinctions of the Art, is the most requisite natural Qualification. As to the Drawing Part, it requires no nice Hand, nor exquisite Taste; a slight Resemblance of the Figures designed is all that is required, just such a Likeness as can describe a Horse, without being obliged to put the Name at the Bottom: They do it very expeditiously, and execute, after their manner, with two or three rude Strokes of a Pencil, what a judicious Painter would employ some Hours about.

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This Branch of his Buſineſs is profitable enough to the Maſter, who is generally paid according to the Quality and Ability of his Employer; and a good Hand as a Journeyman may have from three to four Shillings a Day. *Their Profits and Wages.*

As a Houſe Painter, he is employ'd in Painting the Outſide and Inſide of Houſes; which requires no manner of Ingenuity: The chief Secret lies in grinding, mixing, and compounding the Colours; as to the laying them on, it requires no Art, but an even Hand and to carry the Bruſh up and down according to the Grain of the Wood.— This Branch is now at a very low Ebb, on account of the Methods practis'd by ſome Colour-Shops; who have ſet up Horſe-Mills to grind the Colours, and ſell them to Noblemen and Gentlemen ready mix'd at a low Price, and by the Help of a few printed Directions, a Houſe may be painted by any common Labourer at one Third of the Expence it would have coſt before the Myſtery was made public. There are a vaſt Number of Hands that follow this Branch, as it may be learn'd in a Month as well as in ſeven Years: Plaiſterers, Whitewaſhers, and every body that can but handle a Bruſh, now ſet up for Houſe-Painters. When it was the Taſte to paint Houſes with Landſkip Figures, and in Imitation of variegated Woods and Stone, then it was neceſſary to ſerve an Apprenticeſhip to the Buſineſs, and requir'd no mean Genius in Painting to make a compleat Workman; but ſince the Mode has alter'd, and Houſes are only daub'd with dead Colours, every Labourer may execute it as well as the moſt eminent Painter. They muſt indeed have a ſound Head; I do not mean with reſpect to their Underſtanding; that may be as lame as you pleaſe, but a ſteady Brain, to go up aloft, *His Buſineſs as an Houſe Painter. His Genius and Qualifications.*

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upon the Eves of Houſes, and ſtand out at Windows upon very tottering Supports: I think this the only Qualification neceſſary in a Houſe-Painter.

The Numbers, as I have obſerved, that pretend to this Branch have overſtocked it: There is not Bread for one Third of them; and at all Times in the City of *London* and Suburbs, they are idle at leaſt four or five Months in the Year. Their Work begins in *April* or *May*, and continues till the Return of the Company to Town in Winter, when there are many of them out of Buſineſs. When they are employ'd, they have, in the longeſt Days, Half a Crown, and ſome good Hands Three Shillings; and in the ſhorteſt Two Shillings a Day: Which, conſidering the Time they are idle, is but poor and precarious Bread.

Their Wages.

Their Conſtitutions ought to be hardy and ſound: They are much expoſed to Heats and Colds on the Outſide of Buildings; and the ſtrong Smell of the Colours, and the Effluvia of the White-Lead they are much among, is apt to affect their Nerves and Lungs, if they are not perfectly ſound.

The general Character of the Journeymen.

The Journeymen of this Branch are as dirty, lazy, and as debauched a Set of Fellows as are of any Trade in and about *London*: Therefore I think no Parent ought to be ſo mad as to bind his Child Apprentice for ſeven Years, to a Branch, that may be learn'd almoſt in as many Hours, in which he cannot earn a Subſiſtance when he has got it, and runs the Riſk of breaking his Neck every Day.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the COLOUR-MAN.

The Buſineſs of a Colour-Man.

HAVING treated of ſuch as uſe Colours, it is neceſſary now to ſay ſomewhat of thoſe who make, mix, or ſell them. The Colour-Man buys all manner of Colours uncompounded: He is, in ſome Shape, the Apothecary to the Painter; as he buys the ſimple Colours and compounds ſome of them: He grinds ſuch as require grinding, and adds that Expence to the prime Coſt. He ought to be a thorough Judge of Colours, to know all their Properties, and the common Tricks that are uſed in ſophiſticating Dyes of all Sorts, not with an Intention of cheating his Cuſtomers, but to guard againſt the Impoſition of thoſe who would impoſe upon him in the Sale of Goods. The common Colour-Man generally ſells Oils, Pickles, and ſeveral Things that are ſold in what are properly call'd Oil-Shops; but the Colour-Man properly confines himſelf to what relates to Painting. Of this Sort, I know but one in *London*, *viz.* Mr. *Kateing*, at the *White-Hart* in *Long-Acre*. This Gentleman deals in all Colours for the Houſe-Painter; but his chief Buſineſs conſiſts in furniſhing the Liberal Painters with their fine Colours: A Painter may go into his Shop and be furniſh'd with every Article he uſes, ſuch as Pencils, Bruſhes, Cloths ready for drawing on, and all manner of Colours ready prepar'd, with which he cannot be ſupplied either in ſuch Quality or Quantity in any or all the Shops in *London*. He is himſelf an excellent Judge of Colours, and has no mean Taſte in Painting; and, all things conſider'd,

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ſider'd, I know none in the Trade ſo fit as this Gentleman to propoſe as a Pattern for all Colour-Men.

No Man is fit to keep a Colour-Shop who has not ſerv'd an Apprenticeſhip: The Articles they deal in are ſo many, and require ſuch a nice Eye, and ſo great Practice to be a Judge of them, that even ſeven Years are too little to learn this Trade. But though it is a profitable-enough Branch, there is Buſineſs but for few Hands. The Journeyman, if he underſtands the Buſineſs of a Shop, and can keep the Accounts of it, may expect Twenty or Five and Twenty Pounds a Year, Bed and Board: But every Colour-Shop employs but one of theſe, and few can afford the Wages. They employ Labourers to grind their Colours at the common Price of Ten or Twelve Shillings *per* Week: So that I ſhould not chuſe to breed my Son to this Branch, unleſs I had Stock to ſet him up with, which muſt not be inconſiderable, and a Proſpect of Buſineſs when ſet up. Moſt of the Apprentices to this Trade bred up in theſe Shops turn out only Houſe-Painters, and theſe I have deſcribed in the preceding Chapter, as a Society not very deſirable to be number'd among.

Wages of a Journeyman.

There are Shops, call'd Dry-Salters, who deal in Colours; but they chiefly deal with Dyers and Stainers; of whom I ſhall ſpeak when I come to that Branch.

Of Dry-Salters.

There are ſome others employ'd in preparing Colours, ſuch as, in making Powder-Blue, commonly call'd *Pruſſian* Blue, from that Myſtery being invented in that Kingdom. It is made from Bullocks Blood by the Operation of Fire: The Work is chiefly carried on in the Borough of *South-wark*; is an odious ſtinking Buſineſs, and by the Secret of the Preparation being public, the Profits are dwindled to a Trifle. Thoſe who are employ'd in

The Compoſition of Pruſſian *Blue.*

in it take no Apprentices, and chiefly employ common Labourers, to do the Drudgery.

There are ſome who prepare that beautiful Colour called *Carmine*, which is prepar'd by extracting the Dye from Scarlet Rags: This is but in few Hands, and no Apprentices are bound to the Myſtery. *The Compoſition of Carmine.*

There are Works at *Whitechapel*, and ſome other of the Suburbs, for making of White and Red Lead, with the reſt of the Preparations of that Metal. But the Work is perform'd by Engines, Horſes, and Labourers, who are ſure in a few Years to become paralytic by the Mercurial Fumes of the Lead; and ſeldom live a dozen Years in the Buſineſs. They take no Apprentices, and therefore any further Notice of theſe Branches would be foreign to the Deſign of this Treatiſe. *Of White and Red Lead.*

CHAP. XX.

Of Gilding in Wood, *and thoſe employ'd in that Art.*

THE Art of Gilding, I mean, Gilding of Wood, is perform'd two Ways: In the one, the Leaf-Gold is laid upon a Coat of Whiting, and is plain Gilding, and will not admit of Burniſh: The Whiting is laid upon the Work in ſeveral thin Coats, and allow'd to dry; then the Work is water'd and the Leaf-Gold laid gently upon it with a Piece of Cotton or ſoft Fluff: As the Water is ſuck'd into the Whiting, the Gold adheres, and the looſe Pieces of Leaf are bruſh'd off gently, when the Work is finiſhed. The next Method of Gilding is Burniſh Gold; which is laid upon *The Art of plain Gilding.* *Of Burniſh Gold.*

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upon a Coat of Size, call'd Gold Size. The Preparation of this Size is kept a profound Secret: But I have pick'd up the following Receipt, eſteemed the beſt that is uſed by any of the Trade.

A RECEIPT *for Burniſh Gold Size.*

A Receipt for Burniſh Gold Size.

Take one Pound and an Half of the beſt Pipe Clay.
Half an Ounce of Red Chalk.
One Quarter of an Ounce of Black Lead.
Forty Drops of Sweet Oil.
Three Drams of the beſt render'd Tallow.

Grind the Clay, Chalk, and Lead, with Water, all ſeparate, as fine as you can; then mix them with the Oil and Tallow, and grind all together to a due Conſiſtence.

This Size is ſcarce fit for Uſe till it has ſtood two or three Years; if it ſtand twenty, it is ſtill the better. With this Size they lay two Coats on the Work, then let it dry: When they are to lay on the Gold, they water the Size and put on the Leaf, and then water over the Gold, laying on more Leaf where they ſee a Vacancy. When the Work has ſtood ſome time, and thoroughly dried, they burniſh it with a Dog's Tooth. Works this way gilded, will ſtand the Weather for many Years; eſpecially if the Size be old, in which conſiſts the chief Beauty of the Performance.

Gilders are generally Carvers; but I confine myſelf in this Place to the Gilder only, which is a very profitable Buſineſs to the Maſter; who is paid by the Piece, and ſometimes by the Foot, according to the Nature of the Work. A Journeyman has generally Half a Crown a Day: But as Gilding at preſent ſeems to be out of Faſhion, there is Employment but for few Hands who do not underſtand Carving; therefore I ſhall ſay no more

Wages of a Gilder.

of

of Apprentices to this Branch till I come to treat of Carving, which I ſhall treat as a Branch of Sculpture.

CHAP. XXI.

Of Engraving, Die, *and* Seal Cutting.

THE next Branch, which ſeems to have any Relation to Painting or Drawing, is that of Engraving. This Art does not depend upon the Diſpoſition of Colours, and in that reſpect differs from Painting; but as it is impoſſible for any Man to be an accurate Engraver without the Knowledge of Drawing, and a Taſte in Painting, I thought it as juſt to place it as a Dependant on that Art as on that of Sculpture, under which Head it might likewiſe have been ranged.

The Buſineſs of an Engraver.

The Engraver, I am now ſpeaking of, is that Perſon who is employed in cutting Dies for Money and Medals, in making Moulds to caſt Metals into various Figures, in cutting Seals, *&c.* This is a very ingenious Art, and requires the Genius of a Statuary, or Painter, to be able to repreſent both Figures and Paſſions in their minute Pieces. The Workman firſt draws a Plan, or Deſign, of his Work upon Paper, then he chuſes the beſt Steel he can find, eſpecially if it is a Die he is to cut; forges it into the Faſhion he wants it, then upon the poliſhed Face he punches down the Figure he means to cut: As he works in Metal, the whole is performed by an Inſtrument called a Punch, which, with a Stroke of a Hammer he ſtrikes into the Steel, to form his Figure in Concave. If he works in Glaſs, it is performed by cutting, with the Aſſiſtance of Diamond Powder. When he

he has finiſhed his Figure, if in Steel, he caſe-hardens it, and gives it the true Poliſh; and if in Glaſs, it is poliſhed with Emry and Putty.

His Qualifications, Education and Wages.

This Buſineſs requires a very ſteady Hand and a quick Sight, as none deal in ſuch minute Strokes as may be obſerv'd in the Workmanſhip on Seals and Medals. It is a very profitable Employ to a Maſter, and a Journeyman may earn a Guinea, and if a noted Hand Thirty Shillings, a Week. Their Education may be only to read and write *Engliſh*, and underſtand common Arithmetic; but the chief Care muſt be employ'd in learning to draw; without which it is impoſſible to make a good Workman: How abſurd would it be, ſuppoſe I wanted a Device to be cut, or a Die for an Hiſtorical Medal, if the Workman could not give a Sketch upon Paper of the Deſign of the Work? By this I ſhould be able to judge if or not he apprehended my Meaning; and might be enabled from this View of my own Ideas, to correct the Error of my firſt Invention, which I could never do, unleſs the Artiſt could furniſh me with this Plan.

There are Works of this Nature carried on by mechanical Engines, contrived for cutting Devices in Cornelians and other Stones, which render thoſe kind of Toys cheap; for by the Help of thoſe Engines, the common Heads we ſee on ſuch Seals as are ſold by the Jews, and in Toy-Shops, are ſold to the firſt Hand for four or five Shillings a Dozen; which, if done by the Hand, by any Tradeſman of Note, would coſt two Guineas a Piece: But this is a Branch of Stone-cutting, and does not come directly under this Head, the Engraver being only concern'd in cutting the original Patterns for theſe Engines.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Copper-Plate Engraver *and* Printer.

THE Art of Copper-Plate Printing was found out by Accident, by a Goldſmith of the City of *Genoa*, before or much about the Time Book Printing was invented. This Merchant had ſome Pieces of Plate, on which ſeveral Figures were engraved for Ornament: They were wrapt up in Paper, and lay for ſome Time under ſome accidental Preſſure; when the Plate was taken out, the Goldſmith obſerved ſome faint Impreſſion upon the Paper of the Figures on the Plate, which gave the firſt Hint of Copper-Plate Printing. *The firſt Invention of Engraving and Printing on Copper-Plates.*

There are three Ways of performing this Art. The firſt is properly Engraving: The Work is firſt deſigned upon Paper, with Black Ink, without any Mixture of Gum. The Copper-Plate is juſtly poliſhed, and then rubbed over with Wax; the Drawing is then laid upon the Plate, and both put into the Rolling-Preſs; where the Impreſſion of the Drawing is taken from the Paper upon the Plate, by which the Workman with his ſharp Inſtrument, called an Engraver, cuts the Impreſſion. When he has finiſhed the Work, the Plate is rubbed over with Ink proper for this Purpoſe, which is cleanly wipped off, nothing remaining upon the Plate but what lies in the engraved Lines of the Picture. The Paper they are printed on is moiſtened, and then laid upon the Plate and put into the Rolling-Preſs, and the Impreſſion of the Figure remains upon the Paper as it did formerly upon the Plate. *Three Ways of performing this Art: Firſt, Engraving properly ſo called.*

The

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The ſecond Method called Etching. The ſecond Method is Etching; which is performed thus: The Work is deſigned upon Paper, as before; the Plate prepared in the ſame Manner, only the Wax is laid on thicker: The Impreſſion is taken off the Paper, and remains viſible upon the Wax. They trace the Lines of the Figure with a Pin, or ſome ſharp-pointed Inſtruments, going no deeper than the Wax, making ſcarce any ſenſible Impreſſion in the Copper: When the whole Impreſſion is thus traced, the Copper-Plate is covered with ſtrong Vinegar or Aqua Fortis, and allowed to lie ſo long that the Vinegar or Spirits have penetrated deep enough in the Plate; When they take it out, the Wax is taken off, which hindered the Aqua Fortis from eating any Part of the Plate but that which had been traced; and then the Figure appears almoſt in the ſame Manner as if it had been done by an Engraver; only in a Piece engraved, the Lines are light and heavy, according as the Shade requires, but etched all equally deep.

Mezotinto, the Manner and Invention. The third Method of Copper-Plate Printing is called Metzotinto. It was firſt invented by Prince *Rupert*, Nephew to King *Charles* the firſt, during the Time of the Troubles in *England*. It is performed thus: The Copper-Plate is poliſhed, and then by the Help of Engines for that Purpoſe it is cut into ſmall Lines, laid as cloſe together as poſſible, both croſs and length-ways: The Lines are cut pretty deep, ſo that the ſquare Points, formed by the croſſing of the Inſtruments, ſtand up like ſo many ſcarce perceptible Needle Points. The Plate thus prepared is blacked all over with burnt Cork, then the Outlines of the Figure or Picture are deſigned with Chalk upon this black Surface: A Copy or Deſign of the Work lies before the Workman, who, with an Inſtrument for that Purpoſe, ſcrapes the Plate where he intends the

the Repreſentation, which gives a lighter or darker Shade, according as he ſcrapes deeper or thinner: The Workman here muſt really be a Painter, and capable of imitating what he ſees before him. The other two Methods are performed mechanically, and the Judgment employed only in the Depth and Regularity of the Traces; but this requires Judgment in Drawing, as it muſt be ſketched upon the black Plate in a due Proportion, by the ſole Help of the Eye, and executed both with a delicate Hand and nice Judgment. The beſt Performer in this Branch of the Art is Mr. *Faber*, who has a noble Taſte both in Deſign and Execution, eſpecially in the Portrait Way.

As to the firſt Branch of Copper-Plate Printing, properly called Engraving, the *Engliſh* are by no means famous for it: We have ſome very good Maſters in Deſign, particularly the famous Mr. *Hogarth*, whoſe celebrated Pieces are eſteemed all over *Europe*; but the beſt Pieces we have in *England* are executed in *France*, where they excel us much in this Art. They pretend the *French* Paper has an Advantage in Softneſs to any of our own Manufacture, and that this gives an Advantage to the *French* Performance: But I take their Superiority to lie in the Delicacy of the Execution more than any thing elſe; and this I attribute to their Workmen being early taught Drawing, which not only helps them in the Performance of their Work, but makes them Judges of what they are about, and conſequently enables them to correct their own Errors; whereas if our Workmen commit a Blunder, they are not ſuch good Judges of the Miſchief, and ſcarce know how to mend it.

The French excel us in this Art.

This leads me to the Education of Engravers of all Sorts; which ought to be pretty liberal, eſpecially if they are deſigned for Maſters. They

The Education of an Engraver.

ought to be acquainted with Painting, have a nice Judgment in the Works of the moſt famous Artiſts, and perfectly Maſters of the Doctrines of Light and Shade, in which their Art conſiſts: They ought to be early learn'd to draw, and kept in conſtant Practice; for there is nothing which the Hand is more liable to forget than the Performance of any thing relating to Pictures.

Genius and Qualifications. They ought to have a Genius for Drawing, which ought to diſcover itſelf naturally: They ought to have a fertile Invention, and a kind of poetic Fancy: They muſt have a delicate and ſteady Hand, and a clear ſtrong Sight, for their Work is very trying to the Eyes. There is little Strength requir'd for this Branch of Buſineſs; but, like all other ſedantry Occupations, it requires a ſound Conſtitution. All Buſineſſes, however trifling, that require Application, poring and ſitting, are bad for Perſons inclined to Conſumptions: Employments that admit of moderate, but not ſevere Exerciſe, are fitter for Perſons of that Habit of Body.

Profit and Wages. The ſeveral Branches of Engraving are very profitable, and are reckon'd among the genteel Trades. As to the Profit of the Maſter, that depends upon his Reputation; and a Journeyman, who is eſteemed a tolerable Hand, may earn Thirty Shillings a Week, and ſome that are very eminent are allow'd Half a Guinea a Day. They are employ'd generally all the Year round; and I think this Branch is not much overſtock'd with working Hands, eſpecially good ones.

W.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XXIII.

Of the PATTERN-DRAWERS.

PAttern-Drawers are employ'd in drawing Patterns for the Callico-Printers, for Embroiderers, Lace-workers, Quilters, and ſeveral little Branches belonging to Women's Apparel. They draw Patterns upon Paper, which they ſell to Workmen that want them; eſpecially to Callico-Printers, Embroiderers, and Lace-Women: They draw Shapes and Figures upon Men's Waiſtcoats to be embroider'd, upon Women's Petticoats, and other Wearing-Apparel; for all which they have large Prices. *The Nature of his Buſineſs.*

This requires a fruitful Fancy, to invent new Whims to pleaſe the changeable Foible of the Ladies, for whoſe Uſe their Work is chiefly intended. It requires no great Taſte in Painting, nor the Principles of Drawing; but a wild kind of Imagination, to adorn their Works with a ſort of regular Confuſion, fit to attract the Eye but not to pleaſe the Judgment: Though if he has a Painter's Head, and a natural Turn for Deſigning, his Works muſt have more of Nature, and cannot fail to pleaſe better than the wild Scrawls of a mechanical Drawer. *His Genius and Qualifications.*

The Profits of this Branch are large enough, and it employs a great many in this City and Suburbs, as the whole Kingdom is furniſh'd with Commodities of this Sort from this Place: For I know none of this Branch ſettled in any other Part of the Kingdom. As to his Education, he requires neither Languages, nor any Knowledge of the Sciences; and if a Boy is found to have any ſcrawl- *His Education.*

ing Diſpoſition, he may be bound as ſoon as he has learn'd to read and write.

Wages. It requires no great Stock to ſet up a Maſter; ſo little, that I ſuppoſe, if it was not for want of Acquaintance to employ them, there would be no ſuch Thing as a Journeyman in this Trade: However, ſuch as are employed in that Station may earn Twenty-Five or Thirty Shillings a Week. They are employ'd moſt when the Company are in Town; and have a pretty conſtant Buſineſs all the Year.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Callico-Printer, Paper-Hanging-Printer, *and* Card-Maker.

The Riſe of the Art of Callico Printing. THE Callico-Printer is employ'd in printing or ſtaining Cotton and Linnen Cloth. We had the firſt Hint of this Branch of Buſineſs from the *Indies*, where thoſe beautiful Cloths call'd *Chints* are made to the greateſt Perfection. We have gather'd of late ſome of the Principles of this Art; but fall ſhort of the *Indians* in ſtriking their Colours: Ours come ſhort of theirs both in their Beauty, Life and Durableneſs: They exceed in all Dies, but eſpecially Reds, Greens, and Blues.

The Indian *Method.* The *Indians* paint all their Callicoes with the Pencil; which they do very expeditiouſly, and at a prodigious low Price, as may be computed from the firſt Price of this Commodity: But their Patterns are wild, and all their Figures, except Flowers and Plants, are monſtrous. The honourable *Eaſt-India* Company have been at a vaſt Expence to find out the Secret of their Die, eſpecially of Red, but to no purpoſe; all Trials that have

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have been made have fallen short of the true *Indian* Chint.

We perform our Printing in a different Manner: It is properly Printing. We took the Hint from the *Hamburghers*, who first fell into that Method. It is performed in this Manner: The Pattern is first drawn upon Paper, the whole Breadth of the Cloth intended to be printed; the Workman then divides the whole Pattern into several Parts according to its Largeness, each Part being about eight Inches broad and twelve Inches long; each distinct Part of the Pattern thus divided is cut out upon wooden Types; the Cloth to be printed is extended upon a Table, and the Types, being cover'd with the proper Colours, are laid on, and the Impression is left upon the Cloth. They begin to lay on the Types at one End of the Piece, and so continue to the other, and no Interstice or Vacancy is to be seen between. When the whole Piece is thus printed, the Cloth is washed and bleeched, to take off any accidental Stains it may have receiv'd in the Operation: It is then dried, calendar'd, and laid up in Folds fit for the Shop. *The* European *Method.*

This is the Manner in which Cloths of several Colours are printed or stain'd. There is another Method used with such as are design'd only of one Colour, *viz.* Blues; that is, Blue and White. The Part of the Cloth which is designed to be White is wax'd on both Sides with Bees-Wax, and then the Piece is put into a Fat of prepar'd Blue Die: The Part unwax'd receives the Blue Tincture, and the Wax keeps the other Part White. The Wax is then taken off, and the Cloth made up as the other. *Of Blue and White.*

The Branch of Callico-Printing is very profitable to the Master, but requires a large Stock to set them up, a Situation plentifully supplied with

good Water, and Grounds for bleeching and drying their Cloths. They employ three Sorts of Hands: The Pattern-Drawer, the Cutters of the Types, who are likewiſe the Operators in Printing, and Labourers to aſſiſt in the Waſhing, *&c.* The Pattern-Drawer is paid according to the Variety and Value of his Deſigns; and the Printer who cuts nicely may earn, while employ'd, Half a Guinea a Day during the Printing Seaſon, which laſts from *April* till *September*, after which they are but little employ'd.

Wages.

The Genius and Talents natural and acquired.

A Youth deſigned to be bound to this Art ought to have a Genius for Drawing, a good Eye, and a delicate Hand, for the Figures they cut in Wood are frequently very minute: He requires no Education but Reading, Writing, and to be early taught the Principles of Drawing. It is far from being a laborious Buſineſs, and little Strength is requir'd in the Execution. The chief Care is to be taken in the Choice of a Maſter, who not only underſtands his Trade, but is communicative of the Secrets of his Buſineſs: Moſt of the Callico-Printers have ſome particular Secrets in the Preparation of their Colours, which they never reveal even to their Apprentices, unleſs they are ſtrongly obliged to it by the Indentures: Without the Knowledge of theſe Noſtrums, the Boy, tho' expert in Cutting and Printing, will never be eſteem'd a Workman, nor can poſſibly ſet up for himſelf, with any Proſpect of Succeſs; ſince the greateſt Property of that Commodity depends upon the Durableneſs of the Colours.

The Art of making Flock Paper-Hangings.

Paper-Hangings are printed after the ſame Manner, and may properly enough be call'd a Branch of this Trade. Flock Paper-Hangings are performed in this Manner: They take Flock, which are the Cuttings of Cloth, taken off with Sheers by the

the Cloth-Dreſſers. This they chuſe of the Colour the Paper is deſign'd to be, and cut it with an Engine, as ſmall as poſſible, till it becomes as ſmall as fine Powder. The Figure which is deſigned to be repreſented on the Paper is drawn with Gum-Water, or drying Oils, and while it is yet wet the Flock-Powder is ſifted upon it through a fine Sieve: That Part of the Powder which falls upon the oiled Part, ſticks and repreſents the Figure deſigned, and the reſt that falls upon the dry Paper is ſhaken off. If the Paper is to be of more Colours than one, ſuppoſe Red, Green, and Blue, that Part of the Pattern which is deſign'd to be Red is firſt drawn in Oil, and the Powder ſifted over the whole Paper, which is allowed to dry thoroughly; then the Green is drawn and ſifted upon in the ſame Manner: When that is dry, the Blue is order'd as the two other Colours. In this Manner Paper of this Kind may receive as many Colours as you pleaſe: I have ſeen Hangings of this Sort performed in *Ireland*, whereon were repreſented Flowers in all their natural Colours and Proportions, with as much Delicacy as if they had been done with the Pencil.

Card-Makers may likewiſe be rank'd as a Branch much allied to the Callico-Printing, as their Buſineſs is performed with Types after the ſame Manner; though the Youth deſigned to be bound to a Card-Maker needs not ſuch a Drawing Genius as any of the two other Trades laſt-mention'd. Their Buſineſs is merely mechanical; requires neither Judgment, Strength, nor Ingenuity; There is Encouragement or Employment but for a few Hands, and their Earnings are inſignificant. *The Card-Makers.*

CHAP. XXV.

Of LETTER PRINTING *and* PRINTERS.

THE Art of Printing in *Europe* is but of late Date, ſcarce Three Hundred Years ago; though the *Chineſe* were in poſſeſſion of this valuable Art ſome Thouſand Years before. Their Printing is ſomething like Copper or Wooden Plate-Printing with us: A Piece of thin Wood is prepar'd, properly ſmoothed, of the exact Dimenſions of a Page of the Book deſigned; the written Copy is paſted upon the Board, and the Workmen cut out the Letters, in the ſame Shape and Form as they are written: Thus they have as many of theſe Wooden Plates as there are Pages in the Work; from whence they take off as many Impreſſions as they pleaſe, in the ſame Manner as we do from Copper-Plates. Their Workmen are very expeditious, work cheap and correct, inſomuch that they perform the Work much cheaper, and, conſidering that what they do laſts as long as they pleaſe, the Difference of Time taken up is not ſo conſiderable. As their Language is written in an infinite Variety of Characters, every different Word being expreſſed by a peculiar Mark, the *European* Method of Printing could not be ſo eaſily put in Practice, as it is here, where our whole Language is expreſſed by Four-and-twenty Letters.

The Chineſe *Method of Printing.*

Our Method of Printing was diſcover'd in *Germany*, as it is ſaid, by a common Soldier, much about the ſame Time that Gunpowder was invented by a Friar of the ſame Country. It is performed by Types made of a mixed Metal, which

The European *Method.*

which are diſpoſed in a Caſe, conſiſting of ſeveral ſquare Diviſions; in each of theſe Diviſions each Letter, and every Species of Letter, the ſeveral Points, or Stops, and the Spaces that go between the Words and fill up ſhort Lines, are put ſeparately; that is, there is a ſquare Diviſion filled with Tipes of the Capital Letter A, another with the ſmall a, a third with *A*'s in *Italick*, and ſo on, each Diviſion being filled with every Size of *a*'s that are uſed; and Diviſions, in like manner, for all the reſt of the Letters or Characters uſed in Printing. This Caſe ſtands ſloping; the lower Part is ſomewhat lower than Breaſt-high. The Compoſitor, having his Letters, *&c.* diſtributed in the proper Boxes of his Caſe, lays the written Copy before him and begins to compoſe: He has a ſmall Frame made of Iron, called a Compoſing-ſtick, in his Left Hand, in which he places the firſt Letter of the firſt Word of the Copy, then the ſecond *&c.* till he has finiſhed the Word, then he puts a Blank or Space between that and the next Word; in this Manner he proceeds till he has finiſhed the Line, and thus fixes the next after it: But all the Letters are reverſed, that the Impreſſion may be right upon the Paper. When the compoſing-Stick is full, which holds eight or nine Lines of this ſized Letter, he empties it carefully into a Frame of Wood that has a ſmooth Bottom, called a Galley, which lies by him for that Purpoſe; and proceeds to fill it, as before, till he has finiſhed a Page, which he ties up, and then proceeds to the next Page. After he has finiſhed as many Pages as will compleat a Sheet, all the Pages, thus collected, are put into an Iron Frame, called a Chaſe; and, by the Help of Wedges, fixed there ſo faſt, that the Letters cannot eaſily drop out: This Form is then carried to the Preſs, and laid upon a ſtone fixed in the Preſs, which is rolled in

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in under the Screw, and rolled out at pleaſure. Upon the Side of the Preſs is fixed a Veſſel, with Ink proper for this Buſineſs: They have two Balls of Leather, ſtuffed with Wool, with each a wooden Handle; one of theſe Balls is dipped into the Veſſel of Ink, and the other is rubbed againſt it till both of them are equally covered with the Ink; with theſe they touch the Form all over: The Paper to be printed is always moiſtened with Water ſome time before it is uſed, and laid on a Table near the Preſs, ſpread out the full Breadth of the Sheet. The Form being inked, the Preſsman takes a Sheet of Paper from the Heap and lays it ſtrait upon a Frame, which confines two Sheets of Parchment and two Folds of fine Blanket between them, and turns it down upon the Form; then the Carriage of the Preſs, which contains the Stone, Form, Parchment Frame, and Sheet of Paper, is rolled in under the Screw, which with two Pulls of the Handle performs the Buſineſs; it is then rolled out again, and the Paper taken off, which is laid on the other End of the Table. The Form is again inked, and another Sheet laid on, as before, which they continue to do till as many Sheets are printed as the Impreſſion is to conſiſt of. After one Side of all the Sheets are printed, another Form, which contains the Pages for the other Side, is laid upon the Preſs Stone, and printed off in the ſame Manner as before.

Great Care is taken that the Printing be correct, and true to the Copy; for which Reaſon, as the Compoſiter may be liable to Miſtakes, before the whole Number of Sheets are begun to be printed off, there are ſeveral Proofs taken of it; that is, the firſt Sheet that is pulled at the Preſs, is read over by a Corrector, who marks any Errors in the Margin of the Sheet the Compoſitor may have been guilty of; which he amends, by taking out

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or putting in Letters or Words, according as there is Occaſion. When he has adjuſted all the Miſtakes obſerv'd, he again carries the Form to the Preſs where another Proof is made, which he ſends to the Corrector, if there is one in the Houſe, or to the Maſter, if there is not: The Corrector, or Maſter-Printer, carefully compares the Copy with the Proof, and marks the Errors; the Proof thus corrected is ſent back to the Compoſitor, who rectifies theſe Miſtakes in the Form, and has a Reviſe pull'd, which is ſent to the Author; who returns it again with his Amendments: The Compoſitor adjuſts the Form to theſe Corrections, and then the whole Impreſſion is work'd off, in the Manner above related.

The Hands employ'd by the Printer are the Compoſitor and Preſsman, which are two diſtinct Branches, the one knowing little of the other's Buſineſs. The Compoſitor is he who ranges the Letters and makes up the Forms; the Preſsman only works at the Preſs, takes off the Impreſſion, and requires no other Qualification than Strength and a little Practice.

Genius and Abilities of a Compoſitor.

A Youth deſigned for a Compoſitor ought to have a tolerable Genius for Letters, an apt Memory to learn the Languages: He muſt underſtand Grammar perfectly; and will find a great Advantage in the Courſe of his Buſineſs if he underſtands *Latin* and *Greek*: It is abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhould read both theſe Languages; by barely reading them he may make a Shift to compoſe, but not with half ſo much Eaſe or Satisfaction, as if he could conſtrue them with any tolerable Accuracy. This is an Advantage which few Foreign Printers want, and enables them to publiſh much more correct Copies in thoſe Languages than is commonly done here, where very few underſtand any other Language than *Engliſh*.

The

The Spirit of Writing that prevails now in *England*, and the Liberty of the Preſs, has given Employment to a great Number of Hands in this Branch of Buſineſs, which has arrived of late Years to a great Perfection: A Compoſitor may earn a Guinea a Week, if he is expert in his Buſineſs and gives cloſe Application; and a Preſsman may get as much: But many of them play great Part of their Time.

Wages of Compoſitors and Preſsmen.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Paper-Maker, *and* Stationer.

AS I have treated in the laſt Chapter of Printers, I ſhall in this and the following treat of thoſe Branches of Trade that depend upon, or have any Connexion with that Art, and Paper, as the Baſis of the Work, claims the firſt Place of our Notice.

The Riſe and Progreſs of the Art of Paper-Making.

The Uſe of Paper has been an old Invention, and the Materials of which it has been made, have varied in different Ages as well as Countries: The firſt Materials uſed for the Purpoſes of Paper was the ſmooth Bark of Trees, which was writ upon with a Steel, that is, a ſharp-pointed Inſtrument made of Iron, Steel, or ſome other Metal: Theſe the *Romans* uſed, and till this Day ſeveral *Indian* Nations know no other kind of Paper or Pens. The *Chineſe*, though they do not uſe the Bark of a Tree in its natural Situation, yet make their Paper of that Material, which comes ſhort of the Beauty and Firmneſs of our *European* Paper; and has this particular Misfortune attending it, that it is apt to breed a Worm, which deſtroys it. This obliges theſe People to tranſcribe their Records

Records often, and there is not now in any of their Libraries an Original of older Date than two Thouſand Years; though they have Copies or Tranſcripts whoſe Originals take Date many Thouſand Years back.

Our Paper in *Europe* is made of Linnen-Rags: The Rags are pick'd, ſeparated into Parcels, according to their Fineneſs, waſhed and whited; then they are carried to the Paper-Mill, where they are pounded amongſt Water till they are reduced to a Pulp. When they are beat to a due Conſiſtence, they are poured into a Working-Tub, where there is a Frame of Wire, commonly call'd the Paper Mould, which is compoſed of ſo many Wires laid cloſe to one another, equal to the Dimenſions of the Sheet of Paper deſigned to be made; and ſome of them diſpoſed in the Shape of the Figure which is diſcovered in the Paper, when you hold it up betwixt you and the Light. This Frame the Workman holds in both his Hands and plunges it into the Tub, and takes it quickly up again: The Water runs through the Spaces between the Wires, and there remains nothing on the Mould but the beaten Pulp, in a thin Coat, which forms the Sheet of Paper: A Flannel-Cloth is laid upon the Top of the Mould and the Paper turn'd off upon it; then they dip as before, and continue to ſupply the Veſſel with freſh Matter as it decreaſes. The Flannel Cloths ſuck up the remaining Moiſture, and the Paper after ſome time will ſuffer to be handled and hung up to dry in Places properly fitted for that Purpoſe.

Snuff-Boxes made of Paper.

As I am on this Article, I muſt inform the Reader of a late *French* Invention of Snuff-Boxes, which, however abſurd it may ſeem at firſt Sight, will appear by the Sequel, that it could be properly mentioned under no other Head. Theſe Snuff-

Snuff-Boxes are made of the ſame Materials as Paper; are to be had at *Paris* of any Colour, but are moſt commonly Black, as Ebony, and are actually as hard and durable as any made of Wood, Horn, or Tortoiſe-Shell: They are made of Linnen-Rags, beat to a Pulp, as if intended for Paper: A large Quantity of Pulp is put into a Veſſel, and the Water allowed to drain off; the Pulp is dried, and coheres together in a hard uniform Lump, out of which they turn upon the Leath, Boxes, or any other kind of Toys, which for their Novelty fetch a large Price.

We are but lately come into the Method of making tolerable Paper; we were formerly ſupplied with that Commodity from *France*, *Holland*, and *Genoa*, and ſtill are obliged to theſe Countries for our beſt Papers: The Duty, which, with all humble Submiſſion to our Governors, I muſt ſay, is injudiciouſly charged upon this uſeful Manufacture, is a great Diſcouragement to our Improvement, and gives Foreigners a great Advantage over us in every Article wherein Paper is employ'd. The *French* excel us in Writing-Paper, and the *Genoeſe* in Printing-Paper, from whom we take annually a great many thouſand Pounds worth of that Commodity: However, our Conſumption of this foreign Manufacture is leſſening every Year, both on account of the Interruption of Trade with the State of *Genoa*, and that we are now able to ſupply ourſelves with large Quantities of our own Manufacture, little inferior to theirs, either in Colour or Subſtance. As Paper is moſtly made in the Country, and none at all in the City or Suburbs, I ſhall ſay no more of this Article, but proceed to the Stationer.

The Buſineſs of a Stationer,

The Stationer in this Place is confined to thoſe who deal in nothing but Paper, though the Word

was

was originally applied to Bookſellers, who had their Stations or Stalls near the *Temples*. The Stationer buys the Paper from the Manufacturer, and ſells it out to Printers and other Dealers in this Commodity. As the Articles they deal in are but few, only the different Species of Paper, it requires no great Head-Piece to learn the Myſtery of Buying and Selling; though a pretty large Stock is neceſſary to ſet up a wholeſale Dealer in this Commodity.

There are another Set of Men that are called Stationers, who generally join ſome other Trade to it, ſuch as Bookſeller and Stationer, Bookbinder and Stationer, and Printer and Stationer; ſome of all theſe Trades deal in Stationary Ware, which in theſe Shops conſiſt of Paper, Pens, Ink, Sand, Sand-Boxes, Wafers, and Sealing-Wax, Ink Glaſſes, Ink-Standiſhes, Pounce-Boxes, Pocket and Memorandum Books, Copy-Books, Books of Account, drawn and undrawn, with all the other Apparatus belonging to Writing.

As it requires neither much Judgment, Learning, nor Time to acquire this Myſtery of a Stationer, I know no manner of Advantage a Youth can reap by being bound to this Buſineſs for ſeven Years, unleſs it is to gain his Freedom of ſome Corporation. Becauſe, if he can get his Freedom without, and has a Fancy to ſet up in this Branch, he muſt be ignorant to the laſt Degree if he cannot learn all that is to be known of this Trade in a few Months converſing with any communicative Man of the Trade. He has nothing but to find out the common Properties and Marks of good Paper, the Market Prices, and uſual Profits or Difference between Buying and Selling, all which the wholeſale Stationer, for the Advantage of his Cuſtom, will be glad to inform him of.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Bookſeller, Bookbinder, Pamphlet *and* Printſeller.

The Bookſeller's Buſineſs.

THE Bookſeller is another Branch depending on the Printer. Their Buſineſs is, to purchaſe original Copies from Authors, to employ Printers to print them, and publiſh and ſell them in their Shops; or to purchaſe Books from ſuch as print them on their own Account, or at Auctions, and ſell them at an advanced Price: But their chief Riches and Profit is in the Property of valuable Copies. The Author, generally ſpeaking, has but a very trifling Sum for his Trouble in compiling the Copy; and finds himſelf treated with abundance of Slights by many of the ignorant Part of the Trade, who are ſure to depreciate his Performance, though never ſo well executed; with no other Intention but to beat down his Price. It is not One in Ten that is Judge of any more than a Title-Page; and though they take Time to peruſe the Work offer'd to them, yet they ſeldom dip farther than the Title: If that and the Subject is popular, they trouble their Heads no more about the Manner of Performance. Yet, when the Author comes for an Anſwer, after many affected Delays, the wiſe Bookſeller tells him, with a Sneer, It will not do; the Subject is not intereſting enough; and it is but indifferently performed: But, adds he, I do not care if I run the Riſk of Printing it, if you will take ſo much —— Perhaps, not the Tenth of what was aſked, nor ſo much as a Hackney-Clerk would get for copying ſo many Sheets of Writing. Authors are generally poor

poor, and perhaps know not where to get a Dinner without diſpoſing of their Work, and therefore are neceſſitated to comply with hard Terms, and put up with the ungentleman-like Treatment of the purſe-proud Title-page Monger.

This is the Caſe with the ignorant Part of the Trade, which is unhappily the greateſt Number of them: But there are others in this Branch, who are both Judges of the Performance offered, and poſſeſs'd of ſo much Humanity and Good-nature, as to treat a Man of Merit and Letters with becoming Reſpect, though obliged to earn his Bread by working for the Preſs. The Author, from theſe Gentlemen, is ſure to hear nothing ſhocking, even if his Work ſhould not happen to pleaſe: Faults are found with Decency, and in Terms that convince him the Bookſeller finds them with Regret, and would encourage him if he could reconcile it to the leaſt Proſpect of Advantage in the Way of his Profeſſion. It is true, even theſe give but a ſmall Price; at leaſt, moſt Authors think the Profits of the Bookſellers too large. But this Complaint is more owing to themſelves than the Bookſeller: There are a Number of Men of Letters, and Men without Letters, poſſeſſed of the Itch of Writing. A Man muſt be much reduced in his Circumſtances before he is obliged to ſell his Labours to the Bookſeller. Of theſe there is a numerous Tribe in and about *London*; and, as in all over-ſtocked Trades, each underworks another for the Sake of Bread. If then a Bookſeller can ſave his Money, and get his Work as well done as for a more advanced Price, he muſt be a Novice in Buſineſs who will not employ the cheapeſt Workman. There is another Thing that diſcourages the Bookſeller; that is, the Preſs is loaded with ſo much Traſh of late Years, that unleſs the Work bears the Name of

ſome very eminent Hand, they have very little Chance to ſave themſelves; and I believe moſt of them will agree with me, that of all the Books now printed, taking them in the Groſs, where one ſells to Advantage, there are three that do not clear Paper and Print.

There is ſcarce any Branch of Trade more precarious than this Part of the Bookſellers Buſineſs; for frequently, though a Work may be performed with great Judgment, and they have built their Expectations on a reaſonable Succeſs in the Sale, they find themſelves diſappointed: There is a Fate attending Books, a Whim poſſeſſes the Public ſometimes to favour the Sale of a mere Trifle, when a Performance of public Utility and real Worth is neglected; ſo that, all Things conſidered, the Bookſellers are not ſo much to blame, as ſome ſanguine Authors would alledge. This naturally leads me to offer a Word of Advice to my Brother Authors: I mean ſuch as are obliged to work for Bread, and offer their Labours to the Trade. Let them write leſs, and digeſt their Works with greater Accuracy, and though they muſt not raiſe their Price all of a ſudden, yet in the End they will find their Advantage in it. Let them confine themſelves to thoſe Subjects only of which they know they are Maſters, and not wander into unbeaten Tracks where their Judgment cannot direct them. At their firſt Appearance they may meet with many Shocks from the ignorant Trader, and the Judicious will not venture much Money upon the Works of an unknown Author; but if the Bookſeller profits by his Copy, and finds it approv'd of by the Public, he is as willing to deal with the Author as the Author can deſire; and he may by Degrees raiſe his Price when his Reputation is eſtabliſhed with the Public and among the Trade; then he has the Book-

Advice to Authors.

ſeller

ſeller as much at his Command as he was formerly at his. The Author in this Situation is courted, and ſeldom denied any reaſonable Price for his Labours, and may earn a very genteel Livelihood in this inquiſitive Age.

Advice to Booksellers.

As I have taken this Freedom with my Fellow-Writers, I hope the Gentlemen of the Trade will not be affronted if I offer them a Word of Advice in this Article of their Buſineſs. It would be prudent in them not to depend on their own Judgment in the Performance of a Work, or in the Expediency of Printing a new one. It is impoſſible for any Man to have ſuch a univerſal Knowledge in the Sciences, as to be a proper Judge of all the Tracts that may be wrote on different Subjects: They are to conſider in the firſt place, if, or not, ſuch a Treatiſe is wanted; and next they ought to apply to ſome Perſon eminent in the Science, or perfectly verſed in the Subject treated of: This Perſon ought not only to be Judge of the Subject itſelf, but have ſuch a Taſte of Language and Method as to know if the Work has all theſe Advantages. Suppoſe the Subject is Phyſic, the Advice of an eminent Phyſician ought not only to be taken, to know if the Treatiſe can be of Uſe, or is wanted in the Profeſſion, and contains no Doctrines repugnant to the known uncontroverted Principles of the Medical Science; but the Work ought to have the Approbation of a Phyſician, who is a proper Judge of Books, and who can diſcern if or not the Author has wrote accurately, beſtowed on it all the Ornaments of Stile and Expreſſion, and has delivered his Thoughts with Method and Perſpicuity as well as Judgment: For I believe I need not incur the Diſpleaſure of the Faculty, if I aſſert, that a Phyſician may be a Judge of the Doctrines and Practice of Phyſic, who knows no

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more of the Elegancies of an Author than he does of Arabic; and a Book may contain many useful Truths, and real Scientific Learning, yet may be conceived in such a dull Stile, and in such perplexed Order, that the Work may be damned.

Another Practice, which contributes to the Disappointment of the Bookseller, is, dealing in temporary Pieces; that is, such as depend upon the immediate Humour of the Times, Party-Tracts, and such-like: These perhaps live for a Day or two, and then are forgot; the Remander of the Impression must be sold as waste Paper, and not one in five of them pay for Paper and Print. As they contain no useful Knowledge, nor communicate any Assistance to the Learned World, they are a mere Burthen to the Press, and of no real Use to Society, but to support Faction and promote Divisions: Nor is the Practice of fabricating Answers and Remarks upon Books that have gained a Reputation, without Regard to any thing else than by the Name of the Work criticised upon, to force a Sale of those fictious Answers, more commendable. It is but too common for the mere trading Bookseller, when he finds any Performance, to take a Run with the Public, to employ some Hackney-Scribbler to attack the Author, whether there is Room for it or not: He concludes with himself that every Person who is possess'd of the original Work will be led, out of Curiosity, to purchase any thing that may be said against it. Sometimes the Bookseller gains his Ends, and tricks the Public out of the Sale of an Impression of his spurious Criticism; but he happens as often to be mistaken: And it is Pity he should not always; for, in fact, this Practice is a gross Imposition upon the Public; and a malicious Rape upon the Reputation of an Author of Merit. A Bookseller of Character and

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moral Honeſty will ſcorn Money got by ſuch mean Jobs, and the prudent Man will ſhun it, becauſe it is of itſelf precarious.

The laſt Diſcouragement to Learning and the greateſt Inconvenience which the honeſt Bookſeller labours under, is that pernicious Cuſtom of Piracy. A Work no ſooner receives the Approbation of the Town, but ſome trading Miſcreant prints it in a ſmaller Volume, and, as he is not at the Expence of Copy-Money, is able to underſell the original Proprietor, who ventur'd on the Work when there was not ſuch a Certainty of the Sale. I know no Difference between this Practice and Robbing on the Highway; only, that the one is puniſhable, and the other is not: For the Man who can rob his Fellow Tradeſman of his Property in this Manner, would attack him on the Highway, if he had Courage, and durſt do it with the ſame Impunity. I not only condemn thoſe lawleſs Wretches who print and ſell thoſe pirated Impreſſions themſelves, but thoſe of the Trade who ſell them in their Shops; it is like receiving ſtolen Goods, and ought by all honeſt Men to be looked upon with the ſame Abhorence. This Article alone is the Reaſon of the ſmall Encouragement Men of Learning meet with: For if the Bookſeller knew, that when he purchaſed a Copy, he had the ſame Property in it, and would be as ſafe in the Poſſeſſion of it as of any other Commodity, (and I know no Reaſon why a Commodity in Writing ſhould not be as much mine, when I have paid for it, as any Utenſil in Wood or any other Material) he could afford to give the Author at leaſt double what he does now, when he holds his Property at the Courteſey of the deſigning Pirate. This additional Price would encourage many Perſons to enrich the World with their Labours, who now ſcorn the Drudgery; for tho'

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Reputation may go a great Length with the ingenious Author, yet Profit has no ſmall Weight both in determining him to write, and keeping up his Spirit in the Execution.

His Genius and Qualifications. I hope what I have ſaid upon this Subject, addreſſed to the Bookſellers, may not be deemed a Digreſſion from the Deſign of the Work, ſince theſe are proper Cautions to any Perſon who deſigns to ſet up the Trade of Booſtſelling, as well as to thoſe already eſtabliſhed.

A Youth deſigned for a Bookſeller, ought to have a Genius for Letters, a general Knowledge of Books and Sciences, a clear Head, and a ſolid diſcerning Judgment: He ought to have a Taſte for the Languages, and a good Memory to acquire them. His Education ought to be as liberal as if he was deſigned for any of the learned Sciences; and his Knowledge of Men and Things as extenſive as either the Divine, Lawyer, or Phyſician. A mere Title-Monger can never make any thing but a Bungler, is liable every Day to be impoſed upon, runs out his Stock upon Trifles, and loads the Public with the Rubbiſh of the Preſs.

I wiſh I could ſay, that the preſent Generation of Bookſellers in general deſerved this Character: I am afraid they do not; but I am certain they ought to be poſſeſs'd of thoſe natural and acquir'd Parts, before they deſerve the Name of Bookſeller. I do not reckon every Man a Bookſeller who keeps a Stall in *Moorfields*, or a Shop in a more eminent Part of the Town, more than I eſteem a Chandler's Shop a Merchant's Warehouſe: Thoſe who do not underſtand their Buſineſs, are to me but Quacks, and Book-Worms, whatever Name they aſſume.

Wages of the Journeymen. The Journeymen of this Trade have but a ſmall Allowance; Fifteen or Twenty Pounds a Year

Year is what is generally given. There is a Call but for few of these, and I apprehend the Trade in general overstocked; so that considering the Expence necessary to make a real understanding Bookseller, and the Stock requisite to set him up, I cannot find much Encouragement for a Parent to design his Son to this Business.

The Bookbinder's Business and Wages.

The Bookbinder is a Dependant on the Bookseller. He receives the Book in Sheets from the Bookseller, and his Business is to bind it, and cover it with Leather, Vellum, or otherwise, as he is directed. The Trade of a Bookbinder has no great Ingenuity in it, and requires few Talents, either natural or acquired, to fit a Man to carry it on; a moderate Share of Strength is requisite, which is chiefly employ'd in beating the Books with a heavy Hammer, to make the Sheets lie close together. The Profit of the Trade is but inconsiderable in itself, and most Masters in this Branch carry on the Business of Stationary or Pamphlet Shops. The Journeymen make but a mean Living; they seldom earn more than Ten Shillings a Week when employed, and are out of Business often Half the Year.

Pamphlet and Print-Seller.

The Pamphlet and Print Shops are a Species of Booksellers. The Dealers in Pamphlets require but little Genius, except they launch out into purchasing Copies, and Printing on their own Account. In that Case, they ought to fall little short of the Genius, Judgment, and Education of a Bookseller; but I believe a Pamphleteer of that Character is as difficult to be met with as a Black Swan; the Consequence of which is, that the Public is loaded with Productions that reflect Dishonour on the Press, and has almost put good Sense and Learning out of Countenance.

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As to the Printſeller, he ought to have a Taſte in Painting, to be a Judge of the Work before he buys it: But I can ſay as little of their Knowledge as of the Pamphleteer's. Our Print Shop-keepers are mere Tradeſmen: They ſet up any thing that offers in their Shops; if it ſells, their End is anſwered; if not, they know not where to lay the Blame, for they are no more Judges of the intrinſic Worth of the Commodity than they are of Aſtronomy. What Pity it is, that the Dealers in all other Commodities know their Properties, and how to diſcern their Beauties and Faults, yet thoſe who deal in Letters, and in the Sale of the Works of the Muſes, are ſo monſtrouſly ignorant of every thing relating to what they ſell!

Of the Company of Stationers.

In the City of *London* all theſe Trades mentioned from the Stationer, are incorporated under the Name of the Stationers-Company, and have excluſive Privileges: This Corporation has the ſole Property of printing Almanacks; and any Perſon pirating a Book entered in this Hall, is liable to be proſecuted, and Damages may be recovered: But this proves of little Advantage to the fair Trader; for either the Piracy is done ſo private as not to be detected, or carried on in the Name of ſome Bankrupt, who has nothing to loſe.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of SCULPTURE *and* STATUARY, *with their Dependants.*

IN the ſixteenth and following Chapters, I have treated of the Liberal Art of Painting, and thoſe ſeveral Branches which I apprehended had the neareſt

neareſt Relation to that Art, I ſhall in the ſame Manner firſt treat of Sculpture, and then of thoſe Arts that have any Connection with it.

Sculpture is the Art of Cutting upon Stone any deſigned Figures or hiſtorical Repreſentation: It differs from Painting as it has no Relation to Colours, nor depends upon Light and Shade, but is a ſenſible Repreſentation of Figures in their real or proportioned Dimenſions. Painting is only the Object of the Eye, and has no real Exiſtence but in the Light; whereas Sculpture falls under the Cognizance of our Touch as well as ſeeing; we can feel it in the dark, and form a Judgment of it though Stone-blind. It differs from Engraving, in that the Figures in that Art are ſunk or cut into the Materials; whereas in Sculpture, the Figures riſe from the Stone, in *Baſs Relievo*, which is the higheſt raiſed Work of this kind: The Image ſeems ready to fly from the Compartment, and touches the Plain of the Building but inſenſibly. It differs from Statuary, in that the Repreſentation is fixed; the Images are fixed to the Structure, and cannot be removed without deſtroying the whole: Whereas a Statue may be removed at pleaſure. A Statuary repreſents but one or two diſtinct Figures; but in Sculpture, a Piece of Hiſtory is repreſented with as much Accuracy as by the Pencil. SECT. 1. *Definition of Sculpture.*

Sculpture and Statuary are generally joined together, and a Youth who is deſigned for this Buſineſs muſt have a natural Genius, which may be early diſcovered by his mimicking the Figures of Men and Animals in Clay, or other Materials: If he is pleaſed with this Amuſement, without any accidental Impreſſion, it is a ſtrong Indication that his Genius has a natural Turn for this Art. To cultivate this Inclination he ought to be early put to the beſt Maſters in Deſigning, and the *The Genius fitted for this Art.*

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His Education. the reſt of his Education ought to be Liberal, to give him a freer Taſte of Things. The *Italian* Language ought to be his chief Study, as in that Country he muſt compleat himſelf in his Buſineſs. When he has ſerved his Time to the moſt eminent Statuary here, he ought to paſs two or three Years at the Academies in *Rome* or *Venice*, to viſit the Cloſets of the Curious in that Country, and acquaint himſelf with the Manner and Taſte of the moſt celebrated Antient and Modern Maſters. In a word, what I have ſaid of the Liberal Painter in Chapter XVI. is applicable to the Statuary.

Beſides Genius, this Art requires ſome Strength. The Blocking out the Work is very laborious, and this is done by the Workman of the greateſt Skill in the Shop. What they call Blocking, is cutting out of a Block of Stone, or Marble, the rough Figure deſigned: The Statue when Blocked has all the larger Parts; the Limbs and Members of the Piece are diſpoſed in their proper Order, and the whole Figure has its proper Attitude, but wants the finiſhing; which is done by Hands who have not ſo much Skill in the general Diſpoſition of the Parts.

The Maſter-Statuary firſt draws his Deſign upon Paper, and then forms from thence a Model in Clay, or Wax, from whence the Workman Blocks out the Figure in Stone, or Marble, and the reſt of the Hands finiſh the whole.

SECT. 2. *Of Figures in Metal.* There are Statuaries who caſt only in Metal. Theſe have a Model of Clay, made to the Proportion they deſign the Figure, upon which they run their Metal. Metal Figures are not caſt all at once, but in different Parts; the Trunk of the Body in one Part, and the Limbs in another; all which are ſolder'd together in their proper Places and Poſtures.

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There are others who make Figures in Clay, Wax, and Plaiſter of *Paris*. The Taſte of Buſts and Figures in theſe Materials prevails much of late Years, and in ſome Meaſure interferes with Portrait Painting: The Nobility now affect to have their Buſts done that Way rather than ſit for their Pictures, and the Faſhion is to have their Apartments adorned with Bronzes and Figures in Plaiſter and Wax.

SECT. 3. *Of Buſts in Clay.*

Thoſe who make Buſts in Clay, draw from the Life, and mould their Clay while the Perſon ſits, as if for his Picture; and the Likeneſs thus executed is much more lively than that done in Plaiſter or Wax, and much more coſtly; a good Buſt in Clay is worth ten Guineas, whereas of the other Materials it is not worth above two or three.

Genius of Workers in Clay.

From the above Deſcription it is plain the Workers in Clay, who are generally employed in making Models for the Statuary, in Stone or Metal, muſt have the Genius and Taſte of a Statuary; with this Difference only, that the one works in hard Materials and the other in thoſe more pliable; and, conſequently, that to make him compleat in his Art, his Travel and Education ought to be the ſame.

Thoſe who work in Plaiſter of *Paris*, when they make a Buſt from the Life, apply a Quantity of Talk to the Face and Parts to be repreſented; the Concave Impreſſion of the Face is left in the Talk, into which they run Plaiſter of *Paris*, which receives the Convex Figure.

Plaiſter of *Paris* is made of Burnt Alabaſter: The Alabaſter is firſt pounded and then burnt; when they are to uſe it, they mix it with Water to a due Conſiſtence, and in leſs than a Quarter of an Hour it acquires a Hardneſs little inferior to Stone. The Likeneſs which is taken off in the Way is indeed true, as to the principal diſtinguiſhing

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ing Features, but it wants those delicate Touches which give Life and Meaning to the Face.

SECT. 5. *Of Figures in Wax.*

Busts in Wax are taken off in the same Manner, with Talk, from the Face or other Subject to be represented, and the Concave filled with Wax, as the other was with Plaister of *Paris*: When they have thus moulded the Figure, they paint it from the Life, or according to their Fancy.

When the Workman designs any other Figures in these Materials, he has a Model made of Wood by the Carver, of the exact Proportion of the intended Figure; from whence he takes the Impression in the same Manner as from the Life. If his Figure consists of many involved Members, the Figure is divided into Parts, and cast separate, which are afterwards joined to make up the whole Design.

The Genius of Workers in Plaister of Paris *and Wax.*

As to the Workers in Plaister of *Paris* and Wax, it requires neither much Genius, Learning, or Ingenuity; if they do not make their own Moulds, which none of them are capable of, their Work is merely mechanical, and requires only Practice to perfect them in it.

The Statuary is a genteel and profitable Art, and is coming much in Repute in *England*. We have some tolerable Masters: Mr. *Rysbrack* may be said to be eminent in his Way; and we have some *English* Hands that come little short of the *Italians*, who were formerly more employed in our Shops than at present: A good Hand may earn from Forty Shillings to Three Pounds a Week. As to the Journeymen in the Wax and Plaister Way, they may earn Twenty or Twenty-Five Shillings; but a great Deal of Business is dispatched by a few Hands: I believe this Branch, as it is easily acquired, may be soon overstocked.

Wages of the different Artists

Stucco

Stucco Workers are properly a Branch of Sculpture: They differ only from the Statuary in that the one repreſents his Pieces of Sculpture in Stone and the other in Plaiſter. This Branch of Plaiſterers is an ingenious Art, and requires Judgment and Edcution: It is genteel and profitable, as a Workman in this Way is ſometimes paid a Guinea a Day. SECT. 6. *Stucco Work.*

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Goldſmith, *and his Dependants.*

AS the Workers in Metal, eſpecially of the finer Metals, form ſenſible Figures, either by caſting them in Moulds, or forming them with the Hammer, they may be reckon'd of ſome Kindred to Sculpture and Statuary, and for that Reaſon I range them in this Place.

The Goldſmith, or, as ſome call him, Silverſmith, is employ'd in making all manner of Utenſils in thoſe rich Metals, either for Ornament or Uſe. His Work is either performed in the Mould, or beat into Figure by the Hammer or other Engine: All Works that have any Sort of Sculpture, that is, raiſed Figures of any Sort, are caſt in Moulds, and afterwards poliſhed and finiſhed. Plates or Diſhes of Silver are beat out from thin flat Plates; Tankards and other Veſſels of that kind, are formed of thin Plates ſolder'd together, and their Mouldings are beat, not caſt. Their Buſineſs required much more Time and Labour formerly than at preſent; they were obliged to beat their Metal from the Ingot into what Thinneſs they wanted; but now there are invented Flatting- SECT. 1. *The Buſineſs of a Gold or Silver-ſmith.*

Flatting-Mills, which reduce their Metal to what Thinneſs they require, at very ſmall Expence.

His Genius and Qualifications.

The Goldſmith makes all his own Moulds, and for that Reaſon ought to be a good Deſigner, and have a good Taſte in Sculpture. He muſt be converſant in Alchemy; that is, in all the Properties of Metals: He muſt know the proper Menſtruums for their Solution, the various Methods of extracting and refining them from their Droſs and Impurity; the Secret of mixing them with their proper Alloy: He muſt know the various Ways of Eſſaying Metals, and diſtinguiſhing the real from the fictitious.

His Education.

From hence it muſt be conjectured that he ought to be poſſeſſed of a ſolid Judgment as well as a mechanical Hand and Head. His Education, with reſpect to his Buſineſs, does not require to be very liberal; a plain *Engliſh* Education will ſuffice; Deſigning is the chief Part of his early Study, previous to his Apprenticeſhip: But as his Employment is the moſt genteel of any in the Mechanic Way, and that it requires a large Stock to ſet him up, I ſhould adviſe a Youth for this Buſineſs to have ſuch an Education as I have deſcrib'd in Chapter XIV.

The Goldſmith employs ſeveral diſtinct Workmen, almoſt as many as there are different Articles in his Shop; for in this great City there are Hands that excel in every Branch, and are conſtantly employ'd but in that one of which they are Maſters. This gives us Advantage over many Foreign Nations in this Article, as they are oblig'd to employ the ſame Hands in every Branch of the Trade, and it is impoſſible to expect that a Man employ'd in ſuch an infinite Variety can finiſh his Work to any Perfection, at leaſt, not ſo much as he who is conſtantly employ'd in one Thing.

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He employs, beſides thoſe in his Shop, many Hands without; as firſt, the Jeweller, a Branch frequently connected with that of the Goldſmith; who differs only in this, that the one is employ'd in large Works, and the other only in Toys and Jewels.

SECT. 2. *Of the Jeweller.*

His Genius and Qualifications.

The Jeweller muſt be a Judge of all manner of Precious Stones, their Beauties, common Bleminſhes, and their intrinſic Value: He muſt not only know real Stones, but fictitious Gems, and the manner of preparing them: His Buſineſs is to ſet them in Rings, Necklaces, Pendants, Ear-Rings, Buckles of all Sorts, and in Watches and whatever Toys elſe are adorn'd with precious Stones. He makes all his own Moulds, and forges all the Metal Part of his Work. Their Moulds are generally cut in burnt Bone, into which their Metal is caſt. He ought to be an elegant Deſigner, and have a quick Invention for new Patterns, not only to range the Stones in ſuch manner as to give Luſtre to one another, but to create Trade; for a new Faſhion takes as much with the Ladies in Jewels as any thing elſe: He that can furniſh them oftenеſt with the neweſt Whim has the beſt Chance for their Cuſtom.

A Jeweller then ought to have a good Eye, to obſerve the Flaws and Deceits in Jewels; a nice Taſte in thoſe kind of valuable Trifles, and a mechanical Hand and Head to execute his Deſigns. His Education may be merely *Engliſh*; I mean, he has no Occaſion for any more than that Language: The Sciences are foreign to his Buſineſs. It requires a large Stock to ſet up a Maſter; eſpecially to furniſh a Shop: But he that intends to work only for the Shopkeepers, and employ Apprentices and Journeymen, may begin with very little, and muſt be contented with leſs Profit than if

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if he ſold to the Wearer. Theſe kind of Piece-Maſters are paid according to the Work, and a Journeyman may earn Twenty or Five-and-twenty Shillings a Week.

Their Wages.

SECT. 3. *Of the Snuff-Box and Tweezer Caſe Maker and Silver-Turner.*

The Goldſmith employs the Snuff-Box Maker, the Tweezer-Caſe Maker, Silver-Turner, and ſeveral other Branches, which take their Names from the Pieces of Work they make: But theſe and all other come under the general Denomination of the Silverſmith, and perform their Work the ſame Way; except the Silver-Turner, of whom I ſhall take notice when I come to the Myſtery of Turning in general. A Journeyman in all theſe Branches may earn Twenty Shillings, ſome Thirty, if they have Knowledge, and beſtow Application.

Their Wages.

SECT. 4. *Of the Burniſher.*

He employs likewiſe the Burniſher and Gilder. Burniſhing is perform'd with Oil and Whiten, and Silver Plate is whiten'd by boiling it in Water mix'd with Salt of Tartar. Gilding is perform'd with an Amalgama of Gold and Quickſilver; the Gold is heated in thin Plates in a Crucible, and when juſt inclining to flow, three or four Times the Weight of Quickſilver is pour'd upon it, which is immediately quench'd in Water, and both together becomes a ſoft Subſtance, yielding to the Touch like Butter. When they intend to gild, they rub the Subject to be gilded over with *Aqua Fortis*, and then with their Finger cover it over with the Amalgama; when it is all cover'd over and ſmooth, they hold it over a Charcoal Fire, by which Means the Mercury is evaporated, and the Gold remains upon the Plate; then they clean and poliſh it, which gives it the Colour they want.

Of Gilding.

Gilding

Gilding is a very profitable Buſineſs, but dangerous to the Conſtitution; few of them live long, the Fumes of the Quickſilver affect their Nerves, and render their Lives a Burthen to them. The Trade is but in few Hands; ſome of them Women. A quick Hand may earn from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week.

SECT. 5. *Of the Chaſer.*

The Chaſer is another Branch of the Goldſmith's Buſineſs; which is, the raiſing of theſe Figures upon the Caſes of Watches, Tweezers, and other Toys, which are not caſt, but chas'd, or imboſs'd. The caſt Figures riſe ſharp and bold, but the chas'd, even of the beſt kind, appear flat and lifeleſs. It is perform'd thus: A Mould is made of Clay, in which the Figures are repreſented in the Concave or Sinking in the Clay, into which is run Plaiſter of *Paris*; the laſt receives the Impreſſion in the Convex, or has the Figures riſing from the Plaiſter. The Mould thus prepar'd, a Piece of Plate is beat out very thin of the Figure of the Plaiſter Mould; the Convex Side of the Plate is neatly poliſh'd, and then put upon the Mould; the Workman then with ſmall Inſtruments punches down the Plate to the Figures, by which Means they appear protuberant upon the round Side of the Metal. A Workman in this Branch may earn from Twenty to Thirty Shillings a Week, according to his Skill and Application; for they are, for the moſt part, paid by the Piece. A Youth deſign'd for this Branch ought to have good Eyes: No Strength is requir'd; but he muſt have a good Genius for Drawing, and ought to be early learn'd the Principles of that Art.

SECT. 6. *Of the Refiner.*

The Refiner is a diſtinct Branch belonging to the Goldſmith's Trade: Though the Goldſmith himſelf

himſelf knows, or at leaſt ought to know, how to refine his Metals, yet he has more Advantage in employing thoſe who make it their ſole Buſineſs. They are employ'd in ſeparating Silver from Gold, and other Metals, and reducing them to their proper Standard. This requires great Judgment in Alchemy, and much Practice to become expert in the ſeveral Proceſſes in which they are engag'd. No great Strength is neceſſary; only ſound Lungs cannot be diſpens'd with: They are ſubject to Paralytic Diſorders, from the Effluvia of the great Quantity of Mercury they uſe. The Wages of a Journeyman is from Half a Crown to Three Shillings and Sixpence a Day.

SECT. 7. *Of the Gold-Beater.* The chief Secret of the Gold-Beater's Art conſiſts in purifying his Gold and heating it when in thin Plates, before he begins to hammer it. It is beat with a heavy Hammer between Leaves made of Gut, call'd Gold-Beater's-Leaf, into a Thinneſs ſurpaſſing common Apprehenſion. The Trade is not over-and-above profitable to the Maſter, is very laborious to the Journeyman, and requires a Lad to have his Joints pretty well knit before he enters; but his Genius may be as low as can be conceiv'd. The Wages he earns is much the ſame with other common Trades.

SECT. 8. *Of the Goldfinder.* The laſt Branch I ſhall mention, that has any Relation to theſe two capital and much coveted Metals, is that call'd a Goldfinder. Theſe Men purchaſe the Sweepings of the Goldſmiths Shops and Refiners Aſhes, or the Rubbiſh wherein Plate is ſuppos'd to have been melted. Theſe Aſhes or Duſt are waſh'd with Water from their Impurities as much as poſſible; then put in a Veſſel, into which Quickſilver is pour'd, and by conſtantly

ſtantly ſtirring it about, the Mercury attracts whatever Metal is in the Duſt: When they fancy the Quickſilver has done its Office, the Mercury is taken out and waſh'd, and then diſtill'd from the other Metals, which remain at Bottom; theſe are melted together in a Lump and carried to the Refiner, who knows how to ſeparate them. There are but few Maſters in this Way: They take no Apprentices, and uſe only common Labourers to do their Work.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Gold and Silver Lace-Man.

THE Gold and Silver Lace-Man may be eſteem'd of Kin to the Dealers in Metal, as the greateſt Value of his Commodity is Metal, and that of the moſt precious Sort. The Lace Shop is furniſh'd with all Sorts of Gold and Silver Lace, Gold and Silver Buttons, Shapes for Waiſtcoats, Lace and Network for Robeings and Women's Petticoats, Fringes, Beugles, Spangles, Plates for Embroidery and Orrice, and Bone-Lace Weavers, Gold and Silver Wire, Purle, Sleſy, Twiſt, &c. A Lace-Man muſt have a well lin'd Pocket to furniſh his Shop; but his Garrets may be as meanly equipp'd as he pleaſes. His chief Talent ought to lie in a nice Taſte in Patterns of Lace, &c. He ought to ſpeak fluently, though not elegantly, to entertain the Ladies; and to be Maſter of a handſome Bow and Cringe; ſhould be able to hand a Lady to and from her Coach politely, without being ſeiz'd with the Palpitation of the Heart at the Touch of a delicate Hand, a well-turn'd and much expos'd Limb, or

SECT. 2. *His Buſineſs, and the Furniture in his Shop.*

His Qualifications.

a handſome Face: But, above all, he muſt have Confidence to refuſe his Goods in a handſome Manner to the extravagant Beau who never pays, and Patience as well as Stock to bear the Delays of the ſharping Peer, who pays but ſeldom. With theſe natural Qualifications, five Thouſand Pounds in his Pocket, and a Set of good Cuſtomers in view, a young Man may commence Lace-Man. If he truſts moderately, and with Diſcretion, lives with Œconomy, and minds his Buſineſs, he may live to increaſe his Stock; but otherwiſe I know no readier Road to a Jail, and Deſtruction, than a Lace-Man's Buſineſs.

SECT. 2. *Of the Wire-Drawer.*

The Original of his Commodity is Silk; but we ſhall leave that Branch of his Dependants to its proper Place. The firſt Perſon in his Employ is the Wire-Drawer: He furniſhes him with Wire of all Dimenſions for Spinning, for Purle, making Spangles, &c. The Buſineſs of a Wire-Drawer is perform'd thus: If it is Gold Wire is to be drawn, an Ingot of Silver is double gilt, and by the Help of a Mill is drawn into Wire; the Mill conſiſts of a Steel Plate, perforated with Holes of various Dimenſions, and a Wheel which turns the Spindles. The Ingot, which at firſt is but ſmall, is paſs'd through the largeſt Hole, and then through one a Degree ſmaller, and ſo continued till it is drawn to the Fineneſs it is wanted, and ſtill remains gilded if drawn to the Fineneſs of a Hair. Silver Wire is drawn in the ſame Manner, only it is not gilded. The Wire-Drawer makes Purle, which is Silver or Gold Wire twiſted upon a ſmall Needle in a Wheel for that Purpoſe: When the Needle is full, the Wire is pull'd and remains twiſted in Rounds, like the Windings of a very ſmall Worm. This is us'd by But-

The Manner of drawing Wire.

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ton-Makers and Embroiderers. The Buſineſs of a Wire-Drawer is purely mechanical; a Hobby-Horſe is capable to execute their Buſineſs, ſince the whole of their Work is performed by the Engine, which they have nothing to do but turn round; nor are their Engines coſtly; their chief Care is in preſerving the Colour of the Metal, to which a moiſt Hand is a very great Enemy. They are paid ſo much an an Ounce for their Labour by the Lace-Man, who furniſhes them with the Plate. They employ but few Hands, and give but ſmall Wages.

SECT. 3. *Flatting-Mill.*

The Wire being once drawn to a proper Fineneſs, is ſent to the Flatting-Mills, where it is made flat by paſſing between two Rollers.

SECT. 4. *Of Silver Thread Spinners.*

The Silver by being flatted is made ready for Spinning, which is performed by Spinners brought up to that Buſineſs: It is done in a long Room; at the one End of which ſtands their Wheel, made of Steel; the Spindles are placed on this Wheel in the ſame Manner as thoſe us'd in Rope-Walks, or for ſpinning Thread for Sail-Cloth; a Thread of Silk is faſtened to the End of one of the Spindles; one Perſon turns the Wheel, while another holding the Thread of Silk in one Hand, and the flatted Silver in the other, allows the Silver to wind gently about the Silk as it is turn'd round by the Wheel: In this Manner the whole Thread of Silk is covered, which is rolled upon a Bottom, and is now called Silver or Gold Sleſy. A moiſt Hand cannot be employ'd in this Work; and it requires much Care to preſerve it from tarniſhing, and much Experience to compleat the Workman. Women are employed in this as well as Men, and may earn Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week honeſtly; but they are much

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given to pilfering the Stuff, and have a Trick of moiſtening the Silk to make up the Deficiency of Weight. The Maſter is paid by the Lace-Man at ſo much an Ounce, who generally furniſhes him with the Materials.

SECT. 5. *Of the Orrice-Weaver.*

We have now prepar'd this rich Thread, let us purſue its Progreſs till we have gratified the Lady's Pride with Lace or Robeings compos'd of it: To this Purpoſe the Lace-Man employs the Orrice-Weaver, who is an ingenious Tradeſman: He underſtands Drawing ſo much as to deſign upon Paper his own Patterns, wherein are deſcrib'd the Figure and Number of Threads to be mov'd, in order to raiſe it on the Lace. There are ſome Workmen of this Trade who can neither draw their own Patterns, nor put the Work into the Loom, though they can work it after it has been put in for them; but theſe are eſteem'd but half Tradeſmen. Their Figures are rais'd by the ſame Principles that the Damaſk or Silk Weavers work, and their Looms are conſtructed much in the ſame Manner, making Allowance for the Largeneſs and Smallneſs of the Work; and both are ſo perplex'd, that the Reader would reap but little Benefit from a Deſcription without a Plate or Model, which is inconſiſtent with the Deſign of our Undertaking. The Maſter Orrice-Weaver weighs out his Silk and Silver to his Men, who are oblig'd to return the ſame Weight in Work or Cuttings: If a Maſter is cautious, they have but little Opportunity of ſtealing from him; but they may from one another; yet I have always heard, that there is ſcarce ſuch a Thing to be heard of in the Trade as a Pilferer. They are paid at ſo much a Yard according to the Pattern, and generally earn Fifteen or Eighteen Shillings a Week, if they have an eaſy Job, and refrain the Ale-houſe,

Their Wages.

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houſe, the Bane of moſt *London* Workmen. It requires a lively Apprehenſion, to make a compleat Workman in this Trade, and he muſt not be of a weakly Conſtitution; for the Weight they are obliged to move with the Treadles, requires a greater Degree of Strength than Weavers employed in the Manufacture of coarſer Materials; a dry cold Hand, free from Sweat, is likewiſe abſolutely neceſſary; becauſe if they tarniſh their Work, ſo as to put it paſt Sale, they are obliged to pay for the Stuff and loſe their Labour: The cleaneſt Hand that is, tarniſhes, in ſome meaſure; but they have a Method of reſtoring the Gloſs, if it is not too much ſpoiled.

SECT. 6. *Of the Bone-Lace Maker.*

The Bone-Lace Maker is another Servant of the Lace-Man. Their Work is not performed in the Loom, but wrought by Hand in different Parts, and put together on a Pillow, in the Manner that Thread-Lace is made. The Ground Work of ſome of their Patterns are made by Orrice-Weavers, and afterwards ornamented by the Bone-Lace Maker. He ought to be a good Pattern-Draughts-Man, as the Beauty of his Work depends upon the Richneſs and Variety of the Figures. We are but Bunglers in this Art in *England*; the *French Point d'Eſpagne* beats all our Performances in that Way. They not only excel us in this, but in Orrice-Lace: They have a Method of giving a lively rich Look to mere Trifles: Our *Engliſh* Lace is much richer in Metal, but ſtill the *French* Lace has a richer Aſpect till you come to weigh it. They exceed us in Colour; but this I take to be owing to our Climate, which is moiſter than theirs, and conſequently finely poliſhed Metals or Goods of the Fabric muſt tarniſh here ſooner than in *France*, though the Workman's Skill ſhould be equal.

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SECT. 7. *The Silver and Gold Button-Maker.*

The Button-Maker, I mean the Silver and Gold Button-Maker, is the next humble Servant of the Lace-Man; the Lace-Man furniſhes him with all Materials for his Buttons, except Moulds, and buys them of him when done. The Silver and Gold Button-Maker is a pretty ingenious Buſineſs: He muſt have a Fancy and Genius for inventing new Faſhions; a good Eye, as his Buſineſs is poring, and a clean dry Hand. It requires no great Strength, and is follow'd by Women as well as Men, which has reduced the Trade to ſmall Profits, and a ſmall Share of Reputation; the Women are generally Gin-Drinkers, and conſequently bad Wives; this makes them poor, and to get ſomething to keep Soul and Body together, work for a mere Trifle, and hawk their Work about to the Trade at an Under-Price, after they have cheated the Lace-Man of his Stuffs. This has reduced the Craft to a very low Ebb; however, a good Workman, if he can get Employ among the Crowd, may earn Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 8. *The Spangle, Beugle and Button-Ring-Maker.*

The Lace-Man employs, beſides the Craft abovemention'd in the Metal Way, the Spangle, Beugle, and Button-Ring Maker. The Spangles and Plate Figures in Embroidery are made of Gold or Silver Wire, firſt twiſted round a Stick of the Bigneſs they want the Spangles, *&c.* to be made of; then they are cut off in Rings and flatted upon an Anvil, with a Punch and the Stroke of a heavy Hammer. The Anvil is made of Iron, fix'd in a large Block of Wood bound round with Iron Hoops; the Face of it is of caſe-harden'd Steel, nicely poliſh'd and perfectly flat; the Punch is nine Inches long, and about an Inch over in the Face, which is likewiſe of caſe-harden'd Steel, flat and curiouſly poliſh'd; a Frame of Iron

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is rais'd from the Block over the Anvil, which ſupports the Punch: When the Workman is to make Spangles, Rings for Buttons, or other Plate Figures, he places the Rings above deſcrib'd upon the Anvil under the Punch; then, with both Hands, gives a ſmart and ſudden Blow with the Hammer, which flats the Wire Rings into the Shape of Spangles, &c. If the Anvil or Punch is not harden'd to an equal Temper, either of them gives way to the Metal, and the Work is ſpoil'd; or if they are not truly poliſh'd, the Spangles want their proper Gloſs, in which their chief Beauty conſiſts. Note, When we ſpeak of Gold Wire in all theſe Branches, we mean only Silver double gilt, and drawn after the Manner deſcrib'd in the Section of Wire-Drawers.

SECT. 9. *The Fringe, Frog, and Taſſel-Maker.*

The Fringe, Frog, and Taſſel-Maker is likewiſe employ'd by the Lace-Man. Some of the Button-Makers perform the Work; but it is chiefly done by Women, upon the Hand, who make a very handſome Livelihood of it, if they are not initiated into the Myſtery of Gin-Drinking.

SECT. 10. *Of Embroidery.*

Embroiderers may be reckon'd among the Dependants of the Lace-Man; as in his Shop the greateſt Part of their rich Work is vended, and he furniſhes them with all Materials for their Buſineſs. It is chiefly perform'd by Women, is an ingenious Art, requires a nice Taſte in Drawing, a bold Fancy to invent new Patterns, and a clean Hand to ſave their Work from tarniſhing. — Few of the Workers at preſent can Draw, they have their Patterns from the Pattern-Drawer, who muſt likewiſe draw the Work itſelf, which they only fill up, with Gold and Silver, Silks or Worſteds, according to its Uſe and Nature. We are far from excelling in this Branch of Buſineſs in *England*:

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England: The Nuns in Foreign Countries far exceed any thing we can perform. We make ſome good Work; but fall ſhort of the bold Fancy in *French* and *Italian* Embroidery: This I take to be chiefly owing to the Want of a Taſte for Drawing in the Performers; they may go on in a dull beaten Tract, or ſervily imitate a Foreign Pattern, but know not how to advance the Beauty of the old, or ſtrike out any new Invention worth Notice. An Embroiderer ought to have a Taſte for Deſigning, and a juſt Notion of the Principles of Light and Shade, to know how to range their Colours in a natural Order, make them reflect upon one another, and the whole to repreſent the Figure in its proper Shade.

SECT. 11. *The Livery Lace Weaver.* The Lace-Man employs alſo the Livery-Lace-Weaver; whoſe Work is perform'd in a Loom form'd upon the ſame Principles with that of the Orrice-Weaver; his chief Talent lies in repreſenting Coats of Arms upon Lace, and diſpoſing his Colours according to the Diſtinction of Noblemen and Gentlemen's Liveries. He differs in nothing from the Incle and Tape Weaver, but, that the one repreſents Figures upon his Work, and the other plain: Their Looms are the ſame, and with a little Practice each may execute the other's Work; but of theſe under their proper Head. A Livery-Lace Weaver is a pretty good Buſineſs, a Journeyman may earn from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week. It requires little Strength and a tolerable Share of Ingenuity.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of ARCHITECTURE, *and thoſe employ'd in that Branch.*

SECT. 1. *Of Architecture.*

ARchitecture is the Art of building Houſes, Palaces, and other Edifices: It differs from Fortification, as that is the Art of building Caſtles and Places of Defence. The firſt relates to Domeſtic Buildings, and the other to War and Public Defence. It is reckon'd one of the Liberal Arts: Its Uſe is univerſal, and the Profits ariſing from it are very conſiderable.

SECT. 2. *Of the Architect.*

The Architect is the Perſon who draws the Deſign and Plan of a Palace, or other Edifice; where he deſcribes, in Profile, the whole Building, in all its proportionable Dimenſions; every Member of the Building is exactly delineated; all its Ornaments rang'd in their proper Order; and every Part of the Edifice appears to the Eye in Miniature in the ſame Diſpoſition as they are intended in the real Work. Beſides this Plan he generally forms a Model in Wood, with the ſame Exactneſs as before; both which gives his Employer a diſtinct View of the Deſign. When the Employer has fix'd upon a Plan, they then agree upon the Price, and the Architect either undertakes the whole Work, for a certain Sum, or is paid for ſuperintending the Work only; in either Caſe all the Workmen are generally of his own chuſing, and ſuch as he believes capable of executing their ſeveral Branches in the propos'd Work.

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General Rules in Architecture, and Qualifications of an Architect.

There are particular Rules in Architecture, to determine the Proportion every Part of a Building ought to have to all the other Members, contributing to the Beauty, Uniformity, and Strength of the Work. These Rules the Architect must be perfectly Master of, as likewise of the several Ornaments with which the Edifices are decorated; such as Columns, Pilasters, Mouldings, Sculpture, and Statues. There are five Orders of Architecture, distinguish'd by these several Columns, *viz.* Dorick, Ionick, Tuscan, Corinthian, and Composite; these five Orders have each their distinct Dimensions and Ornaments, in the due ranging of which consists the Architect's Taste. A Man may understand all the Mechanic Rules of Architecture, and yet have no more Taste in Building than a Blind Man of Colours: He is just like a Person who has a good Voice, and knows all the Rules of Music but wants an Ear. An Architect of this Stamp is able to execute a Plan ready drawn, or imitate a Building ready rais'd; but when Situation, or any other Circumstance obliges him to alter his Dimensions, he is at a Loss; he either crowds the Building with Ornament, leaves it naked, or ranges the Whole in such a perplex'd Order, that either Uniformity or Variety is wanting, or neither can be discover'd without the Scale and Compasses.

This Taste ought to be, in some measure, natural; but it is to be aequir'd by Travel, and a careful Study of the Works of the most celebrated Masters, and the most remarkable Buildings in *Europe*. In his Travel he ought not only to consider the Beauty and Regularity of the Buildings he meets with, but their Situation; for a Building may be regular in itself, yet appear aukward in some certain Situations: A small Building in a large

large Area, though never so regularly disposed, looks little and mean; and a large House in a small confin'd Prospect appears heavy and lumpish, though done to the most accurate Rules of Architecture. We need only take a View of *St. Paul's-Church* or the *Mansion-House* for an Example of the last; where, though the Buildings may be suppos'd regular in all their Members, yet to the Eye they appear heavy and lifeless, by the Confinement of the Situation. An Architect, before he designs his Building, ought to chuse a commodious Situation, answerable to the Dignity of the propos'd Edifice; or, if he is confin'd to a certain Spot of Ground, must adapt the Building to that Situation, so that both may correspond.

An Architect properly ought to be of no other Employ; but must be a Judge of Work, and how far it is executed to his Design. He must know all the Secrets of the Bricklayer, Stone-Mason, Carpenter, Joiner, Carver, and all other Branches employ'd in building and finishing a House: He ought to be acquainted with all the Principles of their several Arts, and a Judge of the Materials each uses in his Way.

His Education ought to be Liberal, and his Head Mathematically and Geometrically turn'd: He must be very well vers'd in the Theory and Practice of Figures; but, above all, eminent in Design and Invention: All which, as I have hinted above, must be improv'd by Travel into Countries where there are better Judges of Architecture than we; at least, to such whose Taste this Nation seems most inclinable to follow. The Business is profitable; few Men who have gain'd any Reputation but have made good Estates; though I scarce know of any in *England* who have had an Education regularly design'd for the Profession. *His Genius and Education.*

Brick-

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Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c. all commence Architects, especially in and about *London*, where there go but few Rules to the building of a City-House. There appears now and then a Man eminent in this Way; but an *Inigo Jones* is scarce to be met with in several Ages.

This is the general Business of an Architect; who appears to be a very useful Subject, from the Number of Trades that depend and are employ'd by him. The Stone-Mason, Bricklayer, Carpenter, Joiner, Plaisterer, Carver, and several Denominations of Smiths, House-Painters, Glaziers, &c. must pay court to the Architect: And of these we shall speak separately.

SECT. 3. *Of the Stone-Mason.*

The Stone-Mason is employ'd in cutting Stone for building and ornamenting: He is acquainted with all the Orders of Architecture, can cut each distinct Column or Pilaster, and charge them with their proper and peculiar Capitals and Ornaments: He knows how to cut all the Cornices, Mouldings, and other Decorations from the Architect's Plan. He is not only employ'd in cutting the Stones in their proper Figures and Dimensions, but in laying them, and building the Stone-Work of the whole Building: On this Account, he is Judge of all Kind of Cements, and the Secret of preparing them for Use.

His Genius and Constitution.

The Stone-Mason ought to be of a robust Constitution: His Work requires Strength as well as Ingenuity: He must have so much Judgment as to take in a large Compass of Figures; Geometry is absolutely necessary; he must learn Designing, and to draw all the five Orders of Architecture, according to their several Proportions; his Skill in Drawing is likewise employ'd in taking down with his Chalk upon the Block of Stone, from the Architect's Plan, the Out-lines of any Figure,

Figure, Mouldings, or Scroll, that is to be cut: In a Word, without Drawing and Figures he cannot make a Stone-Maſon, unleſs he is to be employ'd only in cutting and ſquaring Flag-Stones. It is an ingenious genteel Craft, and not unprofitable. The Maſter may be rank'd among the firſt Rank of Tradeſmen; and the Journeyman, when employ'd, makes Three Shillings a Day, or at leaſt Half a Crown; but they are idle about four Months of the Year; unleſs they have ſome Skill in Sculpture, in which they may be employ'd all the Year. *Their Wages.*

SECT. 4. *The Bricklayer.*

Thp Bricklayer comes next under our Conſideration. He differs from the Stone-Maſion as much as his Materials; his Skill conſiſts, conſidering him as a mere Bricklayer, only in ranging his Brick even upon the Top of one another, and giving them their proper Beds of Cements; for it is ſuppos'd, the Architect directs him in every thing relating to Dimenſions. But a Maſter-Bricklayer thinks himſelf capable to raiſe a Brick-Houſe without the Tuition of an Architect: And in Town they generally know the juſt Proportion of Doors and Windows, the Manner of carrying up Vents, and the other common Articles in a City-Houſe, where the Carpenter, by the Strength of Wood, contributes more to the ſtanding of the Houſe than all the Bricklayer's Labour. He works by the Yard; that is, is paid by the Employer ſo much for every Yard of Brick-Work, either with or without the Materials, and is a very profitable Buſineſs; eſpecially if they confine themſelves to work for others, and do not launch out into Building-Projects of their own, which frequently ruin them: It is no new Thing in *London*, for thoſe Maſter-Builders to build themſelves out of their own Houſes, and fix

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fix themſelves in Jail with their own Materials. A Journeyman-Bricklayer has commonly Half a Crown a Day, and the Foreman of the Work may have Three Shillings, or perhaps a Guinea a Week: But they are out of Buſineſs for five, if not ſix Months in the Year; and, in and about *London*, drink more than one Third of the other Six.

SECT. 5. *The Houſe-Carpenter. His Buſineſs.* The Carpenter is the next Perſon of Conſequence in the Employ of the Architect. The Carpenter is employ'd in the Wooden-Work, from the Foundation to the Top. In Works where the Foundation is ſuppos'd ſoft, the Carpenter drives Piles down to ſupport the Edifice. In Brick-Works he places Bearers, where the chief Weight of the Building lies: He lays the Joiſts, Girders, and Rafters in Flooring, and when the outward Caſe is built, he puts on the Roof and prepares it for the Slater. This is the *Talents.* proper Buſineſs of a Houſe-Carpenter. He ought to have a ſolid Judgment in Matters of this Kind; to be able to act not only by the common mechanical Principles of his Art, but to ſtrike out of the common Road when the Caſe requires it; as it frequently does in propping of old decay'd Buildings: Strength is the chief of his Study, and to diſpoſe his Work in ſuch a Manner as that what is deſign'd for the Support of a Building may not, by its Weight, overturn it. It requires a ſtrong robuſt Body and hail Conſtitution. He muſt read *Engliſh*, write a tolerable Hand, and know how to Deſign his Work. He muſt underſtand as much Geometry as relates to Menſuration of Solids and Superficies. *Wages.* This Buſineſs is by no means deſpicable in reſpect to its Profits: The Maſter is paid ſo much for his Stuff by the Foot, and he and his Men ſo much a Day for their Labour.

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bour. The Journeyman has from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 6. *The Joiner*

The Joiner is the next Servant of the Architect; and is generally the same Person with the Carpenter: However, as a Joiner, he is employ'd in making Doors, laying Floors, preparing the Ceiling for the Plaisterer to nail his Laths on; in dividing the House with Partitions, and Wainscoting the several Apartments. As a Joiner's Work requires a nicer Hand, and a greater Taste in Ornament, his Business requires that he should be acquainted with Geometry and Mensuration; and, in these Respects, an accurate Accomptant: It requires Labour in the Execution, and is attended with proportional Profit; the Master works for so much a Yard square, and pays his Journeymen generally Half a Crown a Day; but in Piece or Jobbing Work charges Three Shillings to his Employer: He sometimes lets out Work to his Journeymen by the Piece or Yard, allowing him proportionally less than he charges himself. Of these Jobs an industrious Workman generally makes more than by Day-Wages; perhaps, because he applies closer than if working for a Master. There are few Joiners but pretend to be Carpenters, so *vice versa*; but some Hands excel more in the one than the other, and are esteem'd according as the Master-Builder wants them.

His Business.

Talents.

Wages.

Both Carpenters and Joiners are Undertakers in Building as well as the Master-Bricklayer; and are liable to split upon the same Rock of Building-Projects: But a Gentleman who wants to build with Security as well as Beauty, would do well not to trust entirely to their Skill.

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SECT. 7. *Of the Plaisterer. His Business.*

The Plaisterer is the next Person call'd to fit up the House: He is employ'd in plaistering and white-washing the Ceiling, and such Part of the Walls as require it, or are not to be wainscoted: He first nails on the Laths upon the Ceilings, upon which he lays a Coat of Clay, mix'd with Hair, or Hay; over which, when dry, he lays a Coat of fine Plaister. He is attended when plaistering by a Labourer, who holds the Plaister up to him on a Hod; he takes it off the Hod with a Trowel, like that us'd by the Bricklayer, and lays it upon a Trowel peculiar to his Business; which is a flat Plate of Iron, with a Handle fix'd upon the Back of it instead of the End. This he holds in his Right Hand, and with it lays the Plaister upon the Lath, and makes it lie equal and smooth.

The Manner of finishing plaister'd Floors.

For Walls and Mouldings he uses another kind of Plaister, especially for Walls that are to be done in Plaister, commonly call'd Stucco: This is prepar'd only of Stone-Lime and two or three Parts Sand, according as the Lime is of Strength, or as the Work is to be finish'd. If the Work is design'd to be plain, there is a Coat of Mortar laid on rough; that is permitted to dry: When the Workman raises his Stile, that is, lays a Quantity of Plaister at equal Distances along the Height of his Front, he makes these as equal as he can by the Eye; then applys his Level, and where he finds a Deficiency he supplies it with Plaister. This Part of the Work is allow'd to dry; then he fills up the Distances between with Plaister, as near to the Level as he can judge by his Eye; but to prevent all Mistakes he takes a Piece of thin Deal, whose Edge is true, and having thrown Water on the new-laid Plaister, applies one End of this Ruler to the first Stile, and the other upon the second, or as many as it will reach, beginning at the Top of the Front, pressing

fing it gently to the Wall, and holding it equal to the Stiles, he pulls it along the Work: As the Stiles were before level, the Ruler carries along with it as much as is above the Level; and what is below it he fills up with Plaiſter, and applies the Ruler again till the whole appears ſmooth; over this there is laid two thin Coats more, the laſt always thinner than the former. When the laſt Coat is near dry, it receives the laſt Floating, Water is thrown upon the Front to moiſten it, and the Ruler is applied all over it till nothing remains but a plain Superficies. Mouldings and other Ornaments are put upon the Fronts of Houſes, only by laying on Plaiſter to the Height of the deſign'd Figures; then running a Mould of Wood over them of the Shape of the intended Decorations. This is the Method in which the Stucco Fronts, *&c.* are perform'd. They appear very agreeable to the Eye; and if the Workman does Juſtice in the Materials, is not ſparing in different thin Coats, and the Brick-Work ſound upon which it is laid, it may laſt as long as ſome ſoft Stone.

The Plaiſterer is always White-waſher, and for that and his other Work is paid by the Yard. It is a very profitable Buſineſs to the Maſter; and the Journeyman earns the common Wages, from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week. It requires a ſtrong Arm, as they are oblig'd to work much above Hand; and they ought not to be dull of Apprehenſion, if they are to be employ'd in the Plaiſter Way. They are out of Buſineſs about four Months, except in Jobbing. *Their Wages.*

SECT. 8. *The Glazier.*

We have employ'd Carpenters, Joiners, and Plaiſterers: It is time to call for the Glazier to keep out the Cold and Damp from the new furniſh'd Work. His Buſineſs conſiſts but in few *His Buſineſs.*

Articles: This Branch was more employ'd before the Invention of Saſhes than now; if our Houſe is ſaſh'd, he has only to put in the Panes: He cuts the Glaſs with a ſmall Diamond, fix'd in the End of a Pencil, and fixes them with Putty, made of Whiting and Linſeed Oil; but as to the Garret Windows, we muſt have Iron Frames made by the Smith, into which the Glazier puts the Glaſs with Lead; Lead is drawn for their Uſe through an Engine, which prepares it for them ready to cut into Lengths and ſolder'd together. He buys the Glaſs from the Glaſs-Houſe in Cheſts, and his Profits ariſe from the Difference between the buying and ſelling Prices. This Branch of Mechanics requires neither great Strength, nor much Ingenuity; and it is, in fact, but a poor Buſineſs: The Journeymen, however, earn the common Wages of a Dozen Shillings. They are ſubject to the Palſey more than any other Trade, except the Gilders and Plumbers, from the much handling of Lead: Whether it is the Fumes of the Solder or handling their Putty that occaſions this Diſorder, I cannot determine; but I am apt to conjecture it is more owing to the White-Lead they uſe than to any thing elſe.

Abilities.

Their Wages.

SECT. 9. *The House-Carver.*

The Houſe-Carver muſt next be employ'd. This Taſte of Carving has of late Years prevail'd much. It is a genteel Profeſſion, and is properly a Part of Sculpture; only Carvers in Wood are not ſo much eſteem'd as thoſe in Stone; as their Materials are not ſo durable, and conſequently not fit for lofty Subjects. The Carver muſt have a Natural Genius for the Art; he ought to be, in ſome meaſure, born a Carver. As ſoon as the firſt Dawnings of this Inclination appear in a Youth, he ought to be ſet to Drawing, and kept at it as long as his Apprenticeſhip laſts. His Education

His Genius and Education.

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cation may be only *Engliſh*, Writing and Accompts; though to become eminent in his Way, he ſhould have a Liberal Education, travel for Improvement, and take the ſame Pains in the Schools of *Rome* and *Italy* as the Painter and Statuary. The Carving now us'd is but the Outlines of the Art: It conſiſts only in ſome unmeaning Scrol, or a bad Repreſentation of ſome Fruits and Flowers. The Gentry, becauſe it is the Mode, will have ſome kind of Carving; but are no Judges of the Execution of the Work: They bargain with the Maſter-Builder, or Architect, for ſomething of this kind; he, to make the moſt of it, employs ſuch Hands as can give him a ſlight Fouriſh for his Money; no matter how it is done. Therefore it is not neceſſary to ſpend much Time or Money to acquire this ſuperficial kind of Carving: The Taſte is now for ſomething light and eaſy; that is, as BAYES in the REHERSAL ſays, *Something that any body may do eaſily.* And it is likely to continue ſo, till the Gentry acquire a Taſte themſelves in the Liberal Arts, and give a Price and Encouragement to ingenious Artiſts.

SECT. 10. *The Gate and Paliſade Smith*

As I intend this Houſe ſhould be finiſh'd in Taſte, ſo I muſt have Iron-Rails without, and Iron-Baniſters in the Grand Stair-Caſe: Therefore I muſt employ a Smith acquainted with this Branch of Buſineſs. The Black-Smith is the moſt comprehenſive Branch of all the Mechanic Trades; all other Arts depend upon him in ſome meaſure: And, as there is a vaſt Variety in the Work they are employ'd in, ſo there are almoſt as many different Species of Smiths: But I want at preſent only a Gate-Smith; I ſhall employ the reſt in their Turns. This Branch is abundantly laborious, and requires great Strength of Body, as well

His Buſineſs and Genius.

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well as a tolerable Taſte and Judgment: He muſt adorn my Gates with Foliage and Chas'd-Work, and diſplay a bold Fancy in the Diſpoſition of his Scrolls: There muſt appear Order, Variety, and Uniformity in all the Parts; and the whole muſt have an Air of Grandeur, ſuitable to my Dignity. The Baniſters of my Stairs muſt be done in Taſte, and the Work muſt riſe naturally and gradually, according to the Steps: It muſt neither be over-crowded with Ornaments, nor too bare: It ought to appear of a Piece with every thing elſe about it, and muſt not be charged with any thing that would not diſcover a viſible Defect if taken away. All this requires a tolerable good Head, and a good Taſte, to execute with Judgment. It is impoſſible that he ſhould be tolerable, without ſo much Knowledge of Drawing as to be able to Deſign his own Work exactly: As to the reſt of his Education, it may be as mean as he pleaſes; though, as he is to converſe much with great Men, a good *Engliſh* Education can do him no hurt.

SECT. II. *The Lock-Smith. His Buſineſs and Qualifications.*

I muſt next employ the Lock-Smith, for Locks and Hinges. This is another Species of the Smith Trade; abundantly ingenious: The Keys, Wards, Springs, and Plates he makes himſelf; and employs the Founder to caſt his Caſes, if in Braſs. The niceſt Branch of this Art is tempering Springs; which almoſt every different Maſter performs in a Way peculiar to himſelf: The moſt common Way of tempering is, after the Spring is forged out of good Steel, fit for that Uſe, it is made hot and quenched in Greeſe or Oil. Though I know an ingenious Artiſt in the Spring Way, who uſes a Method quite different; and unleſs it had been confirmed to me by repeated Experiments, I ſhould have believed it a Contradiction to

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to the Nature of Temper. After he has forged his Springs, he puts them into the Fire till they receive a Heat between the Red and the White, and plunges them into Water. In this Method he uniformly ſucceeds; not one of his Springs giving way upon Trial, unleſs owing to ſome Fault in the Steel, or ſome Flaw in the Forging. The true Performance of this Temper, and of all other Metals, depends upon the Quickneſs of the Eye in diſcerning the proper Heat; diſcoverable by the Colour of the heated Metal; a Second of Time under or over ſpoils the whole; nor is it poſſible in Words to gives Rules for diſcerning the Heat, Experience only muſt teach the Artiſt this really valuable Secret of his Buſineſs. A Lock-Smith requires as large a Share of Ingenuity almoſt as any Branch of the Trade. A Youth deſigned for it ought to have a ſufficient Share of Strength; as all other Workmen concerned in this Buſineſs ought to have: He requires no Education but Writing and Reading. He earns at his firſt ſetting out of his Time, perhaps, Nine Shillings a Week, and as he increaſes in Strength and Experience, he arrives at Fourteen or Fifteen Shillings a Week, and is pretty conſtantly employed, if he has Diſcretion not to play away his Time. *His Wages.*

SECT. 12. *Of the Timber-Merchant.*

We have ſaid ſomething of moſt of the Tradeſmen employed by the Architect, except the Timber-Merchant; who is either employed by or furniſhes Materials to the Carpenter, and other Workmen under him. The Timber-Merchant properly, is the Importer of Timber from abroad in his own Bottoms: He is furniſhed with Deal from *Norway*, either in Logs or Plank; with Oak and Wainſcoat from *Sweden*; and ſome from the Counties in *England*; with Mahogony from *Jamaica*; with Wallnut-Tree from *Spain*. Theſe

he ſells to the Carpenter, Joiner, and Cabinet-Maker at conſiderable Profit. It requires no very inconſiderable Stock to ſet up a Timber-Merchant; he muſt always have a large Stock by him in his Yards, and give conſiderable Credit to the Maſter-Builders.

A Merchant in this Way ought not only to be a Judge of Timber, but muſt know the Commodities that are to be ſent from hence to thoſe Countries from whence he has his Timber; though the Balance of Trade with moſt of thoſe Places is againſt us, and we are obliged to remit the Difference between the Value of the Goods they ſend us, and thoſe we take from them in Bills of Exchange. The *Swedes* and *Norweigians* ſcarce take any thing from us but ready Money; we ſend them ſome ſmall Quantities of Woollen Manufacture, *Mancheſter* Goods, Soap, Tobacco, and Sugar; we formerly uſed to ſerve them with *Eaſt-India* Goods; but as they have now Companies and Colonies of their own, their Demand from us is but ſmall.

A Youth deſigned for this Trade does not require an over and-above fertile Genius; Sagacity will ſerve inſtead of Wit, and his Knowledge may be confined to Figures and Merchants-Accounts: A good Hand in Writing is neceſſary to all who are to be admitted into the Merchant's Counting-Houſe: But as I am to treat of Merchants in a particular Chapter, I ſhall ſay no more here of this Species of them.

Every Man who keeps a Timber-Yard is not a Timber-Merchant, nor the Perſon I have been deſcribing; moſt of the Timber-Yards, eſpecially at the Court-End of the Town, are kept by Carpenters or Maſter-Builders. Theſe buy their Timber from the Importer, and retail it to the Trade; and in this Reſpect have no more Title

to

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to the Name of Timber-Merchant than the Vintner to that of a Wine-Merchant, except we were to follow the Cuſtom of *France*, who ſtyle a Cobler a Merchant of old Shoes.

The Utility of the Paviour's Buſineſs is very apparent, and the Nature of it obvious to every body. It requires great Strength and but little Ingenuity: A Journeyman earns Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week; but their Employment is very precarious. SECT. 13. *Of the Paviour.*

The Brick-Maker's Buſineſs is by ſome not reckoned a very reputable Employment; eſpecially to be Journeymen, if they can properly be called ſo; who are paid by the Maſter at ſo much a Thouſand, according to the different Sorts they make. There are ten or a dozen different Sorts of Tiles and Bricks, differing in Figure or Size; for which the Workmen have ſet Prices. It is a very laborious Buſineſs, and though they take no Apprentices, they hire Boys by the Week, who learn the Buſineſs as they grow up. The beſt Hands make good Wages for ſuch a mean Employment in dry Weather; and to the Maſter it turns out a very profitable Branch. SECT. 14. *Of the Brick-Maker*

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the UPHOLDER, *and the Trades employ'd by him.*

I Have juſt finiſhed my Houſe, and muſt now think of furniſhing it with faſhionable Furniture. The Upholder is chief Agent in this Caſe: He is the Man upon whoſe Judgment I rely in the proper Buſineſs. SECT. 1. *Of the Upholder's*

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the Choice of Goods; and I ſuppoſe he has not only Judgment in the Meterials, but Taſte in the Faſhions, and Skill in the Workmanſhip. This Tradeſman's Genius muſt be univerſal in every Branch of Furniture; though his proper Craft is to fit up Beds, Window-Curtains, Hangings, and to cover Chairs that have ſtuffed Bottoms: He was originally a Species of the Taylor; but, by degrees, has crept over his Head, and ſets up as a Connoiſſeur in every Article that belongs to a Houſe. He employs Journeymen in his own proper Calling, Cabinet-Makers, Glaſs-Grinders, Looking-Glaſs Frame-Carvers, Carvers for Chairs, Teſters, and Poſts of Bed, the Woollen-Draper, the Mercer, the Linnen-Draper, ſeveral Species of Smiths, and a vaſt many Tradeſmen of the other mechanic Branches.

The Upholder, according to this Deſcription of his Buſineſs, muſt be no Fool; and have a conſiderable Stock to ſet up with: However, a young Man who has a Mind only to be a mere Upholder, and has no Proſpect of ſetting up in the Undertaking Way, does not require ſuch an univerſal Genius as I have been ſpeaking of: He muſt handle the Needle ſo alertly as to ſew a plain Seam, and ſew on the Lace without Puckers; and he muſt uſe his Sheers ſo dextrouſly as to cut a Valence or Counterpain with a genteel Sweep, according to a Pattern he has before him. All this Part of the Work is performed by Women, who never ſerved an Apprenticeſhip to the Myſtery, as well as Men. The ſtuffing and covering a Chair or Settee-Bed is indeed the niceſt Part of this Branch; but it may be acquired without any remarkable Genius. All the Wooden-work they uſe is done by the Joiner, Cabinet-Maker, and Carver. A Tradeſman who is a good Hand in the Upholder's own Branch is paid Twelve or Fifteen

His Wages.

Fifteen Shillings a Week; and the Women, if good for any thing, get a Shilling a Day.

Thus far we have seen what the Upholder originally was, what he ought to be, and what he is now, let us take him as we find him, and make a Tour through the Tradſmen he employs.

SECT. 2. *The Cabinet maker.*

The Cabinet-Maker is his right-hand Man; he furniſhes him with Mahogony and Wallnut-tree Poſts for his Beds, Settees of the ſame Materials, Chairs of all Sorts and Prices, carved, plain, and inlaid, Cheſts of Drawers, Book-Caſes, Cabinets, Deſks, Scrutores, Buroes, Dining, Dreſſing, and Card Tables, Tea-Boards, and an innumerable Variety of Articles of this Sort. The Cabinet-Maker is by much the moſt curious Workman in the Wood Way, except the Carver; and requires a nice mechanic Genius, and a tolerable Degree of Strength, though not ſo much as the Carpenter; he muſt have a much lighter Hand and a quicker Eye than the Joiner, as he is employed in Work much more minute and elegant. A Youth who deſigns to make a Figure in this Branch muſt learn to Draw; for upon this depends the Invention of new Faſhions, and on that the Succeſs of his Buſineſs: He who firſt hits upon any new Whim is ſure to make by the Invention before it becomes common in the Trade; but he that muſt always wait for a new Faſhion till it comes from *Paris*, or is hit upon by his Neighbour, is never likely to grow rich or eminent in his Way. A Maſter Cabinet-Maker is a very profitable Trade; eſpecially, if he works for and ſerves the Quality himſelf; but if he muſt ſerve them through the Channel of the Upholder, his Profits are not very conſiderable. A Journeyman who knows his Buſineſs may have a Guinea a Week; and if he works Piece-Work, and applies

His Buſineſs and Genius.

His Education.

Wages.

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plies with tolerable Diligence, may earn Thirty Shillings and ſome Weeks Two Guineas.

SECT. 3. *The Chair-Carver.* The Cabinet-Maker and Upholder employ a Species of Carvers peculiar to themſelves; who are employed in carving Chairs, Poſts and Teſters of Beds, or any other Furniture whereon Carving is uſed. Their Work is ſlight, and requires no great Ingenuity to perform it; I mean, he needs no elegant Taſte in the general Art of Carving who performs that uſed at preſent upon Furniture. They are generally paid by the Piece, according to the Pattern of the Work, and may earn Thirty or Forty Shillings a Week. As this Taſte in Furniture has prevailed for ſome Time paſt, Tradeſmen in this Way are much wanted, and are never out of Buſineſs. Drawing is abſolutely neceſſary for this as well as all other Claſſes of Carvers, and the reſt of their Education may be as mean as they pleaſe.

Wages.

His Education.

SECT 4. *Glaſs-Grinder.* The Glaſs-Grinder is the next Perſon in the Upholder's Books: He furniſhes him with Looking-Glaſſes and Sconces. The firſt Article belonging to Looking-Glaſs is caſting the Plates at the Glaſs-Houſe; the particular Manner of which is pretended to be a Secret; nor could I find any Perſon who pretends to know it that could give a rational Account of the Matter: However, as we have mentioned Glaſs, and may afterwards ſpeak of it as a Commodity, we ſhall in this Place relate the Method of making Glaſs in general.

The Manner of making Glaſs. The Materials of which it is made is Sand and Salt of Vegetables. Flint-Glaſs is made of Flint pounded into an impalpable Powder, and mixed with a Proportion of Kelp, Sea-Salt, or Aſhes of Vegetables: Theſe are mixed together with the powdered Flint, and allowed to lie for two or three

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three Months. It is then put into a Furnace where it vitrifies by the conſtant and intenſe Heat of the Furnace; when it is ſufficiently boiled, and fit for Uſe, the Workmen take it out in Ladles and throw it into Moulds, out of which it is yet malable, and blown, if it is to be made into Bottles or Glaſſes, *&c.*

The Manner of grinding Glaſs.

The Plate-Glaſs is made of the ſame Materials; but the Secret conſiſts in caſting it into theſe Plates. The Glaſs-Grinder buys them from the Glaſs-Houſe rough, and it is his Buſineſs to grind them even and then poliſh them, which is done by Sand and Water. The Plate of Glaſs is fixed horizontally in a weighty Frame, and is rubbed backwards and forwards upon another Plain, on which Sand and Water is conſtantly running. It requires nothing but Strenth to perform this Part of the Work: Any common Labourer may execute it; and ſuch as are ſo employed have Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week. After the Glaſs has been ground to a true Plain, it is then poliſhed with Emery and Putty. The next Operation to form the Looking-Glaſs is, to ſilver it; which is done with Plates of Lead and Quickſilver: The Plate of Glaſs is laid upon an horizontal Plain, with a Ledge round it; it is then covered with a thin Sheet of Leaf Lead, which is to be had of all Dimenſions fit for this Uſe; over this is poured Quickſilver till the Lead is compleatly covered, the Weights laid upon the whole. This lies ſome Days, after which the Weights are taken off, and the Lead and Quickſilver ſtick firmly to the Glaſs. If the leaſt Speck or Crack is in the Silvering, there is no mending it, but by ſilvering it anew all over.

The Manner of ſilvering Mirrors.

We have prepared the Looking-Glaſs, we muſt ſend for the Frame-Maker, Carver, and Gilder, before

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SECT. 5. *The Glass-Frame-Maker.* before it is fit for Use. There are a Set of Joiners who make nothing but Frames for Looking Glasses and Pictures, and prepare them for the Carvers. This requires but little Ingenuity or Neatness, as they only join the Deals roughly plained, in the Shape and Dimensions in which they are required: If the Pattern chosen for the Frame is to have any large Holes in it, these they cut out in their proper Places, or, if it is to have Mouldings raised in the Wood, they plant them on; but they leave the Carver to plant on the rest of the Figures. But we have said enough of this Trade, who is no more than a cobbling Carpenter or Joiner.

SECT. 6. *The Glass-Frame-Carver.* The Frame-Maker sends the Frame thus prepared to the Carver: For there are a Class of Carvers who do nothing else but carve Frames for Looking-Glasses. There are two Sorts of Carving upon these kind of Frames: One Sort of them is carving in the Wood entirely, and is designed to be painted or gilded withBurnish-Gold: In the other, the Figures are first roughly cut out in the Wood, then the whole is covered with two or three Coats of Whiting, to the Thickness of a Quarter of an Inch; when this is dry, the Carver wets the Whiting with a Brush, then finishes his Figures, by making such Flourishes in the Whiting as is agreeable to his Pattern. When he has done his Part to it, he sends it to the Gilder, who puts on the Leaf in the Manner mentioned in the Chapter of Gilders upon Wood, Page 107. Neither those Frames that are finished in the Wood, nor those in the Whiting are cut out of the Solid: All Figures that rise above the Plain of the Frame are glued on; that is, suppose a Figure is to rise two Inches above the Plain of the Frame, in that Case a Piece of Wood of that Height, and of the Bulk of the Figure designed, is glued on: All such Pieces

Pieces are glued upon the Frame before the Carver begins to work; which he does with Chiſſel and Mallet, but uſes a Number of Inſtruments of different Figures and Bulk.

The Youth deſigned for this Branch of the Carving Buſineſs ought to have a good Invention to find out new Patterns, and ought to be early taught Drawing; without which it is impoſſible for him to ſucceed in his Buſineſs. It is a very profitable Branch: If they work as Journeymen they may earn a Guinea a Week, if good Workmen; and if they work by the Piece, as they generally do, they may clear conſiderably more. It requires ſome Strength; therefore the Boy ought to be about fifteen Years of Age before he is bound.

SECT. 7. *Of the Appraiſer.*

The Appraiſing Buſineſs is generally joined to that of the Upholder, and as ſuch he makes Eſtimates of Goods upon all Occaſions, when that is neceſſary: But, for the moſt part, the Buſineſs is carried on by Brokers of Houſhold Goods: They are called Sworn-Appraiſers, becauſe they take an Oath to do Juſtice between Parties who employ them; but they generally value Things very low, not out of Reſpect to any of the Parties, but becauſe they are obliged to take the Goods, if it is inſiſted on, at their own Appraiſement.

I do not find that Appraiſers, who are Brokers of Old Goods, ever take an Apprentice. The Trade is learned by Experience, and taken up without any regular Servitude; though it requires an univerſal Knowledge in the Nature of all Houſhold Utenſils, and a pretty large Stock to deal to any Extent.

SECT 8. *Of the Screen-Maker.*

The Screen-Maker deals in Leather, of which their Gilt-Leather-Screens are made, and are of Kin

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Kin to the Joiner, as they make their own Frames to mount their Screens on. There are a great Variety of this Piece of Furniture, ſerving both for Ornament and Uſe, and all of them have their Share of Ingenuity. The Buſineſs is clean, reputable, and profitable to the Maſters, who are moſtly Shopkeepers, and ſome of them are little inferior to Upholders, as they frequently ſell other Goods beſides Screens. A Journeyman earns but a Dozen or Thirteen Shillings a Week, and the Hands employ'd in the whole Branch are but few.

SECT. 9. *Of the Buckram-Maker.*

The Upholder, beſides the Trades above-mention'd, employs the Buckram-Maker. The Cloth of which this Commodity is made comes chiefly from *Scotland:* It is coarſe and thin, wrought on purpoſe for them; when it comes here, it is ſtiffen'd with Paſte and preſs'd. It requires but little Ingenuity to learn the Art; nor is there much made of it when acquir'd.

SECT. 10. *The Spring-Curtain-Maker, Bed-Hanger, and Narrow-Weaver.*

He likewiſe employs the Smith for Caſtors, Hinges, and Locks, to his Beds, Tables, Cabinets, *&c.* in making Curtain-Rods, and Springs for Spring-Curtains. There are particular Smiths who profeſs this late Invention as well as that of Bell-hanging. He employs the Narrow-Weaver, for making Laces; a Trade of little Profit, and as little Ingenuity. He buys his Woolen Stuffs from the Woolen-Draper, his Silks from the Mercer, his Linnen and Ticks from the Linnen-Draper, and his Leather from the Leather-Merchant; but of the four laſt we ſhall treat under another Head.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the Braſier *and* Ironmonger's *Shop, and thoſe he employs.*

I Have furniſhed my Houſe with every Thing that can come properly under the Cognizance of the Upholder; it is time now to look for Utenſils for the Kitchen and Iron Work. The Upholder ſometimes furniſhes Gentlemen with Articles of this Sort; but I look upon them to be out of his Way, and deſign to treat under this Head of all Mechanics that Work in the coarſer Metals, any thing relating to Furniture.

SECT. I. *The Furniture of their Shops.*

The Braſiers and Ironmongers Shops are generally united, and in them you find Grates, and Stoves of all Faſhions, Pokers, Fire-Shovels, Tongs, and Fenders, of poliſhed Iron, Steel, or Braſs; Ranges for the Kitchen, Jacks, Spits, *&c.* Coppers, Kettles, Fiſh-Pans, Stew-Pans, of all Sorts and Sizes; Chandleſticks, Snuffers, Smoothing-Irons, Box-Irons and Heaters; Locks of all Sorts, Hinges of various Kinds and different Materials; Chaſes and Handles for Cabinet-Work, Nails, Wood-Screws, and generally all Sorts of Braſs and Iron Work that are uſeful for Furniture, or any Part of Furniture.

The Braſier, or Ironmonger, neither makes nor is ſuppoſed capable of making all the different Articles in his Shop: It is ſufficient that he is ſo much of a Working Braſier as to be Judge of all Works of that Kind, and ſo much of a Smith as to know when Goods are turned out in a Workmanlike Manner: He employs the ſeveral Claſſes of Workmen, who apply themſelves to the parti-

cular Articles he wants, and his Profit ariſes from the Difference between the buying and ſelling Prices.

The Braſier's proper Buſineſs.

The Articles that belong to him, as a Mechanic, are, making of Tea-Kettles of Braſs and Copper, and the other Veſſels and Houſhold Utenſils that are made of theſe Metals; theſe he makes a few of in his own Work-Shop, and employs Journeymen. Some of theſe Articles are beat out by the Hammer, and others are caſt; what Part of them is caſt is executed by the Founder, except the Poliſhing and Finiſhing, which the Braſier does.

As a Working-Braſier he requires Strength, Ingenuity, and Knowledge in Drawing, to give Deſigns of his Work, and enable him to invent new Faſhions; and little or no other Education. But to open an Ironmonger or Braſier's Shop he requires a large Scope of Knowledge in a great many Mechanic Branches; and a conſiderable Stock to carry on Trade: He deals much with the Quality, who affect to be dilatory in their Payments, to diſtinguiſh the Word Honour from Mechanic Honeſty.

SECT. 2. *Of the Founder's Buſineſs.*

The Founder is the Man moſt employ'd in a Braſier's Shop: His Buſineſs is to caſt all Works that are made of Braſs. He has Models generally of the Work deſigned, to which he fits the Mould to caſt his Metal in; he ſeldom deſigns any thing himſelf, and his chief Skill lies in melting the Braſs and running it into the Mould evenly. There are various Sorts of Founders: Founders who only caſt for the Braſiers; Founders who caſt for the Coach-Makers; and thoſe who caſt Buckles, Studs, and Bars for the Sadlers; and ſeveral other Sorts of Founders, who all work after the ſame Manner and upon the ſame Principles;

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ples; but apply themſelves to particular Branches, for no other Reaſon, but that they are not furniſhed with Moulds for other Articles: Thus the Founder, who caſts Candleſticks and Braſſes for Stoves, *&c.* is furniſhed with Moulds and Inſtruments proper to theſe Articles, and if he is deſired but to caſt a Buckle in the Coach-Maker's Way, he cannot do it; not that he is ignorant of the Manner, but becauſe he muſt make a Mould for that Purpoſe, which is not worth his while unleſs he had ſeveral Cuſtomers in that Branch.

The Founder requires a ſtrong Conſtitution and a robuſt Body, to undergo the Heat of the Fire, *&c.* He has but few Principles to learn relating to his Trade, which he may ſoon acquire if he has any tolerable Share of Acuteneſs. It is abundantly profitable to the Maſter, and a Journeyman earns Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week. *His Wages.* There is no Education more than reading and writing neceſſary to his Buſineſs, to which he is not fit to be bound till Fifteen Years of Age.

SECT. 3. *Of the Jack-Smith.*

The Jack-Smith is employ'd by the Braſier in making various Sorts of Jacks for roaſting Meat with. The moſt common Sorts of Jacks uſed is that which moves by Weight; it conſiſts of a double Set of Wheels, a Barrel, round which the Rope, faſten'd to the Pullies, is winded, a perpetual Screw, and a Fly; ſome of them have a multiplying Wheel, that is, a Wheel of a large Diameter, upon which the Rope firſt goes, and then round the Barrel of the Jack; as the Barrel is four or five Times leſs than the Wheel, the Jack is proportionably longer in going down, ſince every five Turns of the Barrel takes off but one Turn of the Multiplying-Wheel. The Smoak-Jack is of late Invention, and very ſimple in its

The common Jack.

The Smoak-Jack.

Compoſition; it conſiſts of a Fan made of Tin, placed horizontally in the Chimney; it moves a Wheel, round which the Chain is placed by a Pinion, and is itſelf carried about by the Smoak of the Fire: It goes conſtantly, but faſter or ſlower in proportion as the Smoak aſcends. This is a very profitable Branch of the Smith's Craft, requires a nice Hand to finiſh the Wheels juſtly, and ſome Judgment to regulate the Proportions in Jacks that are out of the common Size; but the mechanic Principles of a Jack are ſo few and ſo commonly known to the Trade, that they perform their Work practically without any Regard to the mechanic Laws of Motion. A Journeyman earns at this, as in moſt other Branches of the Smith Trade, in proportion to his Reputation in the Trade, the Prices being from Fourteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week.

Wages.

A general Plan of a Smith's Shop.

In all Smith's Shops they are divided into three Claſſes; the Fire-Man, or he that forges the Work; the Vice-Man, or he who files and finiſhes it; and the Hammer Man, who ſtrikes with the great Hammer by the Direction of the Fire-Man, who uſes only a ſmall Hammer: This laſt, though he has the moſt laborious Part of the Work, yet has leaſt Wages; they have ſeldom more than Nine Shillings a Week, and rarely arrive at Twelve. The Fire-Man requires the greateſt Judgment, becauſe taking the proper Heats and forging the Work is the moſt difficult Part of the Buſineſs: The Vice-Man requires the niceſt Hand and moſt mechanic Head, eſpecially if concerned in Movements; and in ſuch Shops where Works of that kind are chiefly carried on, he has the higheſt Wages; but in Shops where large and coarſe Works are performed the Fire-Man earns moſt. Smiths of all kinds would be the better Workmen if they underſtood Drawing ſo much as to plan their own Works;

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Works: The Uſe of it is eaſy to be obſerv'd from this Circumſtance; ſpeak but of any Piece of Work that is to be done in a particular Manner to the meaneſt Journeyman of any Trade, he immediately pulls out a Bit of Chalk, and ſcrawls out what he fancies to be your Meaning. This ſhews, that all of them would find Uſe for it if they were taught the Principles of this Art. All Smiths require Strength of Body and a ſound Conſtitution to bear the Labour, and the Heats and Colds they are obliged to go through: They who work upon what appear trifling Works require as much Strength as thoſe who are employed in heavier Subjects; as, for Example, he who aſſiſts at the forging of a Poker requires as much Strength as he who ſtrikes a Paliſado or Ship-Anchor; in the laſt he uſes great Strength, but it is but a little while together, and there is a large Space of Time to cool and recover Spirits between the Heats; but in the firſt, though you ſtrike with leſs Force, yet you are conſtantly at it; the Heats are quickly taken, and you have no Time to breathe. A Boy can be of no Service to any of the Claſſes of Smiths till he is about fifteen Years of Age. He ought to learn Writing and Arithmetic before he is bound; for after he has begun to handle the Hammer, it is to no purpoſe to attempt to teach him the Uſe of ſo ſmall an Inſtrument as that of a Pen. What I have obſerved in this Place may be applied to Smiths of all Denominations; therefore, in the future Obſervations I ſhall make upon the remaining Claſſes of this numerous Trade, I ſhall confine myſelf to the Particulars they work in, and refer to this Place for the general Obſervations.

SECT. 4. *Of the Anvil-Maker.*

The Anvil-Smith is he who makes Anvils, Hammers, *&c.* for all manner of Workers in Metal.

Metal. They are made of Iron, with a Face of caſe-harden'd Steel, neatly poliſh'd according to the Nature of the Work they are deſign'd for. The whole Secret of their Buſineſs conſiſts in a juſt Knowledge of tempering their Steel. Beſides that, it requires but little Genius, though a good deal of Strength. It is abundantly profitable to the Maſter, and like common Smith's Work to the Journeymen.

SECT. 5. *Of the File-Maker.* The File-Maker is another Branch of Smith-craft, which depends chiefly upon the Secret of tempering a Thing, never to be learn'd but by Experience: He needs be no Conjurer however to acquire that and every thing elſe relating to this Article, and need not have quite ſo much Strength as an Anchor-Smith, and may earn, if good for any thing, from Nine to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 6. *Of the Screw and Saw-Makers.* The Screw and Saw-Makers are generally ſeparate Branches, and, like, the two laſt, give Value to their Work by the Niceity of their Temper. The Screw-maker requires both more Strength and Ingenuity than thoſe immediately mention'd; but the Wages to a Journeyman is much the ſame thro' all the Branches of the Smith's Buſineſs.

SECT. 7. *Of the Printer's Smith.* The Printer's-Smith is a Branch omitted under the Article of Printer, but may not come improperly here, where we have ſuch a Number of Smiths. He makes Screws and all the Iron-Work belonging to their Preſſes, with their Chaſes, *&c.* and is a profitable Branch, at preſent, it being in two or three Hands.

SECT. 8. *The Stove-Grate Maker.* The Braſier furniſhes his Shop with Grates and Stoves of all Sorts, with their Furniture, Pocker, Fire-

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Fire-Shovel, Tongs, Fender, *&c.* from Smiths who are employed in nothing elſe but making theſe Implements. The Iron-Work is forged, filed, and finiſhed in their Shops; but the Braſs-Work is caſt by the Founder, who belongs to this Branch of Trade: He requires no particular Talents more than any other Smith, and therefore I refer him to the third Section, and though the Braſier employs many more different Claſſes of this Art, yet as no more can be ſaid of them but that they confine themſelves to particular Articles in the Iron Way, I ſhall not multiply Sections with nothing but Names, ſince from what has been already hinted, the Reader may have formed a general Notion of the Trade of a Smith.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of the TIN-MAN.

WE have furniſhed ourſelves with every thing we wanted in the Braſier's Way, we muſt now ſpeak with the Tin-Man, and try what he has got for our Service: Tin is a Compoſition of Iron and Block-Tin, not melted together, but the Iron in Bars is covered over with Tin and flatted in Mills to the Thinneſs we ſee it. It is but of late we have had any of it made in *England*; it moſtly comes from *Sweden*, and is properly called *Latine*, and in ſome Parts of this Iſland White-Iron. The Tin-Man receives it in Sheets; it is his Buſineſs, by beating it on a poliſhed Anvil, to give it Smoothneſs and Luſtre, to form it into Lamps, Canniſters, Pans, Sauce-Pans, Water-Pans, *&c.* His Solder is made of a Mixture of Lead and Tin, which he makes flow on the Work by Roſin. *The Compoſition of Latine.*

There is not over-and-above much Ingenuity required to compleat our Tin-Man; his Judgment lies chiefly in the Uſe of his Hammer, and his Head is puzzled but with few Principles relating to his Trade. It requires ſome Strength, though not near ſo much as the Black-Smith. The Tin-Men are now generally Lamp-Lighters; from whence they receive the greateſt Part of their Profit. A Journeyman in this Myſtery earns Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week; and a Youth may be bound Apprentice at Fourteen. The Tin-Man is a Branch that ſtands ſingle by itſelf; he neither employs any other Tradeſman, nor is much employed himſelf by any; I cannot recollect any Piece of Work but may be finiſhed without the Tin-Man, except the Spring-Curtain, for which he is generally employed to make the Barrel. Glaſs and Tin are the only Articles he deals in; but the Glaſs-Houſe of late gets the moſt of his Money.

Journeymen's Wages.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of the POTTER.

EArthen and Stone Ware comes next under our Conſideration: Earthen-Ware is commonly called *Delft*, from a City in *Holland*, where that Manufacture has been brought to the greateſt Perfection. It is made of Clay, wrought and cleanſed from all its Impurities. The Potter uſes a Wheel, which he turns round with his Foot. The Clay he makes up into Lumps, according to the Largeneſs of the Cup, Plate, or other Veſſel he intends to form; he places one of theſe Lumps upon the Head of the Wheel before him; which he turns round

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round while he forms the Veſſel with his Finger and Thumb. When it is finiſhed on the Wheel, he cuts it off from the remaining Part of the Clay, and ſets it aſide to dry: It is then put into a Furnace and receives the firſt Burning The Colours uſed in the Potter's Way are all Metalic, chiefly made of a Proportion of Tin and Lead, burnt and pounded in their Mills. The Glazing is made of the ſame Materials: The Colours are laid on after the ſecond Burning, and then the Veſſels are burnt a ſecond Time, and are fit for Sale.

The Method of making Stone-Ware.

Stone-Ware is only made near *Liverpool*, is compoſed of Stone, pounded, inſtead of Clay: The Glazing is made of Lead, as in the Earthen-Ware, and the whole Progreſs the ſame, except-ing that the one is coloured and the other not. The Stone-Ware is much preferable to the Earthen-Ware; it comes neareſt to the Porcelain or *China*-Ware of any thing we have: If properly made, it has the Tranſparency of that Manufacture, and no doubt would receive the ſame Colours, if judiciouſly applied. The Potters in and about *London* never will encourage an Improvement in the Stone-Ware, for fear of interfering with their own Branch; and I am of Opinion, that thoſe of *Liverpool* are not able to be at the Expence of proper Experiments. Some Years ago a Workman came over from *Holland*, and in a Pot-Houſe in the *Borough* gave ſome Stone-Wares the Colours common to the Earthen; he ſucceeded ſo well, that Cups and other Veſſels, even upon that firſt Eſſay, came little ſhort of *China*-Ware: But the Project was no ſooner known to be in any Forwardneſs to become uſeful to the Public, than Ways and Means were found to ſend the Projector out of the Way, and with him the Scheme vaniſhed.

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Of late we have made ſome Attempts to make Porcelain or *China*-Ware, after the Manner it is done in *China* and *Dreſden*; there is a Houſe at *Greenwich*, and another at *Chelſea*, where the Undertakers have been for ſome time trying to imitate that beautiful Manufacture.

To ſucceed in this Art, we muſt not only be poſſeſſed of the Secret of the Compoſition, but our Workmen muſt aquire the Art of Drawing; and a ſufficient Knowledge in Painting, to repreſent their Figures naturally. It is not ſufficient to charge their Work with a Glare of incoherent Colours, without any Deſign or natural Proportion; they ought to repreſent Flowers and other Objects in their natural Shapes, and peculiar Colours; Neither monſtrous Figures, nor an Aſſemblage of the moſt radiant Colours on Earth can pleaſe a nice Eye, if they are not ranged according to the principles of Light and Shade. Deſigning then is the firſt Thing the Potter ought to learn; and next, a juſt Notion of Painting, at leaſt ſo much of it as to judge when a Figure is juſtly coloured and ſhaded: His Notion of Colours he muſt carry always in his Head; for in the Execution of his Work his Eye cannot help him ſo much as another Painter: The Reaſon is this, When the Painter is to paint a Carnation, or any other Colour, he lays the Colour upon his Piece, and may judge by his Eye if he has made it too deep, or too light, or ſhaded it properly; but the Drawer on Porcelain lays on Black where he is painting Red, and the Colours unburnt have not the leaſt Reſemblance to thoſe produced by the Heat of Fire. It is this Circumſtance that makes it ſo difficult to ſucceed in this Kind of Drawing, or Enamelling; for the beſt Painter in *England*, with Oil or Water-Colours, is as much to ſeek as

Deſigning neceſſary to a Potter.

As alſo a Taſte for Painting.

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if he had known nothing of Painting, when he comes to handle Metalic Colours.

There are ſeveral Sorts of Workmen in a Pot-Houſe; the Labourers, who work and prepare the Clay, according to the Direction of the Overſeer, or Maſter of the Work; thoſe who attend the Mill and Furnace in the Preparation of the Colours; the Potter, who forms and faſhions the Work for burning; and the Drawers, who lay on the Colours. The laſt is the moſt ingenious Tradeſman, and requires the Painter's Genius: They are paid by the Dozen of Pieces painted, and may earn from Fifteen to Thirty Shillings a Week. A Boy may be bound to this Buſineſs about Twelve or Thirteen Years of Age, and requires an Education of Drawing, Reading, and Writing, *&c.* *Their Wages.*

Enamelling is properly of kin to the Potter; they uſe the ſame Colours, lay them on the ſame Way, and differ only in this, that the Ground-work of the one is Earthen-Ware, and that of the other Metal; Copper or Gold are the Metals commonly uſed to enamel on; but Copper moſt, as that Metal can bear the greateſt Heat before it is brought to flow. Every Qualification obſerved to be neceſſary in the aforementioned Art occurs in this; with this Difference, that the Enameller ought to be the better Painter, as he is more employed in Pictures than the other; and the whole Value of his Work depends upon the natural Proportion of his Figures. SECT. 2. *Enamelling.* *His Qualifications the ſame with the Potter.*

The Buſineſs is very profitable; a good Workman may almoſt have any Price for his Work, and a Journeyman may earn Thirty or Forty Shillings a Week, if he is good for any thing. *Wages.*

The

SECT. 3. *Of the Earthen-Ware Shop.*

The Earthen-Ware Shop is a Dependant on the Pot-Houſe: They buy their Goods from ſeveral Houſes in *England*, from *Holland*, and at the Sales of the *Eaſt-India* Company. They generally deal in Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate. If they trade in Tea, it requires a large Stock to ſet up with; becauſe at the *Eaſt-India* Sales they can buy nothing leſs than a Lot, which generally amounts to about three or four Hundred Pounds: The ſmaller Traders in this Way are obliged to join two or three together to buy a Lot.

SECT. 4. *Of the Grocer's Shop.*

As I have mentioned *China* or Earthen-Ware Shops, I am naturally led to think of the Grocer's Shop. This Tradeſman deals in Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Raiſins, Currants, Pruens, Figs, Almonds, Soap, Starch, Blues of all ſorts, *&c.* Some of them deal in Rums and Brandy, Oils, Pickels, and ſeveral other Articles fit for a Kitchin and the Tea-Table. They buy their Goods from the wholeſale Importers, and their Profits ariſe from the Difference between the buying and ſelling Prices. Both the Tradeſmen mentioned in this and the preceding Section, reap large Profits from their Buſineſs; but require no great Genius to fit them for their Trade. I apprehend it ſcarce wroth while to ſerve a Seven Years Apprenticeſhip, to learn the Art of buying and ſelling the Materials they furniſh their Shops with: They have nothing to learn but the Market Price of Goods, and to be ſo cunning as not to ſell for leſs than they buy. There is indeed one Article which they muſt ſell to their Loſs, *viz.* Sugars: A Cuſtom has prevailed among the Grocers to ſell Sugars for the prime Coſt, and are out of Pocket by the Sale, Paper, Pack-Thread, and their Labour in breaking and weighing it out: The Expence of ſome Shops in *London* for the ſingle

ſingle Article of Paper and Pack-Thread for Sugars amounts to Sixty or Seventy Pounds *per Annum*; but this they lay upon the other Articles: The Cuſtomer had much better allow him a living Profit upon his Sugars, than pay extravagant Prices for Tea and other Commodities.

The only Advantage a Youth can have by being bound to this Trade is, to obtain his Freedom in the City, or perhaps pick up a few of his Maſter's Cuſtomers when he ſets up for himſelf. A Journeyman muſt write a good Hand, and underſtand common Arithmetic, and be alert at weighing out, to give his Maſter the Advantage of the Scales. He is allowed Fifteen or Twenty Pounds a Year: But not one Grocer in twenty employs a regular bred Journeyman; their Wives, Daughters, or perhaps a Servant-Maid does all the Buſineſs of the Shop; ſo that I find no Encouragement for a Parent to bind his Son to this Branch, the Myſtery of which he may learn in a Month or two as well as in ſeven Years; and if his Acquaintance lies in the Liberties of *Weſtminſter*, he needs no Freedom; and, in fact, as he deals in what are now eſteemed the neceſſaries of Life, he need only ſet up in a good Neighbourhood, at a Diſtance from one of the ſame Trade, to have a tolerable Chance for a Livelihood. *Their Wages.*

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of the PLUMBER.

WE have furniſhed ourſelves with Utenſils of Wood, Iron, Tin, *China*, Glaſs, and Earthen-Ware; we have only Occaſion for the Plumber: He muſt furniſh us with a Ciſtern for Water, *His Buſineſs.*

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Water, he must fix a Sink with Lead; he covers the House with Lead where it requires it, and makes Gutters to carry off the Rain-water; he makes Pipes to convey the Water into our Kitchen and Office-Houses.

The Plumber, besides making these domestic Utensils, is a kind of Statuary, and casts several Figures in Lead; but I have spoke of him as far as he is concerned in this Branch under the Head of Statuary, to which I refer the Reader.

Genius, Constitution, and Education.

He requires a tolerable good Genius, but no very nice Hand; but a moderate Share of Strength, yet a strong and healthy Constitution, to withstand the Effects of the Lead, which is apt to unbend his Nerves and render him paralytic. The Trade of a Plumber is abundantly profitable; and the more so, if he is employed in casting Figures, as most of them are. A Journeyman earns from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week; and a Youth may be bound to this Branch about fourteen Years of Age.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the TAYLOR, *and all such Trades as are concerned in furnishing Apparel.*

AS near as I can recollect, we have touched upon every Branch of Business concerned in building, finishing, and furnishing a House; it is natural now to take a View of those Tradesmen who furnish us with Apparel.

SECT. I. *Of the Taylor.*

The Antiquity of his art.

The Taylor sets up for Antiquity, and alledges that he is not only the most necessary Tradesman, but likewise an Artist of the oldest standing: He and the Smith are frequently at Logerheads about the Date

Date of their Trades; the Smith allows Cloaths were very early neceſſary, but contends they could not be made without a Needle; and that the Text is expreſs in this Article in his Favour, when it is ſaid our firſt Parents ſew'd Fig-Leaves together to cover their Nakedneſs; which, ſays *Vulcan*, plainly implies that a Needle was uſed, and conſequently that the Smith is the Gentleman of greateſt Antiquity. I do not much care to determine this knotty Point of Chronology; I belive there is much to be ſaid on both Sides, and ſhall refer the Deciſion of the Matter to the Society of Antiquaries.

His Importance.

No Man is ignorant that a Taylor is the Perſon that makes our Cloaths; to ſome he not only makes their Dreſs, but, in ſome meaſure, may be ſaid to make themſelves. There are Numbers of Beings in and about this Metropolis who have no other identical Exiſtence than what the Taylor, Milliner, and Perriwig-Maker beſtow upon them, Strip them of theſe Diſtinctions, and they are quite a different Species of Beings; have no more Relation to their dreſſed ſelves, than they have to the Great *Mogul*, and are as inſignificant in Society as Punch, depriv'd of his moving Wires, and hung up upon a Peg.

This makes ſome fanciful Perſons imagine, that the *Prometheus*, ſo much mention'd in *Heathen* Theology, was really no more than a Taylor, who, by his Art, metamorphoſed Mankind ſo, that they appear'd a new Species of Beings.

From all this I would infer, that Mr. Faſhioner is not ſuch a deſpicable Animal as the World imagines; that he is really an uſeful Member in Society, and conſequently that, though according to the vulgar ſaying, it takes nine Taylors to make one Man, yet you may pick up nine Men

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Men out of ten who cannot make a compleat Taylor.

His Genius and Qualification. His Fancy muſt always be upon the Wing, and his Wit not a Wool-gathering, but a Faſhion-hunting; he muſt be a perfect *Proteus*, change Shapes as often as the Moon, and ſtill find ſomething new: He ought to have a quick Eye to ſteal the Cut of a Sleeve, the Pattern of a Flap, or the Shape of a good Trimming, at a Glance; any Bungler may cut out a Shape, when he has a Pattern before him; but a good Workman takes it by his Eye in the paſſing of a Chariot, or in the Space between the Door and a Coach.

He muſt be able, not only to cut for the Handſome and Well-ſhap'd, but to beſtow a good Shape where Nature has not deſigned it; the Hump-back, the Wry-ſhoulder, muſt be buried in Flannel and Wadding, and the Coat muſt hang *de gage*, though put over a Poſt: He muſt ſtudy not only the Shape, but the common Gait of the Subject he is working upon, and make the Cloaths ſit eaſy in ſpite of a ſtiff Gait, or awkard Air. His Hand and his Head muſt go together; he muſt be a nice Cutter, and finiſh his Work with Elegancy.

The Workmen in Taylors Shops. In a Taylor's Shop, there are always two Sorts of Workmen; firſt the Foreman, who takes Meaſure when the Maſter is out of the Way, cuts and finiſhes all the Work, and carries it Home to the Cuſtomer: This is the beſt Workman in the Shop, and his Place the moſt profitable; for beſides his Cabbage, he has generally a Guinea a Week, and the Drink-Money given by the Gentlemen on whom he waits to fit on their Cloaths. The next Claſs, is the mere working Taylor; not one in ten of them know how to cut out a Pair of Breeches: They are em-

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employ'd only to ſew the Seams, to caſt the Button Holes, and prepare the Work for the Finiſher. Their Wages, by Act of Parliament, is twenty Pence in one Seaſon of the Year, and Half a Crown the other; however, a good Hand has Half a Crown or three Shillings: They are as numerous as Locuſts, are out of Buſineſs about three or four Months in the Year, and generally as poor as Rats: The Houſe of Call runs away with all their Earnings, and keeps them conſtantly in Debt and Want. The Houſe of Call is an Ale-houſe, where they generally uſe, the Landlord knows where to find them, and Maſters go there to enquire when they want Hands. Cuſtom has eſtabliſh'd it into a Kind of Law, that the Houſe of Call gives them Credit for Victuals and Drink, while they are unemploy'd; this obliges the Journeymen on the other Hand, to ſpend all the Money they earn at this Houſe alone. The Landlord, when once he has got them in his Debt, is ſure to keep them ſo, and by that Means binds the poor Wretch to his Houſe, who ſlaves only to enrich the Publican.

Their Wages.

Of the Houſe of Call.

It is a miſtaken Notion, that a Boy of a ſickly weak Conſtitution is fitteſt for a Taylor; it is true it does not require a robuſt Body, or much muſcular Strength; but the Cuſtom of ſitting croſs-legg'd, always in one Poſture, bending their Body, makes them liable to Coughs and Conſumptions, more than any other Trade I know. You rarely ſee a Taylor live to great Age; therefore I think a ſickly tender Conſtitution, or a Habit the leaſt inclinable to a Conſumption, is very unfit for a Taylor; he ought to have a ſtrong ſharp Sight, which is much try'd by working at Candle-light.

Their Conſtitution.

The Maſter's Profit is very conſiderable, ariſing not ſo much from the Price he gets for

The Maſter's Profit.

the Labour of his Journeymen, but from the high Prices he charges for the Furniture and other Goods he buys for the Uſe of his Cuſtomers: The Article of Buckram, Stay-tape, and Binding, with the many *Etceteras* in a Taylor's Bill, is much heavier than the Article of making. They are in this Shape Merchants, and many of them affect to be called Merchant Taylors. As ſuch, they furniſh Gentlemen, not only with Trimmings, but with whole Suits, and of this they make a handſome Penny, and would raiſe Eſtates ſoon, were it not for the Delays in Payment among the Quality. But enough of the Taylor, let us treat a little of thoſe Branches who are employed by him, or with whom he deals.

SECT. 2. *Of the Woollen-Draper.*

The Woollen-Draper is the firſt; he furniſhes him with Broad Cloths, Linings, *&c.* This Tradeſman buys his Goods from *Blackwell-Hall* Factory, or from the Clothiers in the Weſt of *England*. They buy their Cloths of one Colour, white from the Hall, in long or ſhort Pieces, and have them dreſs'd and dy'd in Town; but mix'd Colours, or ſuch Blues as are dy'd in the Wool, they buy ready dreſs'd. They not only ſerve the Taylor here in *London*, by Retail, but the Country Shops Wholeſale.

His Genius and Qualification.

A Woollen-Draper ought to be a Man of good natural Senſe, a good Accomptant, and ſhould be able to pen a Letter in a mercantile Style, that is, plain and conciſe, without any Flouriſhes of Rhetoric, or any needleſs Compliments: When I ſpeak of mercantile Style, I mean plain natural Senſe, but not that ſilly affected Method of leaving out all Copulatives, and ſpeaking their Sentiments in ſo laconic a Manner, as to render them obſcure. The Difference between a Letter paſſing

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ſing between two Men of Buſineſs, and that between two Gentlemen, is only this: The Man of Buſineſs without any Introduction, falls immediately to the Matter in Hand, and does not write one Word but what relates to the Order receiv'd or given, and delivers himſelf in plain *Engliſh*, in the ſame Phraſe he would ſpeak if his Correſpondent was really preſent: But the Gentleman or Friend is not tied down to the Rules of Buſineſs; he may paſs from ſerious Matter to the moſt jocoſe, and may give himſelf Liberty to launch out into a witty Thought or Expreſſion of Raillery: He writes as he would ſpeak, but may vary or enlarge upon his Subject as much as he pleaſes.

The Art of writing a Letter genteely, is a neceſſary and ornamental Qualification to a Tradeſman, as much as to any Man elſe: Nay, it is more uſeful than to many Gentlemen, becauſe their Correſpondence is larger, and their Ignorance more expoſed if they happen to be lame. I often wonder to ſee a Man who can write his Name to a Note of Ten Thouſand Pounds, yet cannot dictate a common Letter of Buſineſs with any kind of Propriety of Language, or write one Line free from falſe Grammar or bad Spelling. The Want of a *Latin* Education, is the common Excuſe for this unpardonable Ignorance; but I hope I have made it plain in Chapter XIV, that a Youth may ſpeak and write *Engliſh* grammatically, and ſpell juſtly, who never read one ſingle Line of *Virgil* or *Horace*, except in his Mother Tongue. That is the Kind of Education I would recommend to a Woollen-Draper, and therefore refer to that Chapter. *His Education.*

This Buſineſs yields reaſonable Profits; but a conſiderable Stock of Ready Money and Credit is neceſſary to ſet up in it. In this Branch of Trade as in all others, where the Myſtery conſiſts *Profits.*

in buying and ſelling, a Youth gains no other Advantage by ſerving an Apprenticeſhip but the Freedom of the City: The Knowledge of the Commodity the Woollen-Draper deals in, and all the Art of his Trade, may be learned in a few Months, at leaſt in a much ſhorter Time than ſeven Years. It is impoſſible there ſhould be ſuch a Myſtery in the Choice of a Piece of Broad Cloth, or ſuch Ingenuity in meaſuring out a Yard of Drugget to a Taylor, that ſeven Years ſhould be ſpent in acquiring it. Whatever Reaſons may induce a Parent to give two or three Hundred Pounds to bind his Son to this Trade, who has five or ſix thouſand Pounds to give him to ſet up with, there can be none ſufficient to oblige ſuch as have no Fund to give them when they are out of their Time, to follow ſo ridiculous a Practice. A Youth, who has a large Stock of Ready Money and Friends, cannot perhaps employ his Time better from Fourteen to Twenty-one, than among thoſe Goods he propoſes to make a Livelihood by; but the Youth who has no ſuch Proſpect, may be much more beneficially employ'd; for when he has ſerv'd his Time, he muſt expect only to be employ'd as a Book-keeper, in which Station he can expect but from Twelve to Twenty Pounds a Year, which he may have, if he knows no more of Cloth than of Wainſcot; if he is but expert in Merchants Accompts and writes a good Hand. The Obſervation I have made upon the Woollen-Draper is applicable to moſt Shop-keepers, and in the Courſe of this Treatiſe, if I ſhould chance to omit the Caution, I would always be underſtood to think, that it is ſcarce worth any Man's While to ſerve ſeven Years to learn to meaſure or weigh out Goods in a Retail Shop; but that it is abſo-

lute

lute Madneſs in any Parent to bind his Child to ſuch Shop-keeper, except they have a rational Proſpect of being able to ſet them up for themſelves. A Journeyman Taylor, Carpenter, Blackſmith, or any other Mechanic Buſineſs, is much more certain and beneficial Bread, than a Journeyman in any Shop in *London* concerned only in the Retail of Goods.

SECT. 3. *Of the Mercer.*

The Mercer is the Twin Brother of the Woollen-Draper, they are as like one another as two Eggs, only the Woollen-Draper deals chiefly with the Men, and is the graver Animal of the two, and the Mercer traficks moſt with the Ladies, and has a ſmall Daſh of their Effeminacy in his Conſtitution.

His Talents.

The Mercer deals in Silks, Velvets, Brocades, and an innumerable Train of expenſive Trifles, for the Ornament of the Fair Sex: He muſt be a very polite Man, and ſkilled in all the Punctilio's of City-good-breeding; he ought, by no Means to be an aukward clumſey Fellow, ſuch a Creature would turn the Ladies Stomachs in a Morning, when they go their Rounds, to tumble Silks they have no mind to buy. He muſt dreſs neatly, and affect a Court Air, however far diſtant he may live from St. *James*'s. I know none ſo fit for that Branch of Buſineſs, as that nimble, dancing, talkative Nation the *French*: Our Mercer muſt have a great deal of the *Frenchman* in his Manners, as well as a large Parcel of *French* Goods in his Shop; he ought to keep cloſe Intelligence with the Faſhion-Office at *Paris*, and ſupply himſelf with the neweſt Patterns from that changeable People. Nothing that is mere *Engliſh* goes down with our modern Ladies; from

their Shift to their Topknots they muſt be equipped from Dear *Paris*.

The Mercer who intends to ſucceed in his Buſineſs ought to humour the Ladies, and accommodate himſelf to their Taſte and Underſtanding, as much as a Rational Creature can; but I would have him Maſter of ſo much natural good Senſe, as to mind the main Chance of getting Money, which requires that he ſhould now and then lay aſide his mercurial Airs and act with Gravity.

The Buſineſs of a Mercer requires a very conſiderable Stock; Ten Thouſand Pounds, without a great deal of prudent Management, makes but a ſmall Figure in their Way; nor will the Profits, though reaſonable, admit of the Expence of a Nobleman: A City and Country-Houſe, a Pack of Hounds in the Country, and a Doxy in a Corner of the Town, Coaches, Horſes, Gaming, and the polite Vices of St. *James*'s, cannot be afforded out of the Profits of Silk and Velvet. The Wife ought not to be aſhamed of her Compter, nor affect the Airs, Dreſs and Equipage of a Lady of Quality; Oeconomy and living within Bounds are the only Methods to make a Tradeſman thrive; and whenever he, or Madam his Wife, are pleaſed to be any thing elſe than the mere Tradeſman, Ruin and Deſtruction are not far off.

Age and Education. A Youth, (ſtill remembring the Caution mention'd in the preceding Section) may be bound about fourteen or fifteen, and his Education ſuch as is mention'd Chapter XIV, Page 84. Letters are not neceſſary in the Way of his Buſineſs, but his Fortune entitles him to ſuch an Education as may enable him to converſe politely, and write *Engliſh* correctly. A Book-keeper in this Way, may have from twenty-five to forty Pounds. *Wages.*

The

The next Perſon the Taylor deals with, when he has got Outſide and Inſide, is the Haberdaſher. This Shop-keeper furniſhes him with Buckram, Wadding, Plying, Hair-cloths, Buttons, Mohair, Silk, Thread, Stay-tape, Binding, and every Article relating to Trimming, except Gold and Silver Lace, which the Taylor has of the Laceman. SECT. 4. *Of the Haberdaſher's Shop.*

This Tradeſman's Knowledge conſiſts in the Prices and Properties of the above Articles; and it requires no Conjuration to be fully Maſter of the whole Myſtery of his Trade. He buys from the Wholeſale Dealers in the ſeveral Articles mention'd and reaps a moderate Profit; but the Taylor makes the Cuſtomer pay at leaſt Fifty *per Cent.* though he does not allow the Haberdaſher, who is obliged to truſt, near ſo large a Profit; however, between them the Wearer gives an unconſcionable Price.

The Fine-Drawer is a Branch of the Taylor's Trade, calculated to conceal Rents that happen in the Piece or by Accident to Cloaths made. Women as well as Men are employ'd, and if they have a quick neat Hand and a nice Eye, they may earn from Half a Crown to Four Shillings a Day. The whole Myſtery of their Buſineſs is to perform it in ſuch Manner as to conceal that the Work was ever in their Hands or wanted their Help. SECT. 5. *Of the Fine Drawer.*

This Tradeſman is the Sheet-Anchor of *Great-Britain:* He is the firſt Man into whoſe Hands that valuable Branch of our Trade, the Wool, comes. He buys it up from the Farmer and keeps large Warehouſes in Town to receive it. He makes it up into ſeveral Sortments fit for the Manufacturers. It is a very profitable Branch, SECT. 6. *Of the Wool-Stapler.*

cannot be enter'd upon with little Money, and may employ as large a Stock as any Subject can be ſuppoſed poſſeſs'd of. It requires no great Ingenuity to be Maſter of it, but as it is reckon'd a very reputable Buſineſs the Youth's Education ſhould be genteel.

SECT. 7. *The Wool-Comber.* The Wool-Comber is the next Perſon employ'd in the Woollen Manufacture: This Invention is but of late Date; it was found out by Biſhop *Wilkins*. The Wool formerly was only carded, but now it is comb'd upon Iron Combs, which are fix'd near a Stove to keep them warm. The Wool is pick'd and oiled, and then put upon the Combs and drawn out in long Rolls fit for the Spinners Uſe. Journeymen get from Twelve Shillings to a Guinea a Week, and it yields a reaſonable Profit to the Maſter. It requires no particular Genius, nor much Strength.

SECT. 8. *Of the Woolſted Men.* This is a Shop-keeping Buſineſs; they buy up from the Spinſter, or employ Women to ſpin Woolſted, and keep large Quantities by them ready for the Conſumers. They ſell likewiſe Crewels, which are the Ends of Woolſteds cut out of the Loom and Bed Laces. Their Journeymen are Book-keepers, and have from Fifteen to Twenty Pounds a Year with their Board: Their Trade, like all other retail Branches, is ſo eaſily learned that it is worth no Parent's while to bind an Apprentice to it.

SECT. 9. *Of the Wool-Card Maker.* This Tradeſman makes Cards of Wire, fix'd in Leather and nailed on Boards, which are us'd by the Spinners for the Cloth Manufacturers. It is but an indifferent Buſineſs, though in few Hands, and the Wages earned by a Journeyman little more than that of a common Labourer.

The

The Clothier is properly a Weaver, and there are not many of them about *London*, they are more in the Country of *England*; but as they are a *London* Company I mention them here. Their Apprentices ought to be ſtrong and robuſt, and require no great Share of Ingenuity or Learning. SECT. 10. *Of the Clothier.*

The Buſineſs of the Fuller is to mill and thicken Cloth, lay the Wool one Way, cut it off equal with the Sheers, and ſmooth it with Tazels and then preſs it. It is more uſed in the Clothing Coutries than about Town. It is a laborious profitable Buſineſs every where. In the City and Suburbs there is a Species of them called Scourers, who clean Men's Cloaths, *&c.* Both Branches require Strength, and Journeymen may earn from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week. Setters are the ſame with the Fullers, and are called ſo only becauſe they rent Tenter-Grounds and ſtretch Cloths after they are milled, upon Frames called Tenters. SECT. 11. *Of the Fuller, Scourer, Setter.*

The Hot-Preſſer, by the Means of a Hot-Preſs, made of a Steel Plate and Screw, preſſes all Sorts of Woollen Goods fit for the Market, and is the Finiſher of all Goods of that Kind. This Buſineſs is reaſonably profitable to the Maſter, and a Journeyman earns from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week: It requires Strength and a ſound Conſtitution. SECT. 12. *Of the Hot-Preſſer.*

The Buſineſs of a Packer is to pack up all Sorts of Bale Goods into proper Parcels fit for Exportation: They are anſwerable to their Employers if any Damage happens to the Goods through their Ignorance or Neglect. Whatever mean Idea the Word may convey to People in the Country, yet the Buſineſs is very reputable in this great City: They SECT. 13. *Of the Packer.*

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They have great Profits by their Buſineſs, and ſome of them are large Adventurers in the Exportation of our Manufactures. The Work is truly laborious, and Journeymen earn from Ten to Fifteen Shillings a Week and their Diet.

SECT. 14. *Of the Piece-Broker.* The Piece-Broker is a Shop-keeper very much ſuſpected of corrupting the Taylor's Honeſty. He buys from the *honeſt* Taylor, Shreds and Remnants of all Materials that go through his Hands, and ſells them again to ſuch as want them for mending, *&c.* However, whether he gets it fairly or not, he makes a pretty comfortable Livelihood of his Buſineſs. I do not find that they take Apprentices, or are regularly bred; they are generally decayed Taylors, or ſome cunning Men who have crept into the Secrets of the Trade.

SECT 15. *Of the Saleſman.* The Saleſmen deal in Old Cloaths, and ſometimes in New. They trade very largely, and ſome of them are worth ſome Thouſands: They are moſtly Taylors, at leaſt, muſt have a perfect Skill in that Craft. I do not know they take Apprentices as Saleſmen, but they keep Journeymen to whom they give common Taylors Wages.

SECT. 16. *Of the Robe-Maker.* The Robe-Maker is alſo a Taylor, only is peculiarly employed in making State-Robes for Peers and Parſons. It is a very profitable Branch to the Maſter, but the Journeymen earn no more than thoſe employed in common Taylors Shops.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the BARBER *and* PERUKE-MAKER.

WE have done with the Taylor and his Dependants, we next employ the Peruke-Maker. This is a Branch of Trade but of ſhort Date: Our Forefathers were contented with their own Hair, and never dreamed of thatching their Sculls with falſe Curls. It is a foreign Invention, but of what Country I cannot learn, and appeared among us at the Reſtoration. Like all other Inventions, it has received great Improvements. It was originally but rude and ſimple, but kept a nearer Reſemblance to Nature than it does at preſent; the Faſhion was to wear Wiggs nearly reſembling the natural Colour of our Hair, and ſhaped in ſuch manner as to make the artificial Locks appear like a natural Production; but in Proceſs of Time full-bottomed Wiggs became the Mode; and the Heads of our Beaus and Men of Faſhion were loaded with Hair: To theſe the Tie-Wigg ſucceeded, and the Natural Colour was laid aſide for Silver Locks. The Bobb, the Pig-tail, Tupee, Ramilie, and a Number of Shapes, that bear no Relation to the Human Head, are now become the Mode. Sometimes the Beaus appear plaiſtered all over with Powder and Pomatum, and their Curls frizzled out with laborious Nicety; at other Times the Powder Puff is laid aſide, and they affect to dreſs in Wanton Ringlets. Originally Wiggs were confined to the Male Part of the Species, but of late, that uſurping Sex the Ladies, are grown aſhamed of the Natural Production of their own Heads, and lay Snares for our Hearts in artificial Buckles and

The Riſe and Progreſs of the Trade.

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and *Têtes de Mouton:* The Black, the Brown, the Fair and Carroty, appear now all in one Livery; and you can no more judge of your Miſtreſs's natural Complexion by the Colour of her Hair, than by that of her Ribbons. The Whole Species of our Modern Beaus and Belles appear in a perpetual Maſquerade, and ſeem contending with one another who ſhall deviate moſt from Nature, and the antient Simplicity of their Forefathers.

The Peruke-Maker has his Faſhions from *Paris*, like all other Tradeſmen, and the nearer he can approach to the Patterns of that fickle Tribe, the better Chance he has to ſucceed with his *Engliſh* Cuſtomers. His Buſineſs is governed but by a few Rules, and it requires Experience to be Maſter of them; the continual Flux and Reflux of Faſhions, obliges him to learn ſome-

Hi Genius thing new almoſt every Day. There is a good deal of Ingenuity in his Buſineſs as a Wigg-Maker, and a conſiderable Profit attends it; but he is not only a Wigg-Maker but a Barber. They generally all Shave and Dreſs, though ſome keep the Branches diſtinct. As a Barber, he reckons himſelf of an old Profeſſion, though I cannot juſtly ſettle his Chronology: With this Branch of his Trade was formerly connected that of a Surgeon; and Numbers of them in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, let Blood and draw Teeth, which I think is the only Part of Surgery they ever pretended to practice.

The Abſurdity of Barbers practiſing Surgery. I own I cannot underſtand the Connection there is between a Barber and a Surgeon, nor can I too much condemn the Folly of truſting thoſe Bunglers to perform one of the niceſt, tho' common Operations in Surgery. I never ſaw a good Surgeon, but was under ſome Apprehenſion when he was about to let Blood; yet theſe Fellows

lows for Three-pence, break a Vein at random without the leaſt Heſitation, or the ſmalleſt Notion of the Danger of a Miſcarriage. They uſe Lancets, which ought more properly to be termed Horſe Flimes, and if they miſs to prick an Artery every Time they let Blood, it is more owning to Chance than any Precaution of theirs. When we conſider that ſuch an Accident may happen to the moſt skillful Surgeon, and conſequently, that the ignorant Barber is much more liable, and is utterly incapable to remedy the Miſchief when done, I apprehend it a Degree of Madneſs to truſt them upon any Conſideration.

I obſerved in the Chapter upon Surgery, that the Barbers and Surgeons were one Corporation. While they remained in that Situation they had ſome ſmall Pretence to the Practice of Surgery, but now they are ſeparated, and become plain Barbers, I believe that ridiculous and dangerous Part of their Trade will be laid aſide.

The Trade of a Barber and Peruke-Maker is ſufficiently profitable, and their Journeymen pretty conſtantly employ'd. They are generally hired by the Year or the Quarter, and are allowed Twelve or Fifteen Pounds a Year, beſides Bed and Board. It requires no great Strength, and a Boy may be bound about Twelve or Thirteen Years of Age, without any Education but that of reading and writing. *Wages.*

SECT. 2. *Of the Hair-Merchant.*

The Hair-Merchant is the principal Tradeſman the Wigg-Maker deals with; he is furniſh'd by him with Hair, ready pick'd, dreſs'd, and curled, fit for weaving. The Hair-Merchant buys Hair of thoſe who go up and down the Country of *England* to procure it, and imports ſome from abroad; he then ſorts it into Parcels, according to its Colour and Fineneſs; employs Pickers, to pick the Black

Black from the White, and the Dead from the Live Hair, and Hands to mix it into proper Shades of Colour, and curl it, which is done by rolling it up on Pipes and baking it in the Oven. They have a Method of dying Hair black, and bleaching other Hair white, of putting off Horſe and Goat Hair for Human Hair, and many other Tricks peculiar to their Trade. There are Hair-Merchants who only deal in wholeſale, and ſell their Commodity in the Rough; but the greateſt Part of them prepare their Hair in the Manner I have mention'd. Country Wigg-Makers and ſome few in Town, curl and prepare their own Hair likewiſe; but moſt of them find it more to their Advantage to buy it from the Hair-Merchant.

SECT. 3. *Of the Caul-Maker.*

The Wigg-Maker employs the Net-Worker for Cauls to his Wiggs: They are generally made in the Country by Women, and bought up by the Haberdaſher, who furniſhes the Wigg-Maker with them, and Silk for weaving his Hair on, and Ribbons for mounting his Wiggs. He buys his Blocks from the Turner; but I ſhall defer mentioning that Trade, till I can range it under a more proper Head.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the MILLINER.

Of the Milliner.

THE Milliner, though no Male Trade, has a juſt Claim to a Place on this Occaſion, as the Fair Sex, who are generally bound to this Buſineſs, may have as much Curioſity to know the Nature of their Employment before they engage in it, and ſtand as much in need of ſound Advice in

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in the Choice of an Occupation, as the Youth of our own Sex.

The Milliner is concern'd in making and providing the Ladies with Linnen of all Sorts, fit for Wearing Apparel, from the Holland Smock to the Tippet and Commode; but as we are got into the Lady's Articles, which are so very numerous, the Reader is not to expect that we are to give an exact List of every thing belonging to them; let it suffice in general, that the Milliner furnishes them with Holland, Cambrick, Lawn, and Lace of all Sorts, and makes these Materials into Smocks, Aprons, Tippits, Handkerchiefs, Neckaties, Ruffles, Mobs, Caps, Dress'd-Heads, with as many *Etceteras* as would reach from *Charing-Cross* to the *Royal-Exchange*. *Her Business.*

They make up Cloaks, Manteels, Mantelets, Cheens and Capucheens, of Silk, Velvets, plain or brocaded, and trim them with Silver and Gold Lace, or Black Lace: They make up and sell Hats, Hoods, and Caps of all Sorts and Materials; they find them in Gloves, Muffs, and Ribbons; they sell quilted Petticoats, and Hoops of all Sizes, *&c.* and lastly, some of them deal in Habits for Riding, and Dresses for the Masquerade: In a Word, they furnish every thing to the Ladies, that can contribute to set off their Beauty, increase their Vanity, or render them ridiculous.

The Milliner must be a neat Needle-Woman in all its Branches, and a perfect Connoisseur in Dress and Fashion: She imports new Whims from *Paris* every Post, and puts the Ladies Heads in as many different Shapes in one Month as there are different Appearances of the Moon in that Space. The most noted of them keep an Agent at *Paris*, who has nothing else to do but to watch the Motions of the Fashions, and procure *Her Talents.*

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Intelligence of their Change, which ſhe ſignifies to her Principals, with as much Zeal and Secreſy as an Ambaſſador or Plenipo would the important Diſcovery of ſome political Intrigue. They have vaſt Profits on every Article they deal in; yet give but poor mean Wages to every Perſon they employ under them: Though a young Woman can work neatly in all manner of Needle Work, yet ſhe cannot earn more than Five or Six Shillings a Week, out of which ſhe is to find herſelf in Board and Lodging. Therefore, out of Regard to the Fair Sex, I muſt caution Parents, not to bind their Daughters to this Buſineſs: The vaſt Reſort of young Beaus and Rakes to Milliner's Shops, expoſes young Creatures to many Temptations, and inſenſibly debauches their Morals before they are capable of Vice. A young Coxcomb no ſooner is Maſter of an Eſtate, and a ſmall Share of Brains, but he affects to deal with the moſt noted Milliner: If he chance to meet in her Shop any thing that has the Appearance of Youth, and the ſimple Behaviour of undeſigning Innocence, he immediately accoſts the young Sempſtreſs with all the little Raillery he is Maſter of, talks looſely, and thinks himſelf moſt witty when he has crack'd ſome obſcene Jeſt upon the young Creature. The Miſtreſs, tho' honeſt, is obliged to bear the Wretch's Ribaldry, out of Regard to his Cuſtom, and Reſpect to ſome undeſerv'd Title of Quality he wears, and is forced to lay her Commands upon the Apprentice to anſwer all his Rudeneſs with Civility and Complaiſance. Thus the young Creature is obliged every Day to hear a Language, that by degrees undermines her Virtue, deprives her of that modeſt Delicacy of Thought, which is the conſtant Companion of uncorrupted Innocence, and makes Vice become familiar to the Ear, from whence there is but

Wages of Journey-woman.

A Caution againſt breeding Girls to this Trade.

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but a ſmall Tranſition to the groſſer Gratification of the Appetite.

I am far from charging all Milliners with the Crime of Connivance at the Ruin of their Apprentices; but fatal Experience muſt convince the Public, that nine out of ten of the young Creatures that are obliged to ſerve in theſe Shops, are ruined and undone: Take a Survey of all the common Women of the Town, who take their Walks between *Charing-Croſs* and *Fleet-Ditch*, and, I am perſuaded, more than one Half of them have been bred Milliners, have been debauched in their Houſes, and are obliged to throw themſelves upon the Town for Want of Bread, after they have left them. Whether then it is owing to the Milliners or to the Nature of the Buſineſs, or to whatever Cauſe it is owing, the Facts are ſo clear, and the Misfortunes attending their Apprentices ſo manifeſt, that it ought to be the laſt Shift a young Creature is driven to. But if Parents will needs give their Daughters this kind of Education, let them avoid your private Hedge Milliners; thoſe who pretend to deal only with a few ſelect Cuſtomers, who ſcorn to keep open Shop, but live in ſome remote Corner: Theſe are Decoys for the Unwary; they are but Places for Aſſignations, and take the Title of Milliner, a more polite Name for a Bawd, a Procureſs, a Wretch who lives upon the Spoils of Virtue, and ſupports her Pride by robbing the Innocent of Health, Fame, and Reputation: They are the Ruin of private Families, Enemies to conjugal Affection, promote nothing but Vice, and live by Luſt.

Eſpecially to private Millineri.

SECT. 2. *Of the Tire-Woman.*

The Tire-Woman is another humble Servant of the Ladies in Matters of Dreſs: She is Prime

Miniſter at the Toylet, and arms the Sex with theſe dangerous Weapons, nice Curls, and enchanting Ringlets: She cuts their Hair into all Shapes, ſuitable to the Faſhion, and is commonly a Judge of Natural and Artificial Complexions; but mum, that muſt be a Secret, that our *Engliſh* Ladies are aſhamed of their natural Beauty, or owe any of their Conqueſts to Paint or Waſhes: This Trade of Tire-Woman is abundantly profitable; and if ſhe does not carry on the Milliner's Buſineſs, may be conducted very honeſtly; tho' I am ill-natured enough to ſuſpect that moſt of theſe Female Traders, live more by acting Mercuries, conveying a Meſſage ſlily to a diſconſolate Wife, or a wiſhing Daughter, than by the honeſt Returns of their Trade.

SECT. 3. *Of the Combe-Maker.* This Tradeſman's Buſineſs is eaſily gathered from the Appellation: His Work neither requires much Labour, Education, or Ingenuity. It is none of the moſt profitable Branches to the Maſter; they earn an honeſt Subſiſtance, but though their Buſineſs is but in few Hands, I never heard of any of them who died remarkably rich. Journeymen earn the common Wages, from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 4. *Of the Cap-Maker.* Cap-Makers are employed in making Velvet Caps, and Women's Hoods; and a Species of them make Leather Caps for Horſemen: Theſe are of kin to the Shoe-Maker, and but few in the Buſineſs. The others are a kind of Milliners, and, generally ſpeaking, deal in their Commodities, or ſome kind of Haberdaſhery Ware; and thoſe they employ, either as Apprentices or to work Journey-work, are Women, and earn from Nine to Twelve Shillings a Week.

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The Fan-Maker is an humble Servant of the Ladies, and makes Sticks for Fans of Box, Ivory, &c. and puts on the Mounts after they are finiſhed by the Painter. The few that are Maſters, and keep open Shop, earn a pretty Livelihood; and the Journeymen, who are generally paid by the Dozen, may earn from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week. SECT. 5. *Of the Fan-Maker.*

Fan-Painting is an ingenious trifling Branch of the Painting Buſineſs. It requires no great Fancy, nor much Skill in Drawing or Painting to make a Workman; a Glare of Colours is more neceſſary than a polite Invention: Though now and then, if he is able to ſketch out ſome Emblematical Figure or ſome pretty quaint Whim, he has a Chance to pleaſe better than one who is not ſo adroit. The *Italian* Mounts are much more in Requeſt than any thing of our own Manufacture, and large Prices are given for them. A great Part of our common Fan-Mounts are engraved and afterwards coloured, which is a great Diſcouragement to any Improvement at home in this fluttering Implement of the Ladies. SECT. 6. *Of the Fan-Painter.*

If I am not miſtaken I placed the Hoop-Petticoat-Maker as an Article in the Milliner's Branch; but, upon Recollection, I chuſe to afford this ſeven-fold Fence a Section by itſelf, ſince I am bound to do Honour to every Thing that concerns the Fair; and if I had lumped it with the reſt of their Wardrobe, I might be ſuſpected an Enemy to this Female Entrenchment.—The Materials are ſtriped Holland, Silk, or Check, according to the Quality of the Fair, to be incloſed, and ſupported with Rows of Wale-Bone, or Rattan. When this ingenious Contrivance came in Faſhion has much perplexed the Learned; ſome will have SECT. 7. *Of the Hoop-Petti-Coat Maker.*

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it that *Semiramis* wore one of them in her famous Expedition, and ſome other Antiquaries will have us belive the Queen of *Sheba* was dreſſed in one full five Yards in Circumference at her firſt Interview with *Solomon*. How theſe Accounts are atteſted I leave to the Learned World to ſettle; it is ſufficient for us to know, that by ſome unluckly Accident they came in Diſuſe, and were revived again about the Middle of the laſt Century: They firſt appeared under the Denomination of Farthingales, and were leſs in their Dimenſions; but they now ſeem to have arrived at their perfect State, and, like all other ſublunary Things, begin to decreaſe in Bulk. As to their Uſe, I dare not divulge the Secrets of the Fair; they have kept it inviolably, nay, better than we have kept the Free-Maſon's Sign; for I defy all the Male Creation to diſcover the ſecret Uſe the Ladies deſigned them for: Some apparent Advantages flow from them, which every one may ſee, but they have a cabaliſtical Meaning, which none but ſuch as are within the Circle can fathom: We ſee they are Friends to Men, for they have let us into all the Secrets of the Ladies Legs, which we might have been ignorant of to Eternity without their Help; they diſcover to us indeed a Sample of what we wiſh to purchaſe, yet ſerve as a Fence to keep us at an awful Diſtance. They encourage the Conſumption of our Manufactures in a prodigious Degree, and the great Demand we have for Whale-Bone renders them truly beneficial to our good Allies the *Dutch*; in ſhort, they are a public Good, and as ſuch I recommend them.

They are chiefly made by Women: They muſt not be polluted by the unhallowed Hands of a rude Male. Theſe Women make a tolerable Living by it: The Work is harder than moſt Needle-Work,

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Work, and requires Girls of Strength. A Miſtreſs muſt have a pretty kind of Genius to make them ſit well and adjuſt them to the reigning Mode; but in the main, it is not neceſſary ſhe ſhould be a Witch.

SECT. 8. *Of the Quilters.*

Since I am ſo bold as to make free with the Ladies Hoop-Petticoat, I muſt juſt peep under the Quilted-Petticoat. Every one knows the Materials they are made of: They are made moſtly by Women, and ſome Men, who are employ'd by the Shops and earn but little. They quilt likewiſe Quilts for Beds for the Upholder. This they make more of than of the Petticoats, but not very conſiderable, nothing to get rich by, unleſs they are able to purchaſe the Materials and ſell them finiſhed to the Shops, which few of them do. They rarely take Apprentices, and the Women they employ to help them, earn Three or Four Shillings a Week and their Diet.

SECT. 9. *Of the Thread-Man.*

Thread-Shops deal moſtly in that Article. Like moſt other retail Branches, it requires more Money than Brains; the Trade is ſoon learned, and few of them take Journeymen, except ſuch as want one rather as a Book-keeper, to whom they allow from Twelve to Twenty Pounds a Year and Board; but a Lad who underſtands Accounts, in one Month's Time is as capable for the Station, as he that has ſerv'd *Jacob*'s Apprenticeſhip.

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CHAP. XL.

Of the STOCKING-WEAVER.

SECT. 1. *Stocking-Weaver.*

THE Stocking-Weaver is but of late Invention; found out, as the Story goes, by a young Gentleman of *Oxford*. This Gentleman happened to fall in Love with a young Woman, of Fortune and Family inferior to himſelf, and married her without the Conſent of his Relations; who abandon'd him upon this undutiful Step: The young Couple were ſoon reduced to Difficulties; and in a little Time had nothing to ſubſiſt on, but a mere Trifle the young Woman earned by knitting of Stockings. As this was their main Support, and that one Hand could get very little by it, Neceſſity ſet the young Gentleman upon finding out a Method more expeditious; he prov'd ſo happy in his Enquiry as to fall upon the Invention of the Stocking-Loom, which he brought to great Perfection, and by it in a ſhort Time put himſelf in Circumſtances independent of his, till now, inexorable Parents.

The Invention of the Stocking-Weaver's Loom.

Improvements in the Art.

The Loom has receiv'd ſeveral Improvements ſince, till it has arrived at the Perfection of a compleat Engine, whereon Stockings of all Sorts can be wrought with great Art and Expedition.

The Combing of Wool, invented by Biſhop *Blaze*, added a further Improvement to this Manufacture, and the eſtabliſhing of the Mill for Throwing of Silk at *Derby*, by Sir *Thomas Lombe*, has compleated it, and enabled us not only to furniſh ourſelves and the *Britiſh* Plantations with Silk and Worſted Stockings, but many other Parts of *Europe*.

The

The Stocking-Weaver requires ſome Ingenuity; though the moſt laborious Part lies upon the Engine, which requires ſome Strength to work at: A Youth of tolerable Genius may acquire all the Knowledge neceſſary to make him a tolerable Workman in three Years Time. It is abundantly profitable to the Maſter, but not ſo much to the Journeymen; for few of them earn above Nine or Ten Shillings a Week, with the cloſeſt Application; they are paid ſo much every Pair of Stockings; and if they have not a Loom of their own, allow the Maſter Two Shillings a Week for the Uſe of his. *His Genius* *His Wages.*

Knit-Stockings are much preferable in Durableneſs and Strength to thoſe made in the Loom; but the Time employed in knitting Stockings of any Fineneſs raiſes their Price too much for common Wear: The *Scotch* make the beſt Knit-Stockings of any People iu *Europe*, and ſell them at exorbitant Rates; Thirty Shillings for a Pair of White Knit-Stockings from *Aberdeen* is a common Price, and ſome amount to Four Pounds. *Of Knit-Stockings.*

SECT. 2. *Of the Hoſier's Shops.*

The Hoſier buys Stockings, Night-Caps, Socks, Gloves, *&c.* from the Manufacturer, and ſells them by Retail: Some of them employ Looms themſelves, and are in that reſpect Stocking-Weavers. His Judgment conſiſts in knowing the Property and Prices of thoſe Commodities, which may be eaſily acquired; and not worth any Preſon's while to ſerve an Apprenticeſhip merely for the Knowledge to be acquired in Buying and Selling.

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CHAP. XLI.

Of the TANNER, *and the Workers in Leather.*

SECT. 1. *The Tanner.*

The Manner of Tanning Leather.

BEFORE we make Shoes we muſt prepare the Leather for that Purpoſe; Leather is tanned after this Manner; the Bullock's Hide is put into a Pit of Lime, which ſtrips it of the Hair and prepares it for the Remainder of the Operation: It lies ſome time in this Pit, the Workmen taking Care that it does not lie ſo long as to burn; and is afterwards waſhed, the Hair ſcraped off and prepared for the Bark-Pit: The Bark generally uſed is Oak Bark, ſtripped from the Timber in Summer, dried in the Sun, and made ſmall in a Mill which the Tanners uſe for that Purpoſe; but ſeveral other Barks will ſerve for the ſame End, ſuch as Birch, Saly, *&c.* and Barley is better than any. The Leather is put into the Pit full of this Bark, with a ſufficient Quantity of Water, and remains there till it is ſufficiently barked, which they know by cutting a Piece of the Hide to ſee if the Bark has penetrated quite through. After it is taken out of the Bark-Pit it is dried and comes under the Dreſſer's Hands, who ſhaves off all the uneven rough Inſide, and prepares it with Oils for the Shoe-Maker's Uſe. Sole-Leather requires but little Dreſſing in compariſon to Upper-Leather; and every different Species of Leather has a different Method of Dreſſing.

As to Tanning, it is generally performed in the Country, and the Hides ready tanned are ſent up to *London*, and bought by the ſeveral Claſſes of Leather-Dreſſers at *Leadenhall* Market.

Leather-

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Leather-Dreſſers, of all Sorts, have a large Profit, require a great Stock, and give large Credit. The Journeymen earn from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week, require great Strength, and is a nauſeous dirty Buſineſs through all its Branches. A Youth can do no good at it till he is about Fifteen or Sixteen, which is early enough to bind him: As to his Education, he requires only Reading and Writinng, which he may be without, if he does not expect to be a Maſter. *Wages of a Leather-Dreſſer.*

SECT. 2. *Of the Leather-Seller.*

The Leather-Seller is he who deals in Hides and Skins of all ſorts, ready tanned and dreſſed for the Conſumer. He is a Shop-keeper, and in ſome meaſure a wholeſale Dealer: He requires a conſiderable Stock of ready Money to ſet him up with; not much Ingenuity, and a little Time and Experience teaches him the common Faults, Properties, and Prices of Leather. It is a very reputable profitable Buſineſs, and they give their Shop-keeper and Book-keeper from Twenty to Forty Pounds a Year, in proportion to the Extent of their Trade.

SECT. 3. *Of the Leather-Cutter.*

The Leather-Cutter is a Tradeſman lately ſtarted up between the Leather-Dreſſer and the Shoe-Maker. This laſt, till of late Years, bought his Leather in Skins or half Hides from the Dreſſer, and cut out his Work himſelf; but the Number of poor Shoe-Makers, who are not able to lay out more Money at once than the Price of Materials for a Pair of Shoes, have given Riſe to this Branch.

They cut out their Leather in Soals and Upper-Leathers, that is, in Bits that anſwer thoſe Uſes, according to the ſeveral Sizes, and ſell them to the neceſſitous Shoe-Maker. It is a very profitable Trade, requires a general Knowledge in the Properties of Leather, and Judgment enough to

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to cut their Skins and Hides in ſuch a manner as they ſhall yield moſt Patterns for Pairs of Shoes without Waſte. It requires leſs Judgment to make a Workman, and leſs Money to make a Maſter than the Leather-Dreſſer. The Journeymen, who are but few, and generally decayed Shoe-Makers, have but ſmall Wages.

SECT. 4. *Of the Laſt and Heel-Maker.*

The Laſt-Maker is the next Tradeſman neceſſary to the Shoe-Maker. Laſts are made generally of Birch, or of ſome ſoft Wood: It is a laborious Employment to make them, tho' they are much aſſiſted by a kind of Engine, with which they cut them: It is a large Knife, the one End of it fix'd to a Block, in ſuch manner as it can be moved up and down; to the other End is fixed the Handle; they hold the Piece of Wood upon the Block, and by raiſing the Handle apply the Edge where they deſign to cut, then forcing down with the other Hand it is done with a good deal of Eaſe. They make Wooden-Heels for Men and Women's Shoes; but neither Heels or Laſts require a great Share of Ingenuity: It is but a poor Buſineſs, and the Wages of a Journeyman but ſmall.

SECT. 5. *Of the Shoe-Maker.*

The Shoe-Maker may now go to work, as his Leather is dreſs'd and cut, and his Heels made. It is much more ingenious to make a Woman's Shoe than a Man's: Few are good at both, they are frequently two diſtinct Branches; the Woman's Shoe-Maker requires much neater Seams, as the Materials are much finer. They employ Women to bind their Shoes and ſew the Quarters together, when they are made of Silk, Damask, or Callimanco. This Buſineſs affords reaſonable Profit to the Maſter; but the Journeymen, eſpecially in the Men's Way, get but ſmall Wages, not

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not above Nine or Ten Shillings a Week: They are paid ſo much a Pair, according to the Work and Largeneſs of the Shoes. The Country Shoe-Makers ſupply moſt of the Sale-Shops in Town, the Price of making being too large here to allow theſe Shop-keepers to employ *London* Workmen; The Hands in this Branch are pretty conſtantly employed, except in froſty Weather, when the Wax they uſe upon their Thread hinders them from working; or if they do work upon Neceſſity in Froſt, with the Help of great Fires, their Work is good for nothing. It does not require much Strength, nor a mechanic Head; a moderate Share of Ingenuity goes to the compleating this Tradeſman: A Youth may be bound about Fourteen, and at coming out of his Time be ſufficiently qualified to ſet up for himſelf, or work Journey-work; unleſs he has idled his Time, or been bound to a very ignorant Maſter.

His Wages.

His Genius and Strength.

Buckles of Steel, Braſs, and the coarſer Metals are moſtly made in the Country, where Labour is cheap; however, there are ſome made here, and handſome Bread made by it. This Trade is rather piddling than laborious, and requires ſome Fancy to invent new Faſhions. A Journeyman may earn from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week, if he gives any Application. But the beſt Branch of Buckle-making is making Silver-Buckles, either plain, carv'd, or ſet with Stones: It is a Branch of the Silver-Smith's Buſineſs, and a genteel Livelihood is made of it, by working for the Shops. Thoſe ſet with Stones is the Jeweller's Buſineſs, and a Journeyman at either may earn from a Guinea to Thirty Shillings a Week.

SECT. 6. *Of the Buckle-Maker.*

The Button-Mould-Maker requires as little Ingenuity as any Mechanic I know; he has a ſmall Hand-

SECT. 7. *Of the Button-Mould-Maker.*

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Hand-Engine, which cuts and ſhapes the Mould without his Head or much of his Strength being concerned: It is but a poor Buſineſs, and requires ſo little to commence Maſter that there are few Journeymen in the Trade; but ſuch as are may earn from Two Shillings to Half a Crown a Day.

SECT. 8. *Of the Button-Maker.* The laſt Tradeſman formed the Mould, and this covers it with Mohair, *&c.* We have already treated of the Silver and Gold Button-Maker, Chap. XXX. which is a much more ingenious Buſineſs than this; however, this has its Beauties but the greateſt Part of the Work is done in the Country and ſent up to the Shops in Town; if there are any made here they are chiefly Livery-Buttons, or ſome particular beſpoke Pattern. Thoſe who work at this Branch are paid by the Dozen, according to the Work; but can ſcarce make a Livelihood, the Country Buttons, eſpecially thoſe made on the Loom, having ſo beat down the Prices.

SECT. 9. *Of the Metal-Button-Maker.* There is another Species of Button-Makers; thoſe who make them of Metal: Theſe are likewiſe moſtly made in the Country. This Branch requires neither much Strength nor many Talents, nor is there much to be made of it; thoſe who work Journey-work make little more than Labourers Wages, and ſome not ſo much.

SECT. 10. *Of the Patten, Clog, and Patten-Ring-Maker.* The Patten and Clog-Maker is a Species of the Shoe-Maker; they only deal in ſtronger Materials: They uſe the beſt of Leather for Clogs, and buy it from the Leather-Cutter. The Patten-Ring-Maker is a Claſs of Smiths who work only for this Branch, which is but poor Bread: But the Clog making, to a Journeyman, is rather better than Shoe-making; if he works conſtantly, and does not ſpend an unreaſonable Part of his Time

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Time at the Ale-houſe, he may earn Fifteen Shillings a Week. It requires more Strength, but leſs Ingenuity than the Shoe-Maker, and, if I am not much miſtaken, is not near ſo much overſtocked. Education to any of the Branches of the Shoe-Maker is no ways neceſſary to their Buſineſs, only Writing and Reading is neceſſary to them as to the reſt of Mankind, who can never find Time employed in learning ſuch neceſſary Helps to domeſtic Life miſapplied. *Wages.*

CHAP. XLII.

Of the HATTER *and* FELT-MAKER.

SECT. 1. *The Hatter.*

WE have taken Care for the Warmth of the Feet, let us juſt touch upon the Hatter, that our Heads may be ſecured from the Injury of the Weather. Hats are made of the Fur of Hares, Coneys, and Beavers, and ſome are made of Wool. The Materials are formed into the Shape of Hats by Paſte: They are wrought originally White, and afterwards dy'd Black. It is a very ingenious Buſineſs; but a very dirty one. It is abundantly profitable to the Maſter, and the Journeyman earns Fifteen Shillings a Week, and is pretty conſtantly employ'd. It requires no great Strength; a Youth may be bound at Fourteen, and his Education may be as mean as he pleaſes. *His Buſineſs, and Genius.*

SECT. 2. *Of the Hat-Band Maker.*

The Hat-Band-Maker is but a poor obſolete Buſineſs, though formerly ſaid to be a very reputable and profitable Trade; but I can find no Footſteps of their Significance, but in their being made a Company in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt.

Felt-

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SECT. 3. *Of the Felt-Monger.* Felt-Mongers are those who buy Skins of all sorts, with the Wool on, from the Country People, which they take off, and sell the Skins dress'd to the Glovers, *&c.* and the Wool to the Wool-Staplers. As they travel much in all Weathers, and are much among Water, it requires a hardy Constitution; but the Wages are but little more than those of a common Labourer.

SECT. 4. *Of the Skinner and Furrier.* The Furrier deals in all manner of Skins dress'd with the Fur on, and sells Hare and Beaver-Wool to Hatters. There are Shop-keepers who only employ others to dress the Skins, and Women to cut off the Hair; but these, though incorporated with the Furriers, are not properly Skinners; those I mention are the working Tradesmen who manufacture this rich Commodity. We have very few Furs of our own Growth, except we call Rabit-Skins by that Name: We are chiefly supplied from *North America* and *Russia* with what we want of this Commodity, which, in this Climate, is more for Ornament than Use. The working Furrier earns from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week, and Clerks or Shop-keepers to this Branch may have Fifteen or Twenty Pounds a Year.

SECT. 5. *Of the Girdler.* The Girdler is a Tradesman employ'd in making Belts and other Accoutrements for the Army, *&c.* but is of very little Importance at present, and only mention'd as it is an old City Company.

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CHAP. XLIII.

Of the GLOVER.

THE Glover deals in a Species of Leather different from the Shoe-Maker: The Skins he uſes are not tanned, but allum'd; for which Reaſon that Kind is generally called Allum Leather. He makes Gloves of Sheep, Kid, and Doe Skins, and makes Breeches of Shamy (a Species of Sheep Skin differently dreſſed from the other) and of Buck Skin. The Glover and Breeches-Maker are ſometimes ſeparate Trades; but they are oftener together. The Glover lines Gloves with Furs and Rabbit Skins, and ſometimes ſells Muffs and Tippets of Fur and Ermine. Both Glover and Breeches-Maker are a Species of the Taylor; their chief Inſtruments being the Sheers and Needle. As to the Glover, the Hands employed in *London* in making them are but few, and a good many of them Women: The Glover cuts them out into their ſeveral Sizes, and gives them out to be ſewed at ſo much a Pair: A good Hand may get Ten or Twelve Shillings a Week. The Shops are moſtly ſupplied from the Country, the beſt from *Scotland*: The *Iriſh* excel in Kid-Skin; but the Duty makes them come dear. This Art requires neither much Strength nor Ingenuity; only as it is a ſedentary ſtooping Buſineſs, it diſagrees with a conſumptive or phyſicky Diſpoſition.

His Buſineſs.

Wages.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLIV.

Of the STAY-MAKER.

His Employment and Genius.

THE Stay-Maker is employed in making Stays, Jumps, and Bodice for the Ladies: He ought to be a very polite Tradeſman, as he approches the Ladies ſo nearly; and poſſeſſed of a tolerable Share of Aſſurance and Command of Temper to approach their delicate Perſons in fitting on their Stays, without being moved or put out of Countenance. He is obliged to inviolable Secrecy in many Inſtances, where he is obliged by Art to mend a crooked Shape, to bolſter up a fallen Hip, or diſtorted Shoulder: The delicate eaſy Shape we ſo much admire in *Miranda* is intirely the workmanſhip of the Stay-Maker; to him ſhe reveals all her natural Deformity, which ſhe induſtriouſly conceals from the fond Lord, who was caught by her ſlender Waiſt: Her Shape ſhe owes to Steel and Whalebone, her Black Locks to the Tire-Woman, and her florid Complexion to Paint and Pomatum: She is like the Jack-Daw in the Fable, dreſſed out in borrowed Plumes, and her natural Self, when depoſited in the Bridal-Bed, is a mere Lump of animated Deformity, fitter far for the Undertaker than to be initiated in the Myſteries of Connubial Joy. How neceſſary a Qualification is it in that kind of Tradeſmen to keep the Deformed ſecret? and how dangerous to the Repoſe of the Fair Sex would it be to blab the miſſhapen Truth? I am ſurpriſed the Ladies have not found out a Way to employ Women Stay-Makers rather than truſt our Sex with what ſhould be kept as inviolable as Free-Maſonry: But the Work

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Work is too hard for Women, it requires more Strength than they are capable of, to raiſe Walls of Defence about a Lady's Shape, which is liable to be ſpoiled by ſo many Accidents.

The Materials and Proceſs of making a Pair of Stays.

The Materials in Stays are Tabby, Canvaſs, and Whale-Fin, commonly called Whale-Bone: The Stay-Maker takes the Lady's Shape as nicely as he can, if it is natural; and where it is not, he ſupplies the Deficiency; then he cuts out the Tabby and Canvaſs by the Shape in Quarters, which are given out to Women to be ſtitched, at ſo much the Pair of Stays: This Part of the Stay-making Trade is but poor Bread; a Woman cannot earn above a Crown or Six Shillings a Week, let her ſit as cloſe as ſhe pleaſes.

Stay-Stitchers. Wages.

SECT. 1.

Of the Whale-bone Dreſſers, and the Manner of preparing it.

The Whale-Fin we have moſtly from *Holland*, and the preparing it for Uſe was till of late a Secret, in a few Hands; though, like *Columbus's* Egg, there appears little in it now it is diſcovered. Thoſe who cut it and prepare it for the Shops have a very large Copper, about the Length of a Fin; in theſe the Fins are boiled till they grow ſoft: They are taken out while hot, and placed in a Vice to ſupport them, while the Workman cuts them, or rather ſplits them into long ſquare Pieces, ſuch as they are ſold in the Shops: It requires no other Dexterity but to follow the Grain of the Fin with the Knife, in the ſame manner as a Cooper ſplits a Hoop for a Caſk.

The Stay-Maker buys it from the Haberdaſhers in their Branch in Lengths, and cuts it in thin Slices fit for their own Uſe. After the Stays are ſtitched, and the Bone cut into thin Slices of equal Breadths and the proper Lengths, it is thruſt in between the Rows of Stitching: This requires a good deal of Strength, and is by much the niceſt Part of Stay Work; there is not above one Man in a Shop who can execute this Work, and he is

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either Master or Foreman, and has the best Wages. When the Stays are boned, they are loosly sewed together, and carried Home to the Lady to be fitted; if they answer according to Expectation they are bound, the Braiding laid along the Seam, and the Lacing down the Stomacher, and are then fit for the Lady's Use.

Wages. This is a Species of the Taylor's Business, and rather the most ingenious Art belonging to the Mechanism of the Needle. The Masters have large Profits when they are paid, and the Journeymen's Wages are the same with the Taylors, and regulated by Act of Parliament: They are, like them, much overstocked; though the Press for the War about a Year ago has thinned them. They are three or four Months of the Year out of Business, and are not over-and-above good Oeconomists of the Time they may expect to be employed. Their Education has no Connexion with their Business, and a Boy may be bound about fourteen Years of Age.

SECT. 2. *Of the Bodice-Maker.* There are a Species of Tradesmen who make nothing else but Bodice, which every Woman knows differ from Stays; but Women are chiefly employ'd. They are made, if I mistake not, of Pack-Thread instead of Whale-Bone; and those employ'd, either as Master or Journey People, earn a tolerable Subsistence: Women that can apply themselves, and refrain from Gin, may get from Five to Eight Shillings a Week.

SECT. 3. *Of the Child's-Coat-Maker.* Child's Coat-making is another Branch of the Taylor and Stay-making Business, chiefly engrossed by Women, who make a good Living of it: It requires a tolerable Genius, but not much Strength.

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CHAP. XLV.

Of the MANTUA-MAKER.

THE Mantua-Maker, as ſhe is a Servant of the Ladies, may take it amiſs if ſhe is not allowed a Place among the many Arts and Myſteries we are treating of. Her Buſineſs is to make Night-Gowns, Mantuas, and Petticoats, *Robe de Chambres*, &c. for the Ladies. She is Siſter to the Taylor, and like him, muſt be a perfect Connoiſſeur in Dreſs and Faſhion; and like the Stay-Maker, ſhe muſt keep the Secrets ſhe is intruſted with, as much as a Woman can: For, though the Stay-Maker does his Buſineſs as nicely as poſſible, and conceals all Deformities with the greateſt Art, yet the Mantua-Maker muſt diſcover then at ſome times; ſhe muſt ſee them, and pretend to be blind, and at all times ſhe muſt ſwear herſelf to an inviolable Secrecy: ſhe muſt learn to flatter all Complexions, praiſe all Shapes; and, in a Word, ought to be compleat Miſtreſs of the Art of Diſſimulation. It requires a vaſt Stock of Patience to bear the Tempers of moſt of their Cuſtomers, and no ſmall Share of Ingenuity to execute their innumerable Whims. Their Profits are but inconſiderable, and the Wages they give their Journeywomen ſmall in proportion; they may make a ſhift, with great Sobriety and Œconomy, to live upon their Allowance; but their Want of Prudence, and general Poverty, has brought the Buſineſs into ſmall Reputation: If a young Creature, when out of her Time, has no Friend to adviſe with, or be a Check upon her Conduct, it is more than ten to one but ſhe takes

Her Buſineſs.

Her Genius and Qualifications.

Wages.

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ſome idle, if not vicious Courſe, by the many Temptations to which her Sex and narrow Circumſtances ſubject her. It is a Misfortune to the Fair Sex, when they are left young to their own Management, that they can ſcarce avoid falling into the many Snares laid for them by deſigning Men: Even their Virtues contribute to their Undoing; Men pride themſelves in debauching ſuch as betray any Marks of modeſt Virtue; their natural Innocence and Good-nature make them credulous, and too ſoon yields them a Prey to the affected Sighs and perjured Oaths of thoſe who have no other View but their Ruin. In ſhort, nothing can properly ſave them from falling but their Pride, which the ſervile Condition of a Journeywoman too often humbles: I would conclude from this, that Parents, who bind their Daughters to this Buſineſs, muſt not think they have done their Duty, when, according to the Phraſe, they have put a Trade into their Hands; they muſt inſtil into them early Principles of Piety, and inſpire them with a virtuous Pride, and a delicate Concern for their Reputation: They ought to watch their Motions, and aſſiſt their unexperienced Years with good Advice; and never think themſelves diſcharged of their Parental Duty, till they have ſettled them in the World under the Protection of ſome Man of Sagacity, Induſtry, and Good-nature: A Woman is always under Age till ſhe comes (in the Law Phraſe) to be under Cover. A Youth may be ſet a-float in the World as ſoon as he has got a Trade in his Head, without much Danger of ſpoiling; but a Girl is ſuch a tender, tickliſh Plant to rear, thar there is no permitting her out of Leading-ſtrings till ſhe is bound to a Huſband.

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CHAP. XLIV.

Of the COACH-MAKER, *and thoſe he employs,*

WE have taken a Survey of moſt of the Crafts concerned in building, finiſhing, and furniſhing our Houſe; of all the Tradeſmen and Women employed in Dreſs or Wearing Apparel; we have ſupplied ourſelves with Houſe, Furniture, and Dreſs; we muſt next ſet up an Equipage, not only out of Oſtentation, and to gratify our Pride, but out of Regard to the Public Good; ſince a great Number of Hands are profitably employed by this Degree of Vanity.

How long Coaches and Chariots have been in Faſhion in this Iſland, I am at a loſs to find; though I am apt to conjecture we knew very little of them till after the *Norman* Conqueſt. Chariots for War are of an old Invention; the moſt antient Hiſtorians make mention of them; but Coaches, or, as the Quaker affects to call them, theſe Leathern Conveniencies, I believe have been but a few Centuries in common Uſe in *Great Britain*. We have now got ſeveral Sorts, Shapes, and Figures of them, and the Art of Coach-making is arrived to the utmoſt Perfection.

SECT. 1. *Of the Coach-Maker's proper Buſineſs*

The Coach-Maker's proper Buſineſs is to make the Body of the Coach, and all the Carriage except the Wheels; his Trade is compounded of the Carpenter, Taylor, and Shoe-Maker; he finiſhes his Work by the Aſſiſtance of the Founder, Tire-Smith, Wheeler, Carver, and Painter: He is a Carpenter, as he frames the Body and Carriage of Wood; a Taylor, as he lines the Inſide with

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Cloth, Silk, Velvet, or other Materials, to which he is obliged to uſe his Needle; and he is a Shoe-Maker, as he covers the Top and Sides with Leather, in which he is ſometimes obliged to uſe his Awl. This is a Coach-maker's proper Buſineſs; as to the reſt of the Work, it is finiſhed by Tradeſmen who know nothing of his Art, and apply themſelves only to particular Articles.

His Genius and Wages

The Coach-Maker is a genteel profitable Buſineſs both to Maſter and Journeyman; but requires a great Stock of ready Money to ſet up and continue Trade; they deal with none but Nobility and Quality, and according to their Mode muſt truſt a long Time, and ſometimes may happen never to be paid. I cannot apprehend that it requires any notable Genius to form a Coach-Maker, ordinary Talents will do the Buſineſs; it requires Strength, and a Youth can be of little Service to himſelf or Maſter till he is arrived at the Age of Fifteen; unleſs he is of a more than ordinary robuſt Make. The Wages of a Journeyman Coach-Maker, if good for any thing, is a Crown a Day; nor is the Trade over-and-above ſtooked with good Hands.

SECT. 2. *Of the Coach-Carver.*

In finiſhing the Wood Part of the Coach, Chariot, Landau, &c. the Coach-Maker employs the Coach-Carver; that is, a Claſs of Carvers who apply particularly to this Branch and no other; they know nothing elſe of Coach-making but this of Carving, and are as ignorant of any other kind of Carving as they are of that. It requires no nice Hand, nor a very penetrating Head, yet is tolerably profitable; they may make Thirty Shillings a Week, if they are employed.

SECT. 3. *Of the Coach-Wheeler.*

The Wheeler is employed in making Wheels for all manner of Carriages; I mean the wooden Work.

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Work. This Buſineſs requires more Labour than Ingenuity; a Boy of a weakly Conſtitution can make no Hand at this Trade. It is abundantly profitable to the Maſter, and a Journeyman earns from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week. A Youth may be bound about Fifteen.

SECT. 4. *Of the Coach-Founder.*

There is a Claſs of Founders who only work for Coach-Makers, in caſting the Braſſes for the Body, the Hinges for the Doors, the Buckles for the Harneſs, and all the other Decorations uſed about Coaches that are made of Braſs, or any other caſt Metal: He is furniſhed with Moulds for every Sort of Work commonly uſed in Coach-making; knows how to make Moulds for new Patterns when required and well paid for them; and works in every reſpect upon the ſame Principles with other Founders, only differing from them in the particular Works caſt: His Profits as Maſter and the Wages of his Journeymen are much the ſame with the Founder for the Stove-Grate-Maker, *&c.* and the Genius, Strength, and Age required are alike in both Claſſes.

SECT. 5. *Of the Coach-Leather Currier.*

The Coach-Maker, having prepared the Body of his Carriage, muſt cover it with Leather, and he deals with a Currier who dreſſes Leather for no other Uſe. There is no material Difference in the Manner of dreſſing Coach-Leather and that for Shoes and Boots, but the chief Difference lies in the Subſtance of the Leather. This Currier buys up Skins fit for this Purpoſe and no other; and finds his Account in dealing with the Coach-Makers only, who allow him a pretty large Profit; though of late Years it has been but tickliſh Dealing with this Trade, on account of many unexpected Failures; the Currier on ſuch Occaſions, is generally pretty deep in, and truſts the

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Coach-Maker more than any other of his Tradesmen. This Claſs of Leather-Dreſſers requires Strength; is a greaſy ſtinking Buſineſs; a Youth may be bound about Fourteen or Fifteen, and when out of his Time may earn from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week.

SECT. 6. *Of the Tyre-Smith.*

The Tyre-Smith is a Claſs of the Smith's Trade, employed only in making the Iron-Work belonging to a Coach-Carriage. It is a very ingenious profitable Branch of Trade, and the niceſt Pieces of Work are Springs for Spring-Coaches: They had formerly large Prices for that Invention, but of late Years they are made to much greater Perfection and more than *Cent. per Cent.* cheaper. There is great Variety in their Buſineſs, and they generally employ the beſt Hands in the Smith Trade: They give ſome of their Journeymen Two and Twenty Shillings a Week; but the common Wages of an ordinary Workman, who is not a mere Hammer-Man, is Fifteen or Sixteen Shillings. As to his Genius, Age, *&c.* I refer the Reader to the Section on the Jack-Smith, Page 180.

SECT. 7. *Of the Coach-Buckle-Makers.*

The Coach-Buckle-Maker is another Species of the Smith, employed only in making Iron-Buckles for the Harneſs of Coaches: He forges them with the Hammer, and beſtows little or no filing upon them, then lacquers them with Braſs Lacquer if required, or blacks them. This is but a poor Trade; I think it cannot afford to keep Journeymen; every Man is his own Maſter, and may be ſo without being much of a Conjurer; a little Practice and cloſe Application may bring him in Fifteen or Sixteen Shillings a Week.

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This Tradeſman makes the Harneſs for the Horſes: His Buſineſs requires more Strength than Ingenuity; he is of kin to the Shoe-Maker, as he works with Awl and waxed Thread; but he has much larger Profits, both as Maſter and Journeyman: The Journeyman may earn from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week, and is pretty conſtantly employed, but more in the Winter than in the Summer. A Youth may be bound about Fifteen; younger than that he can be of little Uſe to himſelf, or his Maſter: As to his Genius, he requires rather leſs than the Shoe-Maker, and his Education may be as ſimple as poſſible. SECT. 8. *Of the Coach-Harneſs-Maker.*

Theſe are the chief of the Tradeſmen employed by the Coach-Maker, unleſs we mention the Woollen-Draper, Mercer, or Coach-Painter, of whom we have treated under other Heads. He is ſupplied with Glaſſes from the Glaſs Grinder, of whom we have likewiſe treated under that Head.

CHAP. XLVII.

Of the SADDLER, *and thoſe emplo ed by him.*

THE Saddler is the next Perſon we muſt employ, to compleat our Equipage. He furniſhes us with Saddles of all Sorts, Houſings, Caps, Holſter-Caſes, Bridles, Capariſons, Girths, Surſingles, Bruſhes, Spunges, and Curry-Combs; with every Thing elſe relating to Horſe Furniture: He is related in his proper Branch to the Shoe-Maker, as he uſes Leather, Awl, and waxed Thread; he is a kin to the Taylor, as he ſews Houſings, Capariſons, and Horſe-Body-Cloths. He furniſhes his SECT. 1. *Of the Saddler.*

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his Work by the Help of ſeveral diſtinct Tradeſmen; ſuch as the Tree-maker, who makes the wooden Part of the Saddle; the Rivetter, who makes the Iron Work of the Tree; the Founder, who caſts Buckles, Bars, Studs, Braſſes, *&c.* for his Bridles; Bit-Maker; the Bridle-Cutter, who cuts out Leather in Patterns for Saddles, Bridles, *&c.* the Embroiderer, who works Devices, Creſts, and Coats of Arms, *&c.* in Gold, Silver, or Worſteds upon his Houſings. He buys Broad-Cloth from the Woollen-Draper, coarſe Linnen from the Linnen-Draper, Velvet from the Mercer, Gold Silver, Orrice, and Livery-Lace from the Lace-Man, Buckram, Silk, and Thread from the Haberdaſher; ſo that, conſidering the Variety of Craftſmen he employs, the Saddler is a very conſiderable and uſeful Tradeſman.

His Genius It requires a large Share of Ingenuity and Invention to compleat a Saddler; he muſt be a Judge of every Article he uſes, though performed by Tradeſmen different from his own Occupation: He muſt be quick at inventing new Patterns of Furniture, and decorating them with Lace and other Ornaments, to give them a grand and genteel Appearance. It requires a large Stock of ready Money to deal conſiderably, as the Materials he uſes are high priced, and the Gentry are no more ſollicitous about paying their Saddler than any other Tradeſmen. It does not require extraordinary Strength: A Youth may be bound to it about Fourteen or Fifteen Years of Age, having the common Education of a Tradeſman.

Wages. Journeymen of this Branch of Trade are generally hired by the Year and are allowed Twenty Pounds *per Annum*, Bed and Board: They are rarely employed by the Week; ſuch as cannot, for Want of Stock or Acquaintance, ſet up for themſelves, commence Piece-Workers; that is, they take Work

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Work from the Maſters, work it at their own Houſes, and are paid by the Piece, ſo much for covering or ſeating a Saddle, ſo much for a Houſing, &c. and of this they make tolerable good Bread, for though their Profits are not ſo large as the Maſter-Saddler, yet they are better paid and obliged to no Out-layings: In a Word, the Saddler is a profitable-enough Trade, and not much over-flocked with Hands.

SECT. 2. *Of the Tree-Maker.*

The Tree-Maker makes only the wooden Part of the Saddle; much of the fitting of the Saddle depends upon him: Generally, for Gentlemen's Saddles he takes the Meaſure of the Horſe's Back, and by that Means fits him exactly. It requires no great Ingenuity, or more Strength than a Joiner: There is not over-and-above much to be made at it, either by Maſter or Journeyman; the only Advantage attending it is, if their Profits are not large, their Materials are not coſtly, nor the Credit they give or their Out-layings conſiderable.

SECT 3. *Of the Rivetter.*

The Rivetter is a Species of the Smiths, and employed only by the Saddler in putting on the Iron-Plates for ſtrengthening and ſecuring the Tree and the Stays for the Stirrups, &c. It requires neither Riches nor Ingenuity, and the Profits attending it are equally inconſiderable to both Maſter and Journeyman.

SECT. 4. *Of the Bit-Maker or Lorimer, and Stirrup-Maker.*

The Bit and Stirrup-Maker is another Claſs of Smiths; the firſt is called a Lorimer, and is ſometimes diſtinct from the other; they make Bits, Stirrups, and all the Iron Work belonging to a Bridle. It is an ingenious kind of Trade, and affords reaſonable Profits to the Maſter: The Journeyman earns Fifteen or Sixteen Shillings a Week; and may be bound Apprentice about Fourteen or Fifteen Years

Years of Age; he requires as much Strength as the ordinary Smiths, but his Skill conſiſts more in being a good Vice-Man than any thing elſe.

SECT. 5. *Of the Saddlers-Founder.* This Claſs of Founders differs nothing from the others already mentioned, excepting that they are cheifly employed by the Saddler, and are furniſhed with Moulds for caſting Buckles, Studs, Bars, Boſſets, &c. for his Bridles, and ſometimes Braſs or Silver Creſts for his Houſings and Caps. As he works by the ſame Principles with the other Founders, I need only refer the Reader to Chap. XXXIII. Sect. 2. Chap. XLVI. Sect. 4. where I have taken notice of their Age, Genius, Conſtitution, Profits, Wages, &c.

SECT. 6. *Of the Bridle-Cutter.* The Bridle-Cutter has ſet himſelf up between the Saddler and the Leather-Dreſſer, in the ſame Manner as the Leather-Cutter has done between the Leather-Dreſſer and the Shoe-Maker: He differs in no other Shape from the Leather-Cutter mentioned in Chap. XLI. Sect. 2. but that the one cuts Patterns for Shoes, &c. and the other for Saddles and Bridles, and ſells them ſo cut to the Saddler, whoſe Buſineſs it is to make them into their Works.

SECT. 7. *Of the Holſter-Caſe-Maker.* The Saddler employs likewiſe the Holſter-Caſe-Maker; which is a Branch of Buſineſs abundantly profitable: He is of kin to the Shoe-Maker, and only deals in ſtronger Leather. It requires no extraordinary Genius, and a moderate Degree of Strength; a Youth may be bound about Fourteen, and when out of his Time may earn Fifteen or Eighteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 8. *Of the Whip and Thong Maker.* The Whip-Maker is a Dependant on the Saddler's Buſineſs. Whips are made of a wooden Handle

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Handle and Whale-Bone, covered with Catgut; they have the Tops from the Iron-Monger or Saddler's Founder: They are a Set of ingenious Workmen. Their Trade does not require much Strength; a Youth may be bound about Fourteen or Fifeeen Years of Age, and when out of his Time, if a good Hand, may earn Eighteen Shillings a Week. — The Thong-Maker is a different Branch from a Whip-Maker, but remarkable neither for Profit or Ingenuity.

SECT. 9. *Of the Farrier.*

The Farrier is a Compound of the Smith and Doctor: He makes Shoes for Horses, and puts them on; he is supposed acquainted with all the Diseases incident to that useful Animal, and possessed of the Method of Cure: He has a certain *Marteria Medica* of his own adapted to the Constitution of his Patient, and administers to the Horse without consulting the Faculty of Physicians, or understanding one Word of their Dispensary: He has particular Terms of Art peculiar to himself, affects Mystery in his Profession as much as the Graduate of the College; and, to do him Justice, is just as certain of Success as they are. If we consider him as a Smith, or a Surgeon, he requires no very delicate Hands, his Work is coarse, and as clumsily performed; if we consider him as a Doctor, *alias* Farrier, he requires just as much Judgment and Sagacity, though not quite so much Learning, as his Brethren of the Faculty. He requires Strength and reaps moderate Profits; a Youth may be bound about Fifteen, and when out of his Time may earn Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 10. *Of the Girth-Weaver.*

This Tradesmen is a Species of the Weavers employed in making Girths and Surfingles, I mean the Stuff of which they are made, for the Saddler

Saddler only cuts them in Lengths, ſews on the Leather Straps and Buckles to them. It is not over-and-above profitable either to Maſter or Journeyman, which laſt may earn from Ten to Fifteen Shillings a Week at moſt. The Genius of a Lad for this Branch may be as dull as poſſible; but he muſt have a tolerable Share of Strength, and may be bound about Fourteen Years of Age.

As the other Trades-People the Saddler deals with, we have treated of them under their proper Heads: He employs the Embroiderer, and particular Hands apply themſelves to his Buſineſs alone; but we refer the Reader to their proper Section, Chap. XXX. Sect. 10.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of the CUTLER, *and all concerned in making and vending Edged-Tools.*

SECT. 1. *Of the Cutler.*

THE Cutler makes Knives of all ſorts, Forks, Razors, Sciſſars, Lancets, Fleems, and all ſorts of cutting Inſtruments. It is a very ingenious Buſineſs; the chief Difficulty lies in the juſt Temper of the Steel, for which no general Rule can be laid down, and is only to be acquired by long Experience: The juſt poliſhing of theſe Inſtruments is the next Difficulty in his Buſineſs, which is likewiſe to be acquired by Practice. The Goods of this kind made in Town come to a very great Price, yet do not excel in Goodneſs the ſame kind done at *Sheffield* and *Brimingham* at a much lower Price; they are indeed neatly finiſhed and turned out in a workman-like Manner, but the Country Goods, though not ſo taking to the Eye, prove

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prove ſometimes as good in the Metal as thoſe more expenſive, and from theſe Places moſt of the Shops are furniſhed, and frequently Cutlers, who have a great Demand for Goods, have them made in the Country, put their own Marks upon them, and ſell them for *London* made.

The Trade of a Cutler affords large Profits to the Maſter, and the Journeymen earn the common Wages of Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week. As it does not require any extraordinary Degree of Strength, a Youth may be bound, if of ordinary Growth, about thirteen or fourteen Years of Age; His Education may be as mean as you pleaſe. They are generally employed all the Year, and the Trade not much over-ſtocked. *Wages.*

SECT. 2. *Of the Sword-Cutler.*

The Sword-Cutler, frequently, deals in the Goods mentioned in the laſt Section; but we conſider him here only as concerned in mounting Swords, making Scabards, *&c.* The Blades come moſtly from abroad, and none of them are made by the Sword-Cutler: He buys them up in Parcels, and is only employed in mounting them. The Handles, if of Plate, are made by a Claſs of Silverſmiths who make nothing elſe; if of Braſs, are caſt by the Founder. The Sword-Cutler is ſomething related to the Smith, as he uſes the File and Hammer in putting on his Hilts; and to the Shoe-Maker, as he uſes the Awl in finiſhing his Scabards. The Profits ariſing from this Buſineſs are very conſiderable to the Maſter; and his Journeymen earn the common Wages. It requires no extraordinary Judgment to be Maſter of this Buſineſs; nor much Strength to execute it: A Youth maybe bound about fourteen Years of Age.

SECT. 3. *Of the Chirur-*

The Chirurgical Inſtrument-Maker differs nothing from the Cutler, mentioned in the firſt Section

gical Inſtrument-Maker.

tion of this Chapter; except that he deals more in Chirurgical Inſtruments than the other: He is ſuppoſed the better Tradeſman, uſes better Steel, and finiſhes his Inſtruments with a neater Poliſh than the mere Cutler. The *French*, as they produce better Surgeons than we, ſo they are allowed to excel us in Inſtrument-making; but of late Years we have made conſiderable Improvements in this Art; and perhaps there may be more of Fancy than real Excellence in the *French* Goods of this ſort: If once the Pubick takes a Notion, that one particular Place and Perſon excels in any Art, it requires long Time to beat them out of the Notion, and perſuade them that any other People equal thoſe favourite Artiſts.—The Inſtruments made by this Tradeſman are Knives, Lancets, Trepans, Biſtoras, Sciſſars, Cupping-Caſes, Spatulas, and ſeveral other Inſtruments peculiar to the Surgeon. This Trade yields great Profit to the Maſter, and a Journeyman who is eſteemed a good Hand, either in forging or finiſhing theſe nice Inſtruments, may earn Fifteen or Twenty Shillings a Week. They generally work by the Piece, and conſequently their Earnings depend upon their Application. It requires no extraordinary Strength; a Youth may be bound about Fourteen, and his Education ſuch as is fitting a common Tradeſman.

Wages.

SECT. 4. *Of the Makers of Workmens Edged-Tools.*

There are peculiar Tradeſmen who make Edged Tools for Tradeſmen of all ſorts, ſuch as Planes, Saws, Furmers, Axes, Adzes, Hatchets, Gimlets, &c. for the Carpenter and Joiner, ſharp Inſtruments for Engravers of all ſorts; Files for Smiths, and all other Tradeſmen who uſe thoſe Inſtruments; Hammers &c. &c. &c. But the greateſt Part of theſe Inſtruments are made in the Country

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Country: However, thoſe who are employed on them in Town make very good Bread, either as Maſters or Journeymen.

CHAP. XLIX.

Of the ARMOURER, *and thoſe employed in Implements of War.*

SECT. 1. *Of the Armourer.*

THE Buſineſs of an Armourer is at this Day merely nominal: They were formerly employed in making Coats of Mail, Helmets, and the reſt of the defenſive Furniture of antient War; but at preſent, as we Moderns have more Courage than to encaſe ourſelves in Steel when we go to Battle, there is no Demand for this Claſs of Tradeſmen, I only mention the Name as it diſtinguiſhes a very conſiderable Company of the City of *London*, but made up, inſtead of Armourers, of Braſiers, Founders, Copper-Smiths, *&c.*

SECT. 2. *Of the Bowyers, or Bow-String-Maker.*

The Bow-Makers is a Claſs like the former, only a nominal Diſtinction for a City Fraternity, made up of various Trades, who have no Connection with the Trade of Bow-Making, an Article for which there is little or no Demand, except as Toys for Children, and made by ſuch Tradeſmen as are employed in Toy-making in general.

SECT. 3. *Of the Long Bow-String-Maker.*

The Long-Bow-String Maker is another antiquated Fraternity of the City, and it may be eaſily gueſſed that however conſiderable this Trade might have been five Hundred Years ago, it at preſent only conſiſts in Name.

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SECT. 4. *Of the Gun-Smith.*

The Gun-Smith is a Compound of the Joiner and Smith; he works both in Wood and Iron: The Gun or Piſtol Barrel is none of his making; they are made at the Foundery, and he buys them in Parcels, makes Locks for them and mounts them. It is a very ingenious Buſineſs, requires Skill in the Tempering of Springs, a nice Hand at forming a Joint to make his Work cloſe, and a good Hand at the File to poliſh it handſomely.

The Uſe of Fire-Arms is but of late Invention, and has been gradually improved to the preſent Perfection: Upon the Invention of Gun-Powder we only uſed Match-Locks, which were liable to a great many Accidents, and not ſo eaſily handled as our Fire-Locks now are. I think the Fire-Lock is a *Spaniſh* Improvement, and that Nation is ſuppoſed to make the beſt Fire-Arms in *Europe*. The *Highlanders* in *Scotland* make the beſt Piſtols, and were, when armed, poſſeſſed of the beſt Fire-Arms and Swords, all of their own Manufacture: Their Piſtols are made all of Iron, neatly poliſhed and beautifully inlaid with thin Plates of Silver; and their Locks ſo cloſe that I have ſeen a Piſtol, charged and primed, plunged into Water, yet fired upon taking out with the ſame Certainty as if it had been dry: The Artiſts among them are ſo by Nature, have ſerved no Apprenticeſhip, yet finiſh their Work in ſuch a Manner as few regular-bred Gun-Smiths can come up to, and none can excel.

Wages.

The Trade of a Gun-Smith, in this fighting Age, is tolerably beneficial: The Trade is not much over-ſtocked with Hands; and the Journeymen, when employed, earn Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week. A Boy may be bound at Fourteen, and requires no extraordinary Strength or Education.

CHAP.

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CHAP. L.

Of the Turner in Wood, Ivory, *and* Silver; *and ſeveral other Trades depending on the Turner's Shop.*

SECT. 1. *Of the Turner.*

THE Turner is a very ingenious Buſineſs, and brought to great Perfection in this Kingdom. He makes uſe of an Engine called a Lathe; his Work is fixed in it upon a Center, and is turned by a String, which either goes round the Work, if it turns upon two Pivots, or round a Wheel, fixed to the moving Center. There are ſeveral ſorts of Lathes, which differ according to the Nature of the Work they are to perform; but they all agree in common Principles.

Turners differ among themſelves according to the Materials they uſe; ſome turn Wood, others Ivory, Tortoiſe-Shell, &c. and others Metal, Iron, Braſs, Gold, or Silver. All the Branches are profitable; but thoſe who work in Toys made of rich Materials, earn more than thoſe who work in Wood, and form more neceſſary Utenſils.

SECT. 2. *Of the Cooper.*

The common Turner is generally a Cooper, and makes Waſhings-Tubs, Bathing-Tubs, Caſks, &c. Theſe generally keep Shops, where all kind of turned Utenſils and thoſe made by the Cooper are ſold. Journeymen either in the Cooper or Turner Way earn Fifteen or Sixteen Shillings a Week, and the Workers in Toys and Snuff-Boxes much more. The Engines uſed in the nicer ſort of Turning are very expenſive, therefore it requires a good Stock to ſet up with, and a natural Genius for this Art to become eminent in it:

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There is an infinite Variety in their Work, and they muſt be learning all their Life. A Boy may be bound about Fourteen or Fifteen, ought to be pretty robuſt in his Conſtitution, and his Education that of a common Tradeſman.

SECT. 3. *Of the Baſket-Maker.* There are ſeveral ſorts of Baſket-Makers; ſome who make Baſkets of Green-Willows for coarſe Uſes, others that make yet a fine ſort, that are ſtript, ſplit, ſhaved and died: Thoſe who make the coarſer ſort for the Gardener's Uſe carry on the moſt conſiderable Trade, and their Apprentices muſt have ſome Robuſtneſs but not much Ingenuity; and the Workers in the finer ſort of Baſkets to be met with in the Turner's Shops require leſs Strength but a better Genius. There are Numbers of Women employed in all the Claſſes, and all things conſidered earn as much Money as at Trades that make a greater Figure in the World: Journeymen have from Nine to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 4. *Of the Bellows-Maker.* Every Body knows what is meant by the Bellows-Maker: It has a mean Sound and Appearance, yet is a very neceſſary Handicraft, and tolerably profitable to the Maſter; who has no great Occaſion for a ſhining Genius, or a very liberal Education: He is a Compoſition of Carpenter and Turner, and the Bellows he makes for domeſtic Uſe are generally ſold at the Turner's Shop. As he deals in Leather, he has ſome Relation to the Shoe-Maker, and he cannot compleat his Article without the Smith and Braſier. He gives his Journeymen Ten or Twelve Shillings a Week, and if he takes an Apprentice he ſhould be about fourteen Years of Age, and have a moderate Degree of Strength.

I range

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I range the Bird-Cage-Maker in this Place, as moſt of his Cages have ſome Turned-Work in them, which allies him to that Claſs more than any other. There are ſome of them who make Gins, Traps, and Screens, for the Farmers Uſe, with other Articles made of Wire, in which ſome of them likewiſe deal as a Commodity: But take him in any Shape, he requires neither much Strength or Ingenuity; though the Wages given is not inferior to other Handicrafts, as the Journeymen earn from Twelve to Eighteen Shillings a Week. The Trade is not much over-ſtocked, and the Bird-Fanciers in and about *London* are ſo numerous a Tribe, that there is a pretty good Demand for their Goods.

SECT. 5. *Of the Bird Cage Maker.*

The Honer is likewiſe of Kindred to the Turner, as he turnes a great many of the Articles he deals in, which are both numerous aud uſeful. It is none of the moſt polite Trades, though a very uſeful one; for the Stench of the Horn, which they ſometimes manufacture with the Heat of the Fire, keeps them from the Hyp, Vapours, and Lowneſs of Spirits, the common Malady of *England*. A Lad, if of a middling ſtrong Make, may be bound at fourteen Years of Age, and when out of his Time earn from Twelve to Eighteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 6. *Of the Horners.*

In the Turner's Shop we generally meet with Floor-Cloths, painted in Oil Colours, which is performed by a Claſs of Painters who do little elſe. It requires no great Ingenuity, and the Wages of Journeymen is the ſame as in other Branches of Painting.

SECT. 7. *Of the Floor Cloth Painter.*

In his Shop likewiſe are ſold Carpets. The fine Sort are made in the Country, eſpecially at *Wilton*,

SECT. 8. *Of the Carpet-Maker and Weaver.*

Wilton, and are oftener bought at the Carpet-Warehouſes and Upholders. It is a very ingenious and profitable Branch of Weaving, where the Journeymen earn from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week. Thoſe moſtly ſold at the Turner's Shop are made of Liſt, by People who do nothing elſe: It is but of late Contrivance, and the Work moſtly performed by Women, who earn from Five to Eight Shillings a Week.

SECT. 9. *Of the Tapeſtry-Weavers.*

Though the Tapeſtry-Weaver has no Dependance on the Turner, yet as there is ſome Analogy between his Work and Carpet-making, I mention it here. We have arrived but at ſmall Perfection in this Art, which we borrowed from the *Italians*. It it an ingenious Branch, requirers Strength and a thorough Knowledge in Deſigning, and the Doctrines of Light and Shade. Journeymen, who know any thing of their Buſineſs, earn from a Guinea to Three Pounds a Week, according to the Branch they are employed in.

CHAP. LI.

Of the Cart-Wheeler *and* Collar-Maker.

SECT. 1. *Of the Cart-Wheeler.*

THE Cart-Wheeler differs nothing from the Coach-Wheeler, but that he makes Wheels for Carts only; and is not obliged to turn out his Work ſo neatly finiſhed as the other. A Boy deſigned for this Trade, requires to be of a ſtrong robuſt Conſtitution, and ought not to be bound till the Age of Fifteen or Sixteen, when his Joints begin to knit, and he has arrived at a moderate

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moderate Degree of Strength. The Trade is not unprofitable to the Maſter, and the Journeyman earns from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week, according as he is reputed a good Hand.

The Coller-Maker is but an indifferent Trade; he makes Collars for Carriage-Horſes, Waggoners Whips, Traces, and other Harneſs. He uſes Horſe Hides for moſt of his Work. He is a kind of Dog-Butcher, by ſelling the Horſe-Fleſh to ſuch as keep Dogs in Town. The Journeymen earn little more than common Labourers Wages. A Boy deſigned for this Buſineſs ought to be ſtrong and healthy, and of no delicate ſqueamiſh Stomach. SECT. 2. *Of the Coller-Maker.*

CHAP. LII.

Of the PUMP-MAKER.

THE Pump-Maker is employed in making Pumps and Pipes, for the Conveyance of Water from one Place to another. The common Pump conſiſts of a Pipe or Cylinder, a Sucker, and Handle: It is an Hydroſtatic Inſtrument, and conſtructed upon the Principles of that Science. In theſe Pumps Water will not riſe above two and thirty Feet: A Phœnomenon explained by the Weight of the Atmoſphere. There are ſeveral ſorts of Pumps; but moſt of them, except the common Pump, are made by the Engineer or Engin-Maker, and ſhall be ſpoke of under that Head. *Of the Pump-Maker.*

The Pump-Maker requires more Strength in his Hands than Judgment in his Head: However, the Trade affords him reaſonable Profits, and he

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pays his Journeymen from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week: A Youth may be bound about fifteen Years of Age, if of a robuſt Conſtitution; and his Education may be confined to Reading, Writing, Accounts, and ſome Knowledge in Menſuration, in regard he buys Timber by the Meaſure, and makes up his Accounts at ſo much a Foot.

CHAP. LIII.

Of the ENGINEER.

SECT. 1. *Of the Engineer.*

BY Engineer I do not mean the Military Engineer, but that Tradeſman who is employed in making Engines for raiſing of Water, &c. We have improved much of late Years in this uſeful Art, and have now Engines moved both by Fire and Water, which our Forefathers knew nothing of. This has been owing to the Labour of the Royal Society, and the Progreſs we have made in Experimental Philoſophy.

His Buſineſs.

The Engineer makes Engines for raiſing of Water by Fire, either for ſupplying Reſervoirs or draining Mines: He makes Engines to force Water to any Height for extinguiſhing Fire, and Pumps variouſly conſtructed for raiſing Water: Beſides the common Pump, mentioned in the foregoing Chapter, he makes Chain-Pumps, which differ from the other in this, that the Water is forced up without any Dependance upon the Air, and may be raiſed higher than by the common Pump; but requires greater Strength to work it: He makes the Screw-Pump, by ſome called the *Pythagorean*-Pump, as ſuppoſed to be invented by that Philoſopher; it conſiſts of a Pipe twiſted round

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round a wooden Cylinder; it is placed upon an inclined Plain, the one End of it in the Water to be raiſed, and the other turned round by a Handle, which moves both the Pipe and Cylinder: The Water is raiſed by its own Preſſure upon the lower End of the Pipe, and thrown out at the upper.

His Genius

An Engineer requires a very mechanically turned Head, and ſhould be verſed in all the Laws and Principles of Mechanics, and what is called the Mechanic Powers, as he is employed in making all Engines of Force. The Mechanic Powers are five; the Wedge, the Lever, the Wheel, the Screw, and the Pully; and on the Combination of theſe Powers depends the Conſtruction of all forcing Engines whatever. He employs Smiths of various ſorts, Founders for his Braſs-work, Plumbers for his Lead-work, and a Claſs of Shoe-Makers for making his Leather Pipes. He requires a large Stock to ſet up with, and a conſiderable Acquaintance among the Gentry. The Buſineſs is at preſent in few Hands, nor is it capable of maintaining a great Number of Maſters. A Youth, whoſe Genius is turned to Mechanics, may be put to this Trade about Fifteen: His Education, as to Lettets, may conſiſt in the Knowledge of the *Engliſh* Tongue; but he ought to learn Mathematics and Deſigning, of which laſt it is abſolutely neceſſary he ſhould be perfect Maſter: He ought to have a ſolid, not a ſlighty Head, otherwiſe his Buſineſs will tempt him to many uſeleſs and expenſive Projects: The Theory of Mechanics is ſoon learned, but a Man whoſe Hand can execute what his Head invents, is likely to prove a much better Engineer, than he who has only the Theory: Theory and Practice joined make the compleat Workman in this and all other Branches of Trade. The Workmen in this Buſineſs

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neſs are paid according to the Branches they are employed in; but in general earn from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week; and the Fore-Man of a Shop, who underſtands finiſhing of the common Engines, may earn much more.

CHAP. LIV.

Of the WATCH-MAKER, *and thoſe he employs.*

SECT. I. *Of the Watch-Maker.*

THE Watch-Maker's Buſineſs is but of modern Invention, and of late improved in *England* to the higheſt Perfection; we beat all *Europe* in Clocks and Watches of all ſorts, and export thoſe uſeful Engines to all the Parts of the known World.

At the firſt Appearance of Watches they were but rude to what they are now; they were began and ended by one Man, who was called a Watch-Maker; but of late Years the Watch-Maker, properly ſo called, ſcarce makes any thing belonging to a Watch; he only employs the different Tradeſmen among whom the Art is divided, and puts the ſeveral Pieces of the Movement together, and adjuſts and finiſhes it. Watches about ſixty Years ago went upon Cat-Gut inſtead of a Chain, and were affected by every Change of Weather; it was morally impoſſible to adjuſt them to any fixed Certainty: But ſince the Invention of the Chain, and our Improvement in the Temper of Springs, our Watches are reduced to certain Principles upon which the Weather, at leaſt in our Climate, can have no Effect.

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The next Improvement Watches and Clocks receiv'd, was the Invention of Engines for cutting the Teeth in the ſeveral Parts of the Movement, which were formerly cut by Hand. This has reduced the Expence of Workmanſhip and Time to a Trifle, in Compariſon to what it was before, and brought the Work to ſuch an Exactneſs that no Hand can imitate it.

SECT. 2. *Of the Movement Maker.*

The Movement-Maker forges his Wheels of Braſs to the juſt Dimenſions; ſends them to the Cutter, and has them cut at a trifling Expence: He has nothing to do when he takes them from the Cutter but to finiſh them and turn the Corners of the Teeth. The Pinions made of Steel are drawn at the Mill, ſo that the Watch-Maker has only to file down the Pivots, and fix them to their proper Wheels.

SECT. 3. *Of the Spring and Chain-Maker.*

The Springs are made by a Tradeſman who does nothing elſe, and the Chains by another: Theſe laſt are frequently made by Women, in the Country about *London*, and ſold to the Watch-Maker by the Dozen for a very ſmall Price. It requires no great Ingenuity to learn to make Watch-Chains, the Inſtruments made for that Uſe renders the Work quite eaſy, which to the Eye would appear very difficult.

SECT. 4. *Of the Cap, Stud, and Caſe-Maker.*

There are Workmen who make nothing elſe but the Caps and Studs for Watches, and Silver-Smiths who only make Caſes, and Workmen who cut the Dial-Plates, or enamel them, which is of late become much the Faſhion.

SECT. 5. *Of the Finiſher.*

When the Watch-Maker has got home all the Movements of the Watch, and the other different Parts of which it conſiſts, he gives the whole to a Finiſher,

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a Finiſher, who puts the whole Machine together, having firſt had the Braſs-Wheels gilded by the Gilder, and adjuſts it to proper Time. The Watch-Maker puts his Name upon the Plate, and is eſteemed the Maker, though he has not made in his Shop the ſmalleſt Wheel belonging to it. It is ſuppoſed, however, that he can make all the Movements, and Apprentices are learn'd ſtill to cut them by Hand: He muſt be a Judge of the Goodneſs of Work at firſt Sight, and put his Name to nothing but what will ſtand the ſevereſt Trial; for the Price of a Watch depends upon the Reputation of the Maker only.

All the Branches require a Mechanic Head, a light nice Hand, to touch thoſe delicate Inſtruments with which they make Pivots almoſt imperceptible; and a ſtrong Sight, there being ſcarce any Trade which requires a quicker Eye or ſteadier Hand. The Profit of the Maſter is conſiderable, and a Journeyman has as much as he can earn, for they are generally paid by the Piece; a Finiſher may *Wages.* earn Thirty or Forty Shillings a Week, if conſtantly employ'd: It requires no great Strength, *Education.* nor much Education to make a practical Watch-Maker; but a Man who intends to be Maſter of the Theory ought to have a tolerable Education, and ſhould have ſome Smattering of Mechanics and Mathematics. He may be bound about Fourteen, or ſooner if he is toleraby acute. The Trade is not much over-ſtock'd in Town, and no Trade has better Encouragement in our Plantations, or in any other Part of *Europe*. If he underſtands his Buſineſs, he may have Bread almoſt any where.

SECT. 6. *Of the Clock and Orrery-Maker.*

In treating of the Watch-Maker, I have ſaid every thing that can be ſaid of the Clock Maker, or any other Branch of Tradeſmen concern'd in making

making any Inſtruments for the Menſuration of Time. They differ only from the Watch-Maker in the Size of their Work, the Principles they act upon are conſtantly the ſame, and a Perſon who underſtands the Theory of Watch-making cannot be ignorant of any other Movement whatever; but ſuch as are uſed to one ſort of Work only, are certainly better than he who rambles after many, though the Principles of all are alike; therefore I wiſh the Articles of Clock-making and Watch-making were kept more diſtinct from one another.

CHAP. LV.

Of the Mathematical *and* Optical Inſtrument, *and* Spectacle-Maker.

SECT. 1. *Of the Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker. His Buſineſs, and Genius.*

THE Mathematical-Inſtrument-Maker makes all kind of Inſtruments conſtructed upon Mathematical Principles, and uſed in Philoſophical Experiments: He makes Globes, Orrerys, Scales, Quadrants, Sectors, Sun-Dials of all Sorts and Dimenſions, Air-Pumps, and the whole Apparatus belonging to Experimental Philoſophy. He ought to have a Mathematically turned Head, and be acquainted with the Theory and Principles upon which his ſeveral Inſtruments are conſtructed, as well as with the practical Uſe of them. He employs ſeveral different Hands, who are mere Mechanics, and know no more of the Uſe or Deſign of the Work they make, than the Engines with which the greateſt Part of them are executed; therefore the Maſter muſt be a thorough Judge of Work in general.

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SECT. 2. *Of the Optical-Inſtrument and Spectacle Maker.*

The Optical-Inſtrument-Maker is employed in making the various ſorts of Teleſcopes, Microſcopes of different Structures, Spactacles, and all other Inſtruments invented for the Help or Preſervation of the Sight, and in which Glaſſes are uſed. He himſelf executes very little of the Work, except the grinding the Glaſſes: He grinds his Convex-Glaſſes in a Braſs Concave Sphere, of a Diameter large in proportion to the Glaſs intended, and his Concave-Glaſſes upon a Convex Sphere of the ſame Metal: His Plane-Glaſſes he grinds upon a juſt Plane, in the ſame Manner as the common Glaſs-Grinder, mentioned Chap. XXXII. Sect. 4. He grinds them all with Sand and poliſhes them with Emery and Putty. The Caſes and Machinery of his Inſtruments are made by different Workmen, according to their Nature, and he adjuſts the Glaſſes to them.

Wages.

It is a very ingenious and profitable Buſineſs, and employs but a few Hands as Maſters. The Journeymen earn a Guinea a Week, and ſome more, according as they are accurate in their Trade. Such a Tradeſman deſigned for a Maſter ought to have a pretty good Education, and a penetrating Judgment, to apprehend the Theory of the ſeveral Inſtruments he is obliged to make, and muſt be a thorough Judge of ſuch Work as he employs others to execute. A Youth may be bound to either of theſe Trades any time between thirteen and fifteen Years of Age, and does not require much Strength.

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CHAP. LVI.

Of the Shagreen-Caſe-Maker, *and* Trunk-Maker.

SECT. 1. *Of the Shagreen-Caſe-Maker.*

THE firſt of theſe Tradeſmen is employed in making Shagreen Caſes for Watches, Tweezers, &c. and Cheſts for Plate. There is ſome Ingenuity in the Buſineſs, and it affords reaſonable Profits to the Maſter: The Journeymen earn Fifteen or Sixteen Shillings a Week, and are pretty conſtantly employed. It requires neither much Strength, nor any previous Education; a Youth may be bound to it about Fourteen Years of Age.

SECT. 2. *Of the Trunk-Maker.*

The Trunk-Maker is a very noiſy Trade: Beſides Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c. they generally make Leather-Buckets; and between both return reaſonable Profits. The Genius required to fit a Lad for this Trade has nothing particular in it: He muſt be a mere Dunce who cannot acquire it in leſs than ſeven Years. A moderate Share of Strength is neceſſary: A Lad may be bound about fourteen or fifteen Years of Age, and when out of his Time may earn from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 3. *Of the Box-Maker.*

The Box-Maker is no more than a bungling Joiner: He is employed chiefly in making Boxes and Caſes for packing up all manner of dry Goods. He requires more Strength than Brains; and a Journeyman earns the common Joiner's Wages, about Fifteen Shillings a Week.

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CHAP. LVII.

Of the NEEDLE *and* PIN-MAKER.

SECT. 1. *Of the Needle-Maker.*

THIS Tradeſman does not require to be ſo acute as the Inſtruments he makes; the Needle-Maker's Skill conſiſts in the juſt Temper of his Steel; the mechanical Part requires neither much Strength nor Skill. The Steel is drawn in Wire to the Fineneſs of the Needle deſign'd, cut into Lengths, then the Eye is ſtruck with an Inſtrument proper for that Uſe and the Point is field down.

SECT. 2. *Of the Pin-Maker.*

The Pin-Maker makes his Pins of Braſs Wire drawn by the Wire-Drawers, and imported from Abroad; one Hand is employ'd in cutting it into different Lengths according to the Size of the Pins, another in making the Heads, a fourth in putting them on, and a fifth in Pointing; by the Number of different Hands employ'd, this Work is quickly diſpatched; otherwiſe it could ſcarce afford a living Profit; as it is, it turns out but a poor Buſineſs, and a Journeyman earns no more than a common Labourer.

CHAP. LVIII.

Of the CORK-CUTTER.

Cork-Cutter.

THIS Tradeſman's Name implies his Buſineſs; the Cork is the Bark of a Tree of that Name of the Product of *Spain*; it requires no great Head-piece, but a ſharp Knife to execute

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cute this Buſineſs; Women are moſtly employed, and earn Seven or Eight Shillings a Week at ſo much a Dozen of Corks. It is ſoon acquired, and worth no Boy's While to ſerve an Apprenticeſhip to learn the Myſtery.

CHAP. LIX.

Of the BRUSH-MAKER.

SECT. 1. *The Bruſh-Maker.*

IT is eaſy to comprehend the Nature of this Tradeſman's Buſineſs; he makes Hair Brooms and Bruſhes of all Sorts: His chief Materials are Hogs Briſtles, which he combs, picks, and cuts in Lengths fit for the various Sorts of Bruſhes he makes; he cuts and forms the wooden Part of the Bruſh, with an Inſtrument much of the Nature of that uſed by the Laſt-Maker. It requires no great Genius to become fully Maſter of this Myſtery, and but a moderate Degree of Strength: It is not over and above profitable to the Maſter, and the Journeyman earns from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week: The Trade is pretty much overſtocked with Hands, which is no great Encouragement for Apprentices to bind. The Age fit for binding to the Trade, is from Twelve Years of Age and upwards, and their Education has no Influence upon their Art, whether Liberal on not.

SECT. 2. *The Broom-Maker.*

As we are upon the Article of Bruſhes and Hair Brooms, I muſt not forget Birch Brooms, which make no inconſiderable Figure in Trade; I am told ſome employ Four or Five Hundred Pounds in this Article; however I do not find any of theſe great Maſters take Apprentices, or

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that their Myſtery requires great Talents: They generally employ Women and common Labourers to do their Work.

SECT. 3. *Mop-Maker.* There are a Sort of Mops made by the Birch Broom-Makers, of Woollen Rags, and a Claſs of People who live by picking up and ſelling Rags for this Purpoſe; and another Sort of Mops made of Woollen Thrumbs. This laſt is a profitable Branch; thoſe who make them may earn Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week. As I have mentioned Rags, I muſt here take notice, that *Rag-Men.* theſe Rag-Men who buy up Linnen Rags for the Paper Mills, employ ſome Thouſands, and make a very genteel Living by it.

CHAP. LIX.

Of the WEAVERS *in general.*

THE Weaving Buſineſs is very extenſive, and divided into innumerable Branches; as many as there are different Fabricks of wrought Goods: They may be divided into the Narrow and Broad Weavers, and again into Silk, Cloth, and Linnen Weavers, and each of theſe into as SECT. 1. many Branches as there are different Sorts of *Of Narrow-Weavers,* viz. *Ribbon, Livery-Lace, Incle-Weavers, &c.* Commodities made of theſe Materials. The Narrow Weavers are ſuch as are employed in weaving Livery Laces for Beds, Ribbons, plain, flowered and brocaded, Tapes, Incles, *&c. &c.* There are Engine Looms for making ſome of theſe Narrow Goods, wherein Ten or a Dozen of Pieces can be made at once, but Goods made on thoſe Looms are not ſo good as thoſe made by Hand;

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Hand; the Reaſon is, it is impoſſible to find Thread of any Sort, every way equal. Theſe Engines beſtow an equal Preſſure upon all Threads alike, whereas the Workman when weaving by Hand, increaſes or diminiſhes the Strength of his Pull, according to the Coarſeneſs or Fineneſs of the Thread; and by that Means conceals all Difference in the Waſt or Warp.

We have treated of ſome of the Narrow Weavers elſewhere, as of the Orrice-Weaver; ſee Chapter XXXth, Sect. 5th. The whole Tribe of Narrow Weavers make but poor Bread, and leſs in Proportion to the Coarſeneſs of the Materials they uſe. The common Run of them may earn about Nine Shillings a Weak; the Claſſes moſt employ'd in *London*, are the Livery-Lace-Weavers, and the Ribbon-Weaver. The greateſt Number employed in the other Articles work in the Country, and ſend up their Goods to the *London* Market, at a much cheaper Rate than they can be afforded to be manufactured here. *Their Wages.*

SECT. 2. *The ſeveral Tribes of Broad Weavers.*

As to thoſe in the Broad Way, the Silk Weaver is moſt employed in *London*; Stuffs, Broad Cloths and Woollen Goods are chiefly made in the Cloathing Counties of *England*, and the Linnen is the Manufacture of *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *France* and *Germany*. The *Spittlefield* Weavers, who all work in the Silk Manufacture, are a numerous Body. The plain Silk Weaver requires but little Ingenuity, but the Weavers of flowered Silks, Damaſks, Brocades and Velvets are very ingenious Tradeſmen: Theſe ought to learn Drawing to deſign their own Patterns; the Want of which gives the *French* Workmen the greateſt Advantage over us. Were our Weavers as expert at deſigning as their Rivals, the Weavers in *Spittlefields* need not be obliged to ſend *Silk-Weaver, his Genius and Education.*

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to *Paris* for new Patterns: A Man acute with his Pen in Drawing, could ſtrike out new Fancies as well as the *Frenchman*; for I cannot apprehend there can be any general natural Difference between Workmen, if they have equal Advantages of Education and Experience in their Buſineſs.

As to the Conſtruction of a Loom for theſe rich Manufactures, it is the ſame with that deſigned for coarſer Goods; all Looms have ſome Principles common to them, but it is impoſſible to give the Reader an Idea of that which conſtitutes the Difference among them without a Plate or Model.

Wages of a Silk-Weaver. The Journeyman Weaver in moſt Branches in the Silk Way may earn a Guinea or Eighteen Shillings a Week, if conſtantly employed; it requires moderate Strength: A Boy may be bound about Eleven or Twelve Years of Age. They are employed younger, but more for the Advantage of the Maſter, than any thing they can learn of their Trade in ſuch Infant Years.

SECT. 4. *Of the Silk-Man.* This Tradeſman buys raw Silk from the Importer, and ſometimes imports it himſelf and ſells it to the Manufacturer. If we conſider him as a Ware-Houſe-Keeper and Retailer, he requires no great Genius to acquire the Myſtery of his Trade; if as a Merchant, we refer him to that Chapter where his Qualifications are comprehended under the general Deſcription of a Merchant.

SECT. 5. *The Silk Throwſter.* The Silk-Throwſter, by a Mill calculated for that Purpoſe, throws the Silk, and prepares it for the various Uſes of the Weaver; he employs moſtly Women, to whom he gives but ſmall Wages: It is a very profitable Buſineſs for the Maſter

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Master, and requires but a small Share of Ingenuity. Spinning the hard Silk and winding it employs a great Number of Female Hands, who may make good Bread of it, if they refrain from the common Vice of Drinking and Sotting away their Time and Senses.

CHAP. LX.

Of DYERS *of all Sorts.*

IN *London* there are Dyers of all Sorts; some dye only Wool, others Silk; some confine themselves to particular Colours, such as Scarlet and Blues; the Scarlet Dyer is by much the most ingenious and profitable Branch of the Dying Business; the best Dyes that are struck of that Colour are done upon the River *Severn*; the Water of that River has some Influence upon the Operation, which renders Cloths finished there preferable to those made any where else in *Europe*. The Business of a Dyer in the Woollen Way in general is very laborious and chilly; they are constantly dabbling in Water hot and cold. The Silk Dyers have not so much Labour as the other, but all Classes require a moderate Degree of Strength; a Youth ought not to be bound until Fourteen or Fifteen Years of Age. The general Wages among Dyers is Half a Crown and Three Shillings a Day. SECT. 1. *Dyers of all Sorts.* *Wages.*

The Woollen Dyers besides Copperas and the Fulling Mill, which is an Engine moved by a Horse for milling the Cloth, have a Hot-Press to give it a Gloss. The Silk-Dyers, instead of a Press, use an Engine called a Mangle or Calender. The Silk when dyed and dry is rolled round a Roller, *Instruments used.*

and put upon a ſmooth Plain, under a great Weight moved backward and forward by the Interpoſition of a Wheel and a Horſe,

SECT. 2. *Of Calendars.* Theſe Tradeſmen keep Calendars or Mangles, being heavy Engines moved by Horſes, or Men, for preſſing chiefly Linnen Cloths of all Sorts. It requires more Strength than Ingenuity, and I do not underſtand that they take Apprentices; the few that are Maſters about Town employ Labourers, who earn from Nine to Twelve Shillings a Week, and by Degrees learn to be expert in the Buſineſs, ſo as to confine themſelves to that Work alone.

SECT. 3. *Of Dry Salters.* This is a Shop-keeping Buſineſs who deals in Dyes or Colours for the Dyers moſtly. They ſometimes differ little from the Oil Shop, and in no Caſe it requires much Ingenuity to acquire their Myſtery.

SECT. 4. *Of Starch-Makers.* Starch is moſtly made in the Country, it is made of the fineſt Flour ſoaked in Water and afterwards dried; we make very good here, but they eſteem the *Poland* Starch beſt. It is a laborious Buſineſs enough, and tolerably profitable. Journeymen earn from Nine to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 5. *Of Blue-Makers.* This Tradeſman makes a Species of Blue-Dye, moſtly uſed by the Callico-Printers, and generally keeps a Shop ſomething like a Dry-Salter's, where he ſells Dyes and Starch, but they generally uſe Labourers and ſeldom take Apprentices for the making of Blue. Such Apprentices as they take are in the Shop-keeping Way.

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CHAP. LXI.

Of the SOAP-BOILER.

The Soap-Boiler.

SOAP is compoſed of Lime, Salt of Vegetables, and the Fat of Animals; a Lee or Lixivium is made of Kelp, that is, the Salt of Sea Weed obtained by burning, or of the white Aſhes of other Vegetables, into which is added a Quantity of Lime-water. When the Lee has ſtood long enough in the Fats to extract all the Salts from the Aſhes, it is then drained off and put into a Boiler; with a Proportion of Tallow, (if for hard Soap) or of Oil (if for ſoft Soap,) where it is allowed to boil until the Tallow or Oil is ſufficiently incorporated with the ſtrong Lee, and is become of one thick Conſiſtence; it is then taken out with Ladles and poured into Cheſts; before it is cool they pour over it ſome Blue, which penetrates through the Maſs; when it is cold, it is taken out of the Cheſts, and cut into Lengths with a Wire, and laid up to dry; It is a laborious naſty Buſineſs, but abundantly profitable, and requires no great Share of Ingenuity; if the Maſter and one Man in the Houſe underſtands the Buſineſs, the whole Work may be performed by Labourers. The Wages given ſuch a Foreman depends upon the Buſineſs of the Boiler, and is in proportion to the Largeneſs of his Dealings; the others concerned are paid as other Labourers, from Nine to Twelve Shillings a Week.

The Compoſition of Soap.

CHAP. LXII.

Of the BREWER *and* DISTILLER.

SECT. 1. *Brewer.* THE Brewers in *London*, as far as I can learn, ſeldom take Apprentices; his Work is carried on by Labourers, who have acquired their Knowledge by Experience; and thoſe who intend to ſet up the Buſineſs have either been acquainted with it, by being Son or Relation to ſome Man in the Trade, or take their Chance, by depending on the Skill and Honeſty of the Clerks and Servants: The Buſineſs of a Brewer requires a large Stock of Ready Money to ſet up with, and the Profits returned are proportionably conſiderable.

SECT. 2. *Of the Copper-Smith.* The Copper-Smith makes Coppers, Boilers for the Brewers, and all Manner of large Veſſels of Copper. This differs only from the Brazier, who likewiſe makes Copper Utenſils, that his Work is the largeſt and the moſt laborious. Their Journeymen and Apprentices ought to have as much Strength as any Mechanic I know, and he and they ought to live by themſelves, for they are very noiſy Neighbours. The Wages of a Journeyman is from Twelve to Twenty Shillings a Week.

SECT. 3. *Of the Back-Maker.* This Tradeſman makes Backs for the Brewer to cool his Liquors in, is ſomething between the Cooper and the Carpenter, and requires more Strength than Ingenuity, and their Wages is from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

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This is a Claſs of Smiths employed in making Iron-Hoops for the large Veſſels belonging to Brewers and Diſtillers, is a laborious and not very profitable Branch of that numerous Craft. Their Wages is like that of the other Claſſes. SECT. 4. *Of the Iron Cooper.*

The *London* Diſtillery is now arrived at a very great Perfection, though not near ſo much as it is to be hoped it may. We make ten times the Quantity of Spirits we made Forty Years ago; the Conſumption has increaſed prodigiouſly, and I believe the Goodneſs of the Commodity has received ſome Improvement. It brings in a large Revenue to the Crown; the Dealers get great Eſtates, but I am afraid it has contributed to debauching the Morals, and debilitating the Strength of the common People. The Cheapneſs of Home-made Spirits encourages the Vulgar to drink. It lays a Temptation in their Way; they have now got the Habit, which daily increaſes upon them with ſuch Rapidity, that if the Evil increaſes in the next ten Years as it has done in the laſt, Drunkenneſs muſt become the Characteriſtic of the People, they muſt live upon Spirits, and forget Labour and Sobriety. The Children muſt be born in Gin, brought up in a Gin-ſhop, live in Drunkenneſs, and kick out of the World without having enjoyed one ſober Thought; but private Vices are public Benefits, and while they continue ſuch, we have no great Hopes of redreſſing thoſe many Calamities that attend national Drunkenneſs. SECT. 5. *Diſtilling in general.*

The Malt Diſtiller is the Father of all the other Claſſes, as he furniſhes them with the Chief of their Materials. To diſtil Malt, the Proceſs is as follows; the Malt is grinded and maſhed in the ſame Manner as if you intended to brew Strong SECT. 6. *The Malt Diſtiller.*

Strong Beer; the Worts are taken off without mixing any Hops, and put to cool in Backs; when cold, they are drawn out of the Backs into working Fats, and fomented with Yeaſt; they keep conſtantly ſtirring about the Worts in the Fats until they are thoroughly fermented, and the Barm begins to fall to the Bottom; they are then ready for ſingling, and are called Waſh. They are put into a Still about three Parts full; the Fire is kept pretty briſk till the Waſh is near upon the boil; when the Head of the Still is put on, and luted on the Worm in the Worm-tub; then the Fire is allowed to decreaſe until the Still begins to run; it is kept in a conſtant ſlow Heat until the whole is ſingled. The firſt Production is called Low Wines. Theſe Low Wines are again put into the Still, which with the Worm ought to be well cleaned, and are diſtilled a ſecond Time, and are now pure Spirits of Malt.

SECT. 7. *The Compound Diſtiller.* The Malt Diſtiller proceeds no farther, but ſells his Malt Spirits to the Compound Diſtillers; They put a Quantity of Juniper Berries, Anniſeed, or other Materials, with which they mean to flavour their Spirits, into a Still, with a Quantity of Malt Spirits, lowered with Water, and proceed to diſtil as before. This produces thoſe bewitching Liquors called Gin, Anniſeed, *&c.*

SECT. 8. *Molaſſes Spirits.* Molaſſes Spirits are diſtilled from Treacle, by the Compound Diſtillers; the Molaſſes are diluted with Water to a proper Thinneſs, then warmed, fermented and wrought in the ſame Manner as the Malt Waſh. When thoroughly fermented, it is ſingled into Low Wines and re-drawn into Spirits in the ſame Manner as Malt.

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The ſeveral Claſſes of Diſtillers, notwithſtanding the high Duty, have a Secret of making large Profits: How they can pretend to pay the Revenue, and ſell ſound Spirits for ſo ſmall a Price as they do, I own is a Myſtery paſt finding out by my ſhallow Apprehenſion; but the Fact is true, that they all get Eſtates, and yet the poor Man may get drunk for Two-pence. It is ſoon enough to bind a Lad Apprentice to a Diſtiller at Fifteen; but I believe it is not very common to take Apprentices in that Branch; nor does it require much Ingenuity. I wiſh they had all of them more Conſcience and Honeſty, and believed that they were anſwerable to God and their Country for the Miſchief they do by ſelling diſtill'd Poiſon under the fictitious Names of Gin, Anniſeed, *&c.* The Diſtiller, no doubt, increaſes the Revenue, and vends the Farmers Product, and in that Reſpect may be look'd upon as a beneficial Member of the Society; but the Evil ariſing from his Trade to Individuals, in my Opinion, over-balances all the Good he does the Public.

I could wiſh either that he diſtill'd none but good Spirits, and took a high Price for them; or that there were as few Diſtillers in our Days as in thoſe of Queen *Elizabeth*, when our Countrymen had Spirits without Gin, and the Expence of the Public was defray'd without debauching the Morals of the People.

SECT. 9. *Of the Maltſter.*

Malt is made of Barley, Oats, Rye, Peaſe and Beans, but for the moſt Part of Barley; though the other Grain may be malted, they are not ſo commonly us'd. To make Malt of Barley, the Maltſter ſteeps in a Steep-full of Water, large in Proportion to his Malt Barn; it lies in ſteep till the whole Grain is equally ſoft, and

and that you may bruiſe it, by holding the Grain between your Finger and Thumb end-ways; it is then taken out of the Steep and laid in the rot Heap until it begins to put forth a Spire at one End. When it has ſpir'd enough, the Heap is ſpread every Day larger, until it is ſpread into a Floor, and covers all the Malt Barn; they keep turning it every five or ſix Hours, until the Grain is perfectly dry. When it is put upon the Kiln and dried by a ſlow conſtant Fire, it is then taken off and is ready for the Market. It requires great Care and Judgment to make Malt properly, and is attended with reaſonable Profits; but little Malt is made in *London* in proportion to the Conſumption; the moſt of it is made in the Country, ſhipp'd for *London* and ſold at *Bear-Key*.

CHAP. LXIII.

Of the WINE-COOPER *and* VINTNER.

The Wine-Coop r. THE Trade of a Wine-Cooper is all a Myſtery, his original Buſineſs was to take care of the Wine-Cellar, to mix Wines of different Growths, to anſwer the Flavour and Taſte requir'd by the different Palates of his Cuſtomers; to fine them down, purge them from their Lees, and render them fit for Drinking; to cure the ſeveral Diſeaſes to which Wines are liable; to recover them when prick'd, and preſerve them when on the Fret; to renew their Flavour and Colour when loſt by Age or any Accident. He taſtes the Wine at the Keys, knows the Products of different Countries, and the ſpecial Qualities of particular Vineyards: This is the honeſt

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honeſt Part of his Buſineſs, and requires a nice Palate and great Labour and Experience to become fully Maſter of; but of late Years he has gone a Step farther, he is not contented with compounding Wine with Wine to produce different Flavour, Taſte and Body; to cure the common Faults of real Wine and prepare them for Uſe; but he attempts to perform the Miracle of turning Water into Wine; he converts Cyder and ſeveral more noxious Materials to a Reſemblance of Port, Sack, Canary and other real Products of the Vine, and is become ſo alert at deceiving, that few People know when they drink the true Juice of the Grape, or ſome ſophiſticated Stuff brewed by the Wine-Cooper. As to the Honeſty of this Trade, according to the preſent Practice, I believe few will be an Advocate for it; but the Profits ariſing from the Knowledge and Practice of theſe Myſteries are ſo large, that it is in vain for Conſcience to interpoſe or perſwade the Dealers to leave it off, or others not to learn the pernicious Art. A Lad deſigned for a Wine-Cooper, muſt have naturally a nice diſtinguiſhing Palate; if he has naturally a Taſte, Experience teaches him the peculiar Properties and Flavour of Wine, but without it all the Experience on Earth cannot make a Wine-Cooper of him. He may be bound about Fourteen or Fifteen, having only the common Education of a middling Tradeſman. A Wine-Cooper, in the Employ of a Wine-Merchant, has generally a Guinea a Week beſides Perquiſites, which are very large.

His Genius.

Wages.

The Vintner, every Body knows, if he deals honeſtly, buys neat Wines, and his Profits ariſe from the Difference between buying and ſelling, but few of them are contented with that reaſonable

SECT. I. *The Vintner.*

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able Profit. They for the moſt Part dabble at the Buſineſs of the Wine-Cooper, and re-brew in their Cellars what had been before brewed in the Wine-Vaults. A Lad who is to ſerve his Time to a Vintner, muſt be an acute, active Fellow, quick of Apprehenſion, nimble in his Heels, ready handed and complaiſant in his Diſpoſition; he ought to read and write, and may be bound about Twelve Years of Age; ſome of them even as Drawers make very good Bread of it. The Trade of the Maſter, by the general bad Repute he has brought upon Wine, is neither ſo large nor ſo certain as formerly. Tradeſmen are now got more into the Taſte of Malt Liquor, and we find our Taverns either ſhut up or converted into Alehouſes; ſo that I cannot think there is much Encouragement to ſerve ſeven Years Apprenticeſhip to this Trade.

CHAP. LXIV.

Of the TALLOW *and* WAX-CHANDLER.

Tallow and Wax-Chandler.

TALLOW Candles are made two Ways; in order to make the common Store Candles the Tallow is firſt rendered and ſtrained from the Skin and all Impurities in the Fat. The Wicks are made of Cotton ſpun for that Uſe; the Workmen cut them into proper Lengths; the Tallow is melted and put into a Fat of boiling Water, which keeps it in conſtant Flow; the Wicks are ranged five or ſix upon a long ſmall Stick, and placed upon Stands near the Fat; the Candle-maker takes one of theſe Sticks by both Ends, plunges it into the Fat and takes it out again; this he lays down upon the Stands, and takes

The Manner of making Store Candles.

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takes up another, until he has dipped them all; then he begins with the firſt and dips it again, and continues dipping them one after another till they are of the Thickneſs wanted.

Mould Candles are made thus; they have Moulds made of Lead, Tin, or Glaſs, of different Sizes, according as they intend to make Candles; the Wick is prepared of Cotton, the ſame as for Store-Candles, and fixed in the Middle of the Mould. When all the Moulds are wick'd, the Tallow already rendered, is melted and poured into the Moulds, and is allowed to ſtand ſome time till the Tallow is perfectly congealed and cold, and then the Candle is drawn out. *Mould Candles.*

It is a nauſeous greaſy Buſineſs, but the Profits attone for that Inconvenience; it is a healthy Buſineſs enough, few of them die of Conſumptions; yet pthiſicky People, not uſed to it, find much Difficulty to breathe near the Scent of a Tallow-Chandler's Work-Houſe. Journeymen earn the common Wages. A Youth may be bound about Thirteen or Fourteen Years of Age without any extraordinary Education, or any particular Genius. *Wages.*

Wax Candles are made after a different Manner, they are neither caſt in Moulds nor dipped, but rolled and drawn. They make Sealing Wax and Wafers, and Flambeaus, Links, *&c.* The Buſineſs is ſtill more profitable than that of the Tallow-Chandler, and reckoned a more genteel Trade. Journeymen earn the common Wages from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings. A Youth may be bound about Fourteen Years of Age, without any particular Genius or Education. *Wax-Candles.*

CHAP.

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CHAP. LXV.

Of the SUGAR-BAKER.

SECT. 1. *Of the Sugar-Baker.*

THE Trade of a Sugar-Baker is but of late Standing in this Iſland: He is become conſiderable only ſince we became poſſeſſed of the Iſland of *Jamaica*; a Conqueſt we owe to *Oliver Cromwel.*

Sugar, though an Article of Luxury, is yet of great Uſe to this Iſland, as our Sugar-Colonies employ an infinite Number of Hands at Home, to ſupply them with all manner of Neceſſaries, which they pay for extravagantly, and ſome hundred Sail of Shipping are annually freighted to carry them Proviſions and import us their Sugars.

Sugar is the Juice of a Reed expreſſed by two great Iron-Rollers, turned by Negroes. The Juice is received into a Boiler, where it is boiled for a conſiderable Time, and is made to granulate by mixing it with Lime. This dry Powder is put up in Caſks, in which there is a Hole left to allow the Molaſſes to drain from it, and is in that Shape ſent to Market and called Muſcovadoes. When it comes to the Sugar-Baker he dilutes the Raw Sugars with Water, boiles them and mixes them with Lime ſeveral Times. Till after ſeveral Dilutings and Boilings they become fit to be put into Earthen Moulds of the Shape of a Sugar-Loaf, and are baked in an Oven and clayed. They are clayed in this manner, a Quantity of Water is mixed with Clay till it is thicker than Starch, and this put upon the Sugar, in the Mould upon the broad Part, which ſtands upermoſt in this Part of the Operation: The Water ſubſides through the Loaf and carries

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carries with it all Impurities, which they have not been able to take away in boiling, and the Clay remains a dry Subſtance on the Top. If they were to pour on Water without Clay, it would run too quickly through the Loaf and only moiſten it, without carrying off the Impurities; whereas the Clay being mix'd, it falls by degrees and anſwers their Purpoſe.

The *Dutch* are better Boilers than we, and we have a great Number of working Boilers from thence and *Hamburgh*. I do not find they take Apprentices, but the Labourers they employ, by degrees, learn the different Branches of it. The Boiler is the chief Workman in a Sugar-Houſe, and ears from Thirty to Fifty Pounds a Year; the reſt are only Labourers.

CHAP. LXVII.

Of the TOBACCONIST *and* SNUFF-MAKER.

SECT. 1. *Of the Tobacconiſt.*

BY the Tobacconiſt, I do not mean the Importer, him I ſpeak of as a Merchant; but the Retailer, who buys from the Importer, and keeps open Shop. The greateſt Article he deals in is Cut-Tobacco for ſmoaking; in which he employs Labourers, at Twelve Shillings a Week, who cut it with an Engine for that Purpoſe, and prepare it for Uſe.

The Tobacconiſt's Skill conſiſts in the Properties of Tobacco, and his Profit ariſes from the Difference between buying and ſelling. If they take any Apprentices they are taught to cut, are employ'd in ſtripping the Leaf off the Stems, and in ſpinning the Pig-Tail: It requires neither much Strength nor Ingenuity. The Trade is reputable

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and profitable, and requires a large Stock to ſet up with.

SECT. 2. *Of the Snuff-Man,*

The Snuff-Man buys Tobacco from the Tobacconiſt, and makes it into the ſeveral Sorts of Snuff, by cutting it ſmall with an Engine, as mention'd in the laſt Section, drying it before the Fire, and grinding it in a Mill. He ſeldom takes an Apprentice, but employs Labourers who work at ſo much a Pound. This Trade is abundantly profitable, but now much over-ſtock'd.

CHAP. LXVIII.

Of the GARDENER, *&c.*

SECT. 1. *Of the Gardener.*

THE Gardener is a Country Buſineſs, but mention'd here as it is a City Company. It is a healthful, laborious, ingenious, and profitable Trade. A Gardener ought to have a good Notion of laying out Grounds to Advantage; but this I rather chuſe to treat under the Head of Land-Surveyor, which many of them are. About *London* their Skill lies in the Kitchen-Garden, and their Dexterity in bringing the beſt and earlieſt Garden Products to Market.

Journeymen have from Nine to Fifteen Shillings a Week, according to their Skill; and if they are employed as Maſters in Gentlemen's Gardens, they have from Ten to an Hundred Pounds a Year.

SECT. 2. *Of the Fruiterer.*

The Fruiterer is a Shopkeeping Branch: They ſell Fruits of all ſorts, both of our own Growth and that of Foreign Countries, ſuch as Lemmons, Oranges, *&c.* They take no Apprentices that I know

know of, nor is their Myſtery worth ſerving an Apprenticeſhip to; though many of them make good Bread of their Branch.

SECT. 3. *Of the Seed-Shop and Nurſery-Man.*

The Seed-Shopkeeper ſells all manner of Garden and Graſs Seeds, Gardener's Tools, Matts, *&c.* and ſome of them are Nurſery-Men, and furniſh Gentlemen with young Trees, both Fruit and Foreſt, with Flower-Roots, *&c.* It is a very profitable Branch and in few Hands; requires no more Skill than other retail Trades, if they are not in the Nurſery-Way; but if they are, they muſt be compleat Gardeners. Their Journeymen, as Shopkeepers, have from Ten to Twenty Pounds a Year, with Bed and Board, and as Nurſery-Men, the Wages given is like other Gardeners.

SECT. 4. *Of the Land-Surveyor.*

The Land-Surveyor is employed in meaſuring Land, and laying it out in Gardens and other kinds of Policy about Gentlemen's Seats. To have a good Taſte this Way he ought to travel to *France* and *Italy*, and to have a Liberal Education; but eſpecially a thorough Knowledge of Geometry and Deſigning. They may earn a Guinea a Day when employed in laying out, and are always eſteemed above a Mechanic.

CHAP. LXIX.

Of VICTUALLING TRADES.

SECT. 1. *Of the Baker.*

THE Baker is none of the moſt profitable Trades; he is ſo much under the Direction of the Magiſtrate, that he has no great Opportunity of making himſelf immenſely rich; however,

ever, he has a living Profit allowed him by Law, and as his Commodity is ſo neceſſary for Life, he ſeldom wants Cuſtomers; the Poor are more at his Mercy than the Rich; ſmall Families more than great; for in Rolls, Two-penny and Three-penny Loaves, there is no Check upon him; in the Quarten and Peck Loaves, and ſuch Families as take in the ſmall Bread, are the chief Support of the Baker. The Bakers have one Thing peculiar to themſelves, to be met with in no other Trade; they eſteem a Cuſtomer who runs a Tally with them, more than the Ready-Money Cuſtomers; though they conſume an equal Quantity of his Bread. I have heard them own the Fact, but could never procure from them any ſatisfactory Reaſon for the ſtrange Diſlike of Ready-Money, a Thing all other Tradeſmen covet: The ill-natured Part of the World alledge, that they take Opportunity of making Dead Men (as they phraſe it) that is, of cutting double Strokes on their Tally, which makes a large amends for the lying out of their Money.

This Buſineſs requires as much Strength as moſt Trades: They are generally ſtrong, robuſt Men, and ſeem to have Plenty in moſt of their Faces. Journeymen have Five or Six Shillings a Week, Bed and Board. A Lad may be bound about Fourteen or Fifteen, earlier he can be of no Service; the great Burthens they are obliged to carry out in ſerving their Cuſtomers, requires more Strength than is ordinarily to be met with in younger Years.

SECT. 2. *Of the Cook.*

In the Days of good Queen *Elizabeth*, when mighty Roaſt Beef was the *Engliſhman*'s Food; our Cookery was plain and ſimple as our Manners; it was not then a Science or Myſtery, and required no Conjuration to pleaſe the Palates of our

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our greateſt Men. But we have of late Years refined ourſelves out of that ſimple Taſte, and conformed our Palates to Meats and Drinks dreſſed after the *French* Faſhion: The natural Taſte of Fiſh or Fleſh is become nauſeous to our faſhionable Stomachs; we abhor that any thing ſhould appear at our Tables in its native Properties; all the Earth, from both the Poles, the moſt diſtant and different Climates, muſt be ranſacked for Spices, Pickles and Sauces, not to reliſh but to diſguiſe our Food. Fiſh, when it has paſſed the Hands of a *French* Cook, is no more Fiſh; it has neither the Taſte, Smell, nor Appearance of Fiſh. It, and every Thing elſe, is dreſſed in Maſquerade, ſeaſoned with ſlow Poiſons, and every Diſh pregnant with nothing, but the Seeds of Diſeaſes both chronic and acute. This depraved Taſte of ſpoiling wholeſome Dyet, by coſtly and pernicious Sauces, and abſurd Mixtures, does not confine itſelf to the Table of the Great; but the Contagion is become epidemical: Poor and Rich live as if they were of a different Species of Beings from their Anceſtors, and obſerve a Regimen of Diet, calculated not to ſupply the Wants of Nature, but to oppreſs her Faculties, diſturb her Operations, and load her with, till now, unheard-of Maladies. But it is to no purpoſe to preach againſt Luxury and *French* Cookery; they have too powerful a Party in the Nation: We muſt take the Cooks as they are, not as they ought to be; they are not to blame, but thoſe that employ them.

His Genius

A modern Cook muſt firſt be endued naturally with a diſtinguiſhing Palate; then he muſt learn the whole Myſtery of mixing and diſguiſing every thing that comes under his Hand according to the Palate and Humour of his Patient; for I think he who is under the Dominion of a *French* Cook,

may as properly be termed a Patient, as he who is under a Courſe of Phyſic. A Lad deſigned for a Cook muſt be early inured to bear the Fire, and ought to be of a cleanly Diſpoſition: He may be bound about Thirteen or Fourteen. If he arrives at the Perfection of a *French* Cook, he may have a Hundred a Year from many Noble Patients; and if his Skill arrives no higher than that of plain *Engliſh* Cookery, he may expect from Five to Fifty Pounds a Year, according to the Rank of his Maſter.

SECT. 3. *Of the Paſtry-Cook.*

The Paſtry-Cook is a very profitable Buſineſs, requires a good Palate and a diſguiſing Genius: He is nice at making all manner of Pyes, Paſties, Tarts, Cuſtards, *&c.* is ſkilled in the Architecture of Paſte, and judicious at charging his Pyes with all manner of Sculpture and Statuary: He deals in Jellies and Preſerves, and in ſome few Confections. A Lad may be bound about Fourteen Years of Age, and generally ſets up for himſelf, or enters into the Service of ſome Gentleman, in Quality of Superintendant of his Paſtry-Work.

SECT. 4. *Of the Confectioner.*

The Confectioner is a ſweet-tooth'd Tradesman: He makes all manner of Sweet-Meats, preſerves all manner of Fruit, and is the Architect of a Deſert: He builds Walls, Caſtles, and Pyramids of Sweet-Meats and Sugar-Plumbs: He is a *Proteus* in his kind; he diſguiſes many Things; he makes four Things ſweet, and ſweet Things ſour; he covers the Products of Summer, and the hotteſt Seaſon of the Year, with artificial Froſt and Snow, and delights the Eye as much with the Arangement of his Pyramids as the Taſte with the delicious Flavour of his wet and dry Sweet-Meats. It requires no ſmall Knowledge to compleat a Confectioner;

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Confectioner; though I never eſteem him one of the moſt uſeful Members of Society. The Trade is profitable to the Maſter, and the Journeymen have from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week.

SECT. 5. *Of the Poulterer.*

The Poulterer is Purveyor for the Great; he furniſhes their Tables with Fowl and Game of all ſorts; and has the Secret of making them pay very dear for what they have of him: If they pay their Bills, the Nobleman is bit; but if they do not, as frequently happens, the Poulterer is bit. The whole Myſtery of this Trade lies in buying cheap and ſelling dear; a Secret which may be learned in leſs than ſeven Years.

SECT. 6. *Of the Fiſhmonger, Fiſher-Man, Fiſh Hook, and Net-Maker.*

The Fiſhmonger is likewiſe a Tradeſman calculated for the Great and Wealthy: His Profits are without any Bounds, and bear no Proportion to his Out-layings. His Knowledge conſiſts in finding out the cheapeſt Market, and ſelling at the greateſt Price: This and the Properties of the Goods he deals in may be learned in leſs than ſeven Years without any notable Genius.

The Fiſherman is a laborious uſeful Trade, perfectly well underſtood. It is fit only for robuſt Lads.

The Fiſh-Hook-Maker is employed in making thoſe Inſtruments uſed in Angling, with all the Apparatus belonging to it, ſuch as Rods, Flies, Lines, Reels, *&c.* The Hook-Maker is abundantly ingenious, though trifling; the chief Myſtery lies in Temper. Journeymen earn from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

The Net-Maker is another Branch dependant on the Fiſhmonger, for whoſe Uſe chiefly they make Nets; but they make ſome alſo for the Huntſmen, and for other Purpoſes. It requires neither much Strength nor Ingenuity, and the

Wages given, no more than Nine or Twelve Shillings a Week.

SECT. 7. *Of the Vinegar Maker.* This Tradeſman makes Vinegar of White-Wine that is ſpoiled, or brews it of Raiſins. This laſt Method is the cheapeſt and moſt common. Some have made Eſtates by it; but I do not underſtand they take Apprentices.

SECT. 8. *Of the Chandler-Shop.* The Chandler's-Shop deals in all Things neceſſary for the Kitchen in ſmall Quantities: He is partly Cheeſemonger, Oil-Man, Grocer, Diſtiller, *&c.* This laſt Article brings him the greateſt Profit, and at the ſame time renders him the moſt obnoxious Dealer in and about *London.* In theſe Shops Maid-Servants and the lower Claſs of Women learn the firſt Rudiments of Gin-Drinking, a Practice in which they ſoon become proficient, and load themſelves with Diſeaſes, their Families with Poverty, and their Poſterity with Want and Infamy. The Chandler-Man takes no Apprentices, and I could wiſh there were no Maſters or Miſtreſſes.

SECT. 9. *Of the Chocolate-Maker.* Chocolate is made of *Cocoa*, the Product of the *Weſt-Indies.* It is ſtripped of its Shell, or rather Huſk, and wrought upon a Stone over a Charcoal Fire till it is equally mellow, and then put into Moulds, which ſhapes it into Cakes. To perfume it they mix it with Venello.

It is a hot laborious Buſineſs, but does not require much Ingenuity. Journeymen's Wages is from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week, but are not employed much in Summer. They require Heat to work with, but cold Weather is neceſſary to dry it.

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The Coffee-House-Man is a kind of Publican; he sells Coffee, but most of them sell other Liquors, of which they make large Profits: For his Qualifications I refer to the Vintner's Section. SECT. 10. *Of the Coffee-Man.*

The Butchers generally require more Skill to learn their Trade than any other of the Victualing Branches we have mentioned. They must not only know how to kill, cut up, and dress their Meat to Advantage, but how to buy a Bullock, Sheep, or Calf, standing: They must judge of his Weight and Fatness by the Eye; and without long Experience are often liable to be deceived in both. Butchers are necessary; yet it is almost the last Trade I should chuse to bind a Lad to. It requires great Strength, and a Disposition no ways inclinable to the Coward: A Lad may be bound about Fourteen or Fifteen. The Wages of a Journeyman is not much more considerable than that of a common Labourer. SECT. 11. *Of the Butcher.*

The Cheesemonger's Business is impiled in his Name; he is only a Retailer of Cheese, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, and Hams: His Skill consists in the Knowledge of the Prices and Properties of these kind of Goods. It is pretty precarious, and liable to a great many Accidents; their Cheese lose in their Weight, their Hams stink, and their Bacon rusts, notwithstanding all the Care they are able to take; were it not for such Accidents as these, their Trade would be very profitable. SECT. 12. *Of the Cheesemonger.*

The Oil-Shop is furnished with Oils Pickles, Soap, Salt, Hams, and several other Family Necessaries; he is a mere Retailer, has large enough Profits, but it is worth no Lad's while to slave seven SECT. 13. *Of the Oil Shop.*

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ſeven Years in this dirty Shop for any Knowledge he can reap from his Maſter or his Practice. What I have ſaid on another Occaſion is applicable here, and to all other Retail Shops; if a Lad has Stock to ſet up with, he cannot beſtow ſeven Years of his Nonage better than among thoſe kind of Goods he reſolves to deal in when ſettled; but if a Lad has no ſuch Proſpect, ſome Mechanic Profeſſion muſt turn out to much more certain Bread, than being Apprentice to Retail Shops of any ſort.

CHAP. LXX.

Of the LINEN-DRAPER, *and ſundry other Retail Shops.*

SECT. 1. *Of the Linen-Draper.*

THE Linen-Draper is a Tradeſman of conſiderable Stock, and a very uſeful Member of Society; by his retailing of Linen Cloth of all ſorts, he employs a vaſt Number of Hands both in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and vends the Linens of *Germany*, *France*, and *Holland*, which he receives in Return for our Woollen Manufactures exported to ſome of theſe Countries.

His Skill conſiſts in a perfect Knowledge of the Linen Manufacture in general, the Difference between the different Fabricks, and the Properties of the Linens of all different Countries: His Buſineſs, as he is a mere Buyer and Seller of one particular Commodity, is eaſily acquired; but his Education ought to be genteel, as his Sock in Buſineſs entitles him to the firſt Rank of Tradesmen. A Youth may be bound to this Trade between Fourteen and Fifteen Years of Age.

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SECT. 2. *Of various Retail Shops.*

There are various ſorts of Retail Shops, differing in nothing but in the Names of the Goods they ſell. Their Skill conſiſts in the Knowledge of the Prices, Properties, the Markets for ſuch Goods, and the Extent of the Demand for the various Articles they trade in: Buying at one Price, ſelling at another, weighing and meaſuring, is the whole Myſtery of the Retailers in general: The greater Number of Articles they ſell, the greater Memory and Acuteneſs is required; but a moderate Share of Wit ſerves their Turn in general: Sagacity and Oeconomy, refraining to launch out of the Depth of their Stock and Knowledge, are all the Secrets neceſſary to preſerve their Credit, and giv. them a Chance for Bread. What I have ſaid in the preceding Chapter, and often before, I now repeat once for all, as a Caution that can never be too much inculcated, that unleſs a Lad has a rational Proſpect of ſetting up for himſelf in any of theſe Branches of the Retail Buſineſs, it is more than Madneſs to ſerve an Apprenticeſhip of ſeven Years: The Trader may find his Account in taking a Lad who has nothing for ſeven Years, as he ſaves him the Expence of a Servant; but when that Youth is out of his Time, and ſpent the moſt precious Part of Life, in learning to weigh and meaſure out a Pound of Sugar or a Yard of Ribbon, he is as much to ſeek for Bread, or any Way of earning it, as ever. A Lad in ſuch Circumſtances had much better have been bred a Mechanic, which would have given him a Chance of Living, if he had no more than his Coat to his Back.

CHAP.

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CHAP. LXXI.

Of the MERCHANT.

SECT. 1. *Of Trade in general.*

HAVING gone through the ſeveral Arts and Trades, and diſcovered their Dependance one upon another, we come now to a larger Field, to the Life, Spring, and Motion of the Trading World. The Trades we have been hitherto ſpeaking of, are confined to one Place, one City or Country; but Commerce, the Sphere of the Merchant, extends itſelf to all the known World, and gives Life and Vigour to the whole Machine. Some Tradeſmen we have treated of employ ſeveral different Branches, ſome particular Crafts dependant on them; but the Merchant employs them all, ſets the whole Society at work, ſupplies them with Materials to fabricate their Goods, and vends their Manufactures in the moſt diſtant Corners of the Globe. Other Arts, Crafts and Myſteries live upon one another, and never add one Sixpence to the aggregate Wealth of the Kingdom; but the Merchant draws his honeſt Gain from the diſtant Poles, and every Shilling he returns more than he carries out, adds ſo much to the National Riches and Capital Stock of the Kingdom. Wherever he comes, wherever he lives, Wealth and Plenty follow him: The Poor he ſets to work, Manufactures flouriſh, Poverty is baniſhed, and Public Credit increaſes. The Advantages of Commerce is evident to all Mankind; the wiſeſt, the politeſt Nations on Earth now court her to their Dominions: The *Dutch* and us are two pregnant Proofs of the Power and Advantages of Traffic. Before we were a Trading People,

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People, we were, it is true, ſubſiſted by the natural Produce of the Iſland; but we lived in a kind of Penury, a Stranger to Money or Affluence, inconſiderable in ourſelves, and of no Conſequence to our Neighbours: Our Manners were rude, our Knowledge of the World trifling; Politeneſs was a Stranger at our Courts; Ignorance and barbarous Simplicity ſpread their Empire over the whole Iſland: But we no ſooner became a Trading People, than the Arts and Sciences began to revive, and poliſh'd us out of our ruſtic Simplicity and Ignorance; the People found out new Means of ſupplying their Wants, and the Nation in general accumulated Riches at home, and commanded Reſpect abroad; a new Scene of Power ſtarted out of Commerce, and the wide Ocean owned the Sovereignty of Imperial *Britain*; a Dominion which ſome few Years ago was not purely chymercial. There was a Time when our Superiority at Sea was unconteſtable, and the Influence that had upon the other Powers of *Europe* very conſpicuous. The *Dutch* is another Inſtance of the mighty Power of Traffic; they poſſeſs a Country not much larger than *Yorkſhire*, of a Soil naturally barren: The Number of People in the *United Provinces* are not one Fifth of the Number of the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*; and yet this little State, but a few Years ago a petty Province of the Crown of *Spain*, can maintain Armies and Fleets capable of checking the Power of the greateſt Monarchs on Earth; they ſet themſelves upon a Level with Crowned Heads, and many private Burgo-Maſters can raiſe as much Money upon their own Credit, as the Amount of the Revenues of ſome Kingdoms in *Europe*. We have had but a few Days ago a flagrant Inſtance of the vaſt Influence of Commerce, when Six Millions Sterling was ſubſcribed for the Uſe of the Government by private

private Merchants in leſs than four Hours. Tho' *Spain* is poſſeſs'd of the rich Gold and Silver Mines of *Mexico* and *Peru*, and the *French* King governs a large, populous, and rich Kingdom, yet neither the Kings of theſe two potent Monarchies, nor all their Subjects put together, could raiſe ſuch a Sum on private Subſcription. An Alderman of *London* can undertake for ſupplying the State with Three or Four Millions Sterling, and raiſe it within the Circle of his own Acquaintance; a Thing unheard-of in former Ages, and would have been thought Arrogance and Folly even in the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, to have ſuppos'd ſuch a Thing practicable.

All States and Kingdoms have flouriſh'd, and made a Figure in proportion to the Extent of their Commerce. The *Carthaginians*, though but a Society of Merchants, were able to diſpute the Empire of the World with All-conquering *Rome*; who never could be ſecure of Univerſal Sway till *Carthage* was laid in Ruins. The *Venetians*, by being poſſeſs'd of the Trade of the *Eaſt*, were able to give Laws to *Italy*, and diſpute Conqueſts with the mighty *Ottoman Porte*; but as ſoon as they were deprived of that lucrative Branch of Commerce, by the Diſcovery of a Paſſage to the *Eaſt* by the Cape of *Good Hope*, they dwindled into their preſent Inſignificancy.

The Trade of *England* has been much more conſiderable than at preſent, occaſion'd by various Accidents: The *Dutch* are our Rivals in Trade, and have run away with ſome of the moſt beneficial Branches of Commerce: The Public Expence, occaſion'd by two long Land Wars in the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne*, has loaded Trade with many heavy Taxes, and diſcouraged the honeſt Merchant: Bad Policy, and the Peace that ſucceeded the *Queen*'s War, has enabled

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enabled *France* to rob us of a large Share of our Trade: She has ſet up her *Eaſt-India* Companies, and by various Schemes has poſſeſs'd herſelf of the Commerce of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, which we formerly enjoy'd. The *Danes*, *Swedes*, and *Ruſſians* have put in for their Share of Traffic, and are making large Advances in the Knowledge and Practice of Trade and Navigation. In a Word, we have but the Shadow of what we had forty Years ago. And to compleat our Trading Misfortunes, we ſcarce enjoy one Branch of Trade wherein the Ballance is not againſt us. *Portugal* is the only Kingdom we deal with upon a Par, and that is dwindling daily; and were it not for our Plantations, the Ballance againſt us with other Kingdoms, and the Remittance we are obliged to make to ſupport our Armies and Alliances, would long before now have ſtripp'd us of every Ounce of Bullion.

Of our Inland Trade

The Trade of *Britain* may be divided into Inland and Foreign: Inland Trade is the tranſporting of the Commodities of one Part of the Kingdom to another, and eſpecially to the grand Mart of Trade, the City of *London*. The chief Articles imported to *London* from other Parts of the Iſland are Corn, Coals, Hops, Woollen and Linen Goods. Corn and Hops are ſold at *Bear-Key* by Factors, term'd Corn or Hop Factors; Coals are ſold at the Pool; Woollen Goods are ſent up by the Clothiers, and ſold by the Factors of *Blackwell-Hall* Factory; and Linen Cloth from *Ireland* and *Scotland* to the Factors for that Commodity.

Of Factors.

Theſe Factors are a Species of Merchants, who deal by Commiſſion and ſell the Goods of other People conſigned to them, for a Cuſtomary Premium; ſometimes Two *per Cent.* or more, according to the Nature of the Trade they are concerned in. A Farmer in the Country has two or three

three Hundred Quarters of Wheat, or a Maltſter as much Malt, to ſell at the *London* Market; neither Maltſter nor Farmer can conveniently come up to Town, therefore they ſhip their Goods and conſign them to a Corn-Factor, who ſells them to the beſt Advantage, receives the Money, remits it to the Farmer, with an Account of the Sales; from whence he deducts Two and a Half *per Cent.* or the ordinary Commiſſion, for Trouble and Expence. There are Factors who deal in Foreign Commodities in the ſame Manner, that is, have Goods conſign'd them by Merchants in Foreign Countries, to be ſold on their Account: Theſe Factors are diſtinguiſh'd either by the Countries they deal with, or by the Goods moſt commonly conſign'd to them. Moſt Merchants are Factors for one another in this Shape, and reckon it the moſt certain, though not the moſt profitable Part of their Buſineſs.

Of the Foreign Merchant.

The Foreign Merchant exports the Goods of the Growth or Manufacture of this Kingdom to the proper Markets, and imports the Commodities of other Countries in Exchange. The Merchants are diſtinguiſhed one from another either by the Goods they traffic in, or by the Countries wherewith they have the greateſt Correſpondence: Thus a Merchant dealing in Tobacco is termed a Tobacco-Merchant, or a *Virginia* Merchant: The Dealer in Wines is termed a *French* or *Portugal* Merchant, or a Wine-Merchant; and ſo of all others. Some Merchants deal to all the Kingdoms on Earth, and import and export Goods to and from the moſt diſtant Nations; others confine themſelves to ſome few particular Commodities: Some import Wines, others Tobacco, others Sugars, ſome Timber, Iron, Copper, Flax, Hemp, *&c.* and export Goods proper for the Markets of theſe Countries from whence they have their particular

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ticular Returns. —— The beſt Way then to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral Claſſes of Merchants, is to take a View of our Imports and Exports.

Our Exports to, and Imports from Jamaica.

We export to *Jamaica*, and the reſt of the Sugar Colonies, all manner of Materials for Wearing Apparel, Houſhold Furniture of all ſorts, Cutlery and Haberdaſhery Wares, Watches, Jewels and Toys, *Eaſt-India* Goods of all ſorts, ſome *French* Wines, *Engliſh* Malt Liquor, Linen Cloths of the Growth of *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and *Germany*, and our Ships generally touch in *Ireland* and take in Proviſions, ſuch as Beef, Pork, and Butter. The Returns from thence are Rums, Sugars, Cotton, Indigo, ſome fine Wood, ſuch as Mahogany, Lignum Vitæ, *&c.* and ſome Dying Woods, particularly Logwood.

The Northern Colonies.

We export to *New England*, *New York*, *Penſilvania*, and the reſt of our Northern Colonies, the ſame Articles mentioned in the laſt Paragraph; in a Word, every Article for the Uſe of Life, except Proviſions: We have in return, Wood for Shipping, Corn and other Proviſions for the Southern Colonies: Some Furs and Skins, Flax, Rice and Flax-Seed from the Provinces of *Georgia* and *Penſilvania*, and Fiſh from *New England*, for the *Levant* Market.

Virginia and Maryland.

We export to *Virginia* and *Maryland* every Article mentioned before, and have in return Tobacco and Pig-Iron. From all the Colonies we have Ready Money, beſides the Goods ſent them, which they procure by the illicite Trade carried on between our Iſland and the *Spaniſh* Main.

Ireland.

We export to *Ireland* the Growth of our Plantations, Sugar and Tobacco, *Eaſt-India* Goods of all ſorts, Silks of the Manufacture of *England*, and Raw-Silk, the Product of *Italy*; Broad-Cloths, Hats and Stockings, Gold and Silver Lace, and many other Articles of the Product of this Coun-

try; for which we take nothing from them in return but Ready Money, except ſome Linen Cloth, and Proviſions for our Southern Colonies: The Ballance paid by *Ireland* in Exchange of Goods, and the Money ſpent by their Gentry and Nobility in *England*, amount to at leaſt One Million Sterling *per Annum*, which is a greater Advantage than we reap from all our other Branches of Commerce; yet we grudge theſe People the common Privileges of Subjects, deſpiſe their Perſons, and condemn their Country, as if it were a Crime to be born in that Kingdom from whence we derive the greateſt Part of our Wealth.

Holland and Flanders. We export to *Holland* and *Flanders* ſome Woollen Goods, *Birmingham* and *Sheffield* Goods, Coals, Lead, Tin, and Lead Oar; ſometimes Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, and Hides from *Ireland*; ſome Leather, Tobacco, and Sugars. From thence we have Holland, Cambrick, Paper, Whale-Fin, and Whale-Oil, Delft and Earthen-Ware, Thread and Thread-Laces, and a monſtrous Quantity of *Eaſt-India* Goods run in upon our Coaſt by the Smugglers. The *Dutch* have ſcarce any Export of Commodities peculiar to themſelves; the Ground of their Commerce is *Eaſt-India* Goods and Fiſh catched upon the Coaſt of *Britain*; with theſe two Articles they purchaſe all the Product of the Earth, and are more Maſters of the *American* Wealth than the proud Monarch, whoſe Property it is.

Germany. We ſend to *Germany*, ſome Woollen Goods; but fewer of late Years than formerly; ſome Lead, Leather, and Tin: And in return have Linen Cloths, for our Home Conſumption, and the Uſe of our Plantations; and pay a large Ballance in Ready Money.

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We export to *France* ſcarce any thing but Lead and Tin, ſome Tobacco to *Dunkirk*, and ſome Salmon from *Scotland*; but we import Wine, Brandy, Silks of various Sorts, Cambricks, Laces of Thread and of Gold and Silver, Paper, Cards, and an innumerable Quantity of trifling Jewels and Toys; for all which we pay an annual Ballance of One Million and an Half. In reckoning up the Imports from *France*, I ſhould have mention'd Pride, Vanity, Luxury, and Corruption; but as I could make no Eſtimate by the Cuſtom-Houſe Books of the Quantity of theſe Goods enter'd, I choſe to leave them out. France.

We export to *Sweden* and *Denmark* ſome Woollen Goods, Tobacco, Sugar, and a few *Eaſt-India* Goods; but this laſt Article is daily decaying: We ſend them Soap and Salt, and ſome Fiſh; but the *Dutch* monopolize that Branch. We receive in return Deal, Iron, Copper, and Oaken-Planks; and pay them a great Ballance in Ready Money. Sweden and Denmark.

We ſend to the *Eaſt* Country much the ſame Goods laſt mention'd, and receive in return Naval Stores of all Sorts, ſome Linen Cloth, and ſome Goods of the Growth of *Perſia*, brought through *Ruſſia* by Land. Ruſſia, and the Eaſt Country.

We uſed to ſend to *Spain* Woollen Goods of various Fabrics, and furniſh'd their Plantations with the ſame Articles we ſend to our own; we furniſh'd them with *Negroes* from the Coaſt of *Guinea*. For all which we had in return, ſome Wines of the Growth of *Spain*, Fruit, Oil, and Olives, and a large Remittance in Gold and Silver; but this Trade has now dwindled to nothing, the *French* have engroſs'd it wholly to themſelves. Spain.

We ſend to *Portugal* Lead, Tin, Woollen Goods, Goods for their Plantations in the *Braziles*, Portugal.

ziles, and have our Returns in Wines, Oils, and Ready Money.

Italy. We ſend to *Italy*, Fiſh from *New England* and *Newfoundland*, Lead, Tin, ſome Woollen Goods, Leather, Tobacco, Sugars, and *Eaſt-India* Goods; and have, in return, ſome rich Wines, Currants, Silks wrought and raw, Oils, Olives and Pickles.

Eaſt-Indies. To the *Eaſt-Indies* we ſend out ſome Woollen Goods, Lead, Watches, Clocks, Fire-Arms, Hats; but our chief Export is Silver Bullion: For which we receive in Exchange, Gold, Diamonds, Spices, Drugs, Teas, Porcelain or China-Ware, Silk wrought and raw, Cotton-Cloths of different Kinds, Salt-Petre, *&c.* A great Part of theſe Goods are conſumed at Home and in our Plantations, and the Remainder is exported to other Countries of *Europe*; the Return of which makes Amends for the Bullion exported.

Guinea. To *Guinea* we ſend ſome Woollen and Linen Goods, Cutlery Ware, Fire-Arms, Swords, Cutlaſſes, Toys of Glaſs and Metal, *&c.* and receive in return *Negroes* for the Uſe of our Plantations, Gold Duſt, and Elephants Teeth.

Turkey. To *Turkey* we ſend Woollen Goods of all Sorts, Lead, Tin, *Eaſt-India* Goods, Sugars, *&c.* and receive in return, Coffee, Silks, Mohair, Carpets, *&c.* This is a beneficial Branch of Trade; the Imports and Exports being near upon a Par.

The Genius of a Merchant. From this ſhort View of our Commerce we may conceive the Employment of our Merchants of different Claſſes: A Merchant ought to be a Man of an extenſive Genius, and his Education genteel; he muſt underſtand not only Goods and Merchandize in general, and be a Judge of every particular Commodity he deals in, but muſt know Mankind and be acquainted with the diffe-

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rent Manners and Cuſtoms of all the Trading Nations; he muſt know their different Products, the Properties of their Staple Commodities, their Taſte in the ſeveral Sorts of Goods they want, their principal Marts and Markets, the Seaſons proper for buying and ſelling, the Character and Humour of their Traders, their Coins, Weights, and Meaſures, their particular Manner of keeping Accompts, the Courſe of their Exchange, *&c.* the Duties chargeable at their ſeveral Ports, their Methods of Entry and Clearance; their peculiar Mercantile Cuſtoms and Uſages, relating either to Payments, or Buying and Selling; the common Arts, Tricks, and Frauds, put in practice by the Dealers: In a Word, he muſt be as well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of all the Nations he trades with as his own; all which requires an extenſive Genius and great Experience.

As to his Education, he muſt underſtand his Mother Tongue perfectly, write it grammatically, and with Judgment; he muſt learn all the Trading Languages, *French*, *Dutch*, and *Portugueze*, and be able to write them acurately; he has no great Neceſſity for *Greek* and *Latin*, but a ſuperficial Knowledge of them is ſoon acquired, and may be uſeful to him in obtaining the other Languages. He muſt underſtand Geography and ſome Navigation, muſt write a fair legible Hand, and ought to be a compleat Maſter of Figures and Merchants Accompts. *Education.*

A Youth educated in this manner, is fit for the Compting Houſe of any Merchant; and when he has ſerved his Time to any eminent Trader, may earn his Bread in a genteel Manner in any Part of the World. He may ſerve as Clerk in any Compting-Houſe at Home, may turn out Supercargo to any Port, and may ſettle

as Factor in any of our Plantations, or other Trading Cities in *Europe*, if he underſtands the practical Part of Commerce, writes a good Hand, underſtands Accompts, and the trading Languages, and has the Character of Integrity and Application; whether he has Money or not he may live, not only in the Employ of others, but may in time deal for himſelf to any Extent.

SECT. 2. *Of a Banker.* Bankers, though not properly Merchants, yet are ſo connected with Commerce, that we may with Propriety enough treat of them under that Head. The Banker is but a Truſtee, and his Houſe the Repoſitory of other People's Money. A Merchant, or any other Gentleman poſſeſs'd of a large Sum of Money, does not chuſe to keep it in his own Hands, but places it for Security in the Cuſtody of ſome Banker, from whom he draws it at ſuch Times and in ſuch Sums as he has daily occaſion for. The Banker, who is ſuppos'd a Man of a real Foundation of his own, knows that in the Courſe of Buſineſs, all the different Perſons who have lodged Money in his Hands, cannot have occaſion to demand it at once, therefore he ventures to lend out, upon undoubted Securities, ſuch Sums as he thinks he can ſpare from his current Demands, from whence ariſe the Profits of Banking: As for Example, I have Five Thouſand Pounds in Caſh by me; for the Convenience of Payment and Security I lodge this Money in the Hands of ſome noted Banker, who gives me a Receipt for it; ſeveral others are in the ſame Circumſtances with me, and the Banker finds himſelf poſſeſs'd of ſeveral Thouſands more than will anſwer the common and daily Draughts made on him, therefore he ventures to lend out Four or Five Thouſand Pounds upon the Security of Plate, India Bonds,

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Bonds, or Public Stock, at Five *per Cent.* Intereſt, and thus makes Profit of other People's Money.

He deals likewiſe in *Exchange*, that is, in remitting Money from one Place to another; as for Example, I owe a Man in *Holland* One Thouſand Guilders, which I have promis'd to remit on a certain Day. In Money I cannot make Payments, becauſe of the Risk by Sea, therefore I apply to a Banker, to whom I pay down the Value of the Thouſand Guilders in Sterling Money, and he gives me a Draught for that Sum upon his Correſpondent in *Holland*, which I remit to my Creditor. The Banker's Profit ariſes from the Price of *Exchange*, that is, the Price of the Guilders here, which riſes and falls according to the Demand for Bills. If a greater Number of People want to remit Money to *Holland* than there are who want to draw Money out of *Holland*, then the Banker has a Premium for drawing; if not, he draws upon Par or under Par, which is call'd the Courſe of *Exchange*; but the Banker never will draw for others, except when he is to have a Premium for ſo doing. *Exchange.*

SECT. 3. *Inſurers.*

Inſurers, commonly call'd Underwriters, are a Claſs of Merchants who inſure Goods from one Port to another for a certain Premium. Suppoſe I have a Ship loaded in the River, with Goods bound for *Spain*, I am under ſome Apprehenſion that the Ship may be loſt or taken by the Enemy, therefore I go to an Inſurer, and allow Five *per Cent.* or what we can agree upon, for obliging himſelf to pay me as many Hundred Pounds as I have inſured, in Caſe the Veſſel ſhould be loſt or taken by the Enemy.

The Inſtrument containing this Obligation, is call'd a Policy, and thoſe who ſign their Names to it, are, in the Merchant-Style, called Underwriters.

SECT. 4. *Change-Brokers.* Brokers are another Dependant on the Merchants; there are Brokers of various Sorts diſtinguiſh'd by the Goods they moſtly deal in: Their Buſineſs is to tranſact Buſineſs for the Merchant; buy up Goods for him; procure him Bills of Exchange, for which he has a Premium call'd Brokerage. In the City of *London* no Perſon can act as a Broker but he that is ſworn, and has given Security to the Lord-Mayor; they are a very conſiderable Body of Men and of vaſt Credit; the Word of ſome of theſe Brokers will paſs upon 'Change for ſome Hundreds of Thouſands; though the Perſons who deal with them know them not to be worth as many Hundreds.

SECT. 5. *The Pawn Broker.* The Pawn-Broker is a Kind of Broker for the Poor, and though eſteem'd by ſome not very reputable, yet I muſt do theſe People that Juſtice, they are ſo neceſſary to the poor labouring Tradeſmen in this Metropolis, I cannot comprehend almoſt how they can live without the Pawnbroker: He is reckon'd an Uſurer, that he takes too much for the Loan of ſmall Sums, and encourages Thieving; but I apprehend there may be ſuch a Thing as a Pawn-broker, without being chargeable with any of theſe Crimes: As to his being an Uſurer, if we conſider him merely as a Lender of Money the Charge is true; but we muſt ſtate it in a different Light: Firſt, he muſt ſerve a Seven Years Apprenticeſhip to learn his Buſineſs, and that is rather too little to become Judge of the almoſt infinite Number of Goods he is oblig'd to receive as Pledges: He muſt

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muſt have a large Stock of Ready-Money, pay Shop and Warehouſe Rent, maintain a Journeyman and Apprentices, employ his whole Time in attending his Buſineſs and Cuſtomers. Now will any Man in his Senſes contend, that a Man in this Situation ought to have no more than legal Intereſt for his Money? Does not he employ Skill, Time, and neceſſary Expence, beſides his Money? and is it not reaſonable he ſhould be paid for that, as well as any other Tradeſman? Suppoſe any Tradeſman employs One Thouſand or Fifteen Hundred Pounds in Trade, beſtows his Skill, Labour and Attendance, will he be content with Five or Fifteen *per Cent.* at the Year's End? No, he expects Twenty, or perhaps Twenty-five *per Cent*; at leaſt, he would not think himſelf an Uſurer could he procure it: And I take him and a Pawnbroker of the ſame Stock to be in ſimilar Circumſtances. As to Encouragement of Thieves, a Pawnbroker of Credit is as cautious as any other Man; it is much his Intereſt to be ſo, and I do not apprehend that he is liable to more Miſtakes than others who have a more reputable Name. The Trade is undoubtedly profitable, and requires a great deal of Judgment and Acuteneſs to become thoroughly Maſter of it: He muſt write a plain quick Hand, and ought to be Maſter of Figures. A Lad may be bound about Fourteen or Fifteen, and when out of his Time may have Twenty Pounds a Year, Bed and Board.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXII.

Of the SHIP-BUILDER, *and thoſe employed under him.*

SECT. 1. *Of the Ship-Builder.*

THE Ship-Builder is like the Architect in Houſe-building, but a much more ingenious Buſineſs: The Principles of this Art are much more complicated, and the Execution infinitely more difficult. A Ship-Builder, whether he undertakes a Merchant-Man or Man of War, firſt draws a Plan of the Hulk of the Ship, which Plan muſt be her true Dimenſions every way; and from thence, by the Scale and Compaſs, is meaſured every Timber-Plank and Beam that is laid in her from her going into the Stocks till ſhe is launched. We are improving every Day in this uſeful Art; yet it is our Misfortune, that our Ships of War are much worſe built than Ships built in private Yards; the Builders for the Navy of late Years have followed a Plan of Building which Experience might have taught them, does not anſwer the Properties required in a Ship of War; yet they ſtill go on to blunder in their own Way, and are likely to continue to do ſo till Gentlemen are placed at the Head of a certain Board, who ſhall underſtand both the Theory and Practice of Navigation.

A Youth deſigned for a Maſter Ship-Builder muſt have a ſolid Judgment and a natural Turn of Mind for this Profeſſion: He muſt have a good Stock of Money to ſet up with, and a ſtroug Conſtitution to learn the executive Part: He may be bound about Fifteen Years of Age.

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The Ship-Carpenter is the labouring Workman, and to become Master of his Business must learn the Theory as well as Practice: Whether he works himself, or is employed as a Builder, he ought to be Master of Designing, Figures and Mensuration. When out of his Time he may earn in the Dock-Yards Eighteen or twenty Shillings a Week; and if he goes to Sea, has from Forty Shillings to Five Pounds a Month. It is a Business that one seldom wants Bread in, either at Home or Abroad. SECT. 2. *Of the Ship-Carpenter.*

The Bolt and Anchor Smith is the next Person to be considered: It is a laborious and profitable Branch of the Smith Trade, but does not require over-and-above Ingenuity, at least not so much as many other smaller Classes of that Business. A Youth may be bound about Fifteen, and when out of his Time, if a good Fire-Man, may earn a Guinea a Week and upwards. SECT. 3. *Of the Bolt and Anchor-Smith.*

The Ship-Builder employs Joiners peculiar to himself, though they differ little from the other Joiners but in their being more constantly in his Employ. He has Carvers likewise, who never are employed in any other Branch of that Art but in carving the Ornaments upon the Stems and Sterns of Ships. He has Painters peculiar to himself, but they work like the common House-Painter, only are accumstomed more then they to this kind of Work. SECT. 4. *Of sundry other Trades.*

The Rope-Maker is the first Person employed after the Ship is launched. Rope-Yarn is spun in a long Walk: The Spinner fastens one End of two Threads to two Spindles of a Wheel; the Hemp is turned round his Middle, and he retires backward from the Wheel, spinning out both his Threads SECT. 5. *Of the Rope-Maker.*

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Threads as he goes, till he reaches the farther End of the Walk: The Wheel is turned by another Hand. When the Threads are all ſpun, they are twiſted together, and ſmeared over with Tar. This is a very profitable Trade, requires a large Stock, but not much Ingenuity, either Maſter or Workman. A Journeyman may earn Fifteen or Twenty Shillings a Week.

SECT. 6. *Of the Sail Cloth Maker.* Yarn for Sail-Cloth is made of dreſſed Hemp, and ſpun in the ſelf-ſame Manner that Rope-Yarn is ſpun. The Thread is the direct Length of the Web, and the Houſe in which it is ſpun is as long, and reſembles a ſmall Rope-Walk. The Spinners make very good Bread of it, and Women are as much employed as Men. As to the Weaving, it is done the ſame Way as other Linen Cloth: The Journeymen are paid by the Yard, according to the Fineneſs of the Sail Cloth. This Art is but in its Infancy in *England*; and the Goods no ways equal to that made by the *Dutch*: *Engliſh* Sail-Cloth, in a Storm, rends from Top to Bottom; but that of the *Dutch* wears like a Board, ſeldom rending. What this Difference may ariſe from is hard to be determined; but it is to be hoped, that in a few Years we may find out the Myſtery.

SECT. 7. *Of the Sail Maker.* The Sail-Maker is the next Tradeſman for fitting out the Ship: He ſews and ſhapes all the Sails, and is in every reſpect the Ship's Taylor. It is a very laborious Buſineſs, and reaſonably profitable: A Journeyman Sail-Maker may earn Twenty Shillings a Week. A Lad may be bound about Fifteen, without any particular Genius or Education.

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The Block-Maker is employ'd in making all the Blocks and Pullies belonging to a Ship. It requires no great Ingenuity, nor is there much got by it. SECT. 8. *Of the Block-Maker.*

The Slop-Shop ſells all kind of Shirts, Jackets, Trouzers, and other Wearing Apparel belonging to Sailors, ready made. It is a Buſineſs of great Profit, but requires no great Skill to become Maſter of it. SECT. 9. *Of the Slop-Shop.*

CHAP. LXXIII.

Of the Conſtitution of the City of LONDON; *the Nature and Privileges of the ſeveral* Incorporated Companies; *the Manner of Binding an Apprentice in their Halls, and of taking up the Freedom of the City.*

THE Incorporated Companies of the City of *London* are many; of which I have ſubjoined a Table ſhewing their Precedency, Dates of their Charters, and Livery Fine. I muſt only obſerve here, that of thoſe Companies there are Twelve who have this ſpecial Privilege, that the Lord-Mayor muſt be Free of one of them, before he can be elected; theſe are mark'd in the Table with an Aſteriſm, and are as follow:

1. Mercers.
2. Grocers.
3. Drapers.
4. Fiſhmongers.
5. Goldſmiths.
6. Skinners.
7. Merchant-Taylors.
8. Haberdaſhers.
9. Salters.
10. Ironmongers.
11. Vintners.
12. Cloth-Workers.

Before

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Before I proceed to the Table of the Companies, it may not be unacceptable to the Reader to take a ſhort View of the Government and Conſtitution of this great Metropolis.

Government of the City of London.

The Government of the City of *London* is the Picture in Miniature of the Civil Government of the whole Kingdom of *Great-Britain:* It is govern'd by the Lord-Mayor, who in every thing repreſents his Majeſty, and appears in a Rank and Splendor above that of many *European* Crowned Heads; and by a Court of Aldermen, in Number including the Lord-Mayor Twenty-ſix, who reſemble in every reſpect the Houſe of Peers; and by a Common-Council, choſen out of all the Wards of the City by the Inhabitants. Theſe Three conſtitute the Executive, and, if I may be allow'd the Expreſſion, the Legiſlative Power of this great City.

The City is divided into Twenty-ſix Wards, over which there is placed a Magiſtrate call'd an Alderman, who enjoys his Office for Life, and is choſen by the Liverymen of that Ward, under whom there is a Deputy, who tranſacts the moſt laborious Part of the Alderman's Buſineſs in the Ward.

Out of theſe Twenty-ſix Aldermen the Lord-Mayor is choſen; it generally goes by Rotation, and the Choice falls upon the Senior Alderman next the Chair: Though there are ſome Inſtances where the Senior Alderman has been ſet aſide. The Office of Lord-Mayor laſts but for one Year: He is elected upon the 29th of *September*, but does not officiate till the 9th of *November*, when he goes in a grand Proceſſion to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where he takes the Oaths before the Court of *Exchequer*, and returns with a great deal of Solemnity, being attended by the ſeveral Livery-Companies

Companies of the City in their Livery-Gowns, with Streamers, *&c.* to *Guildhall*, where an elegant Entertainment is prepar'd for the Company, and the Evening ends with a Ball for the Ladies. The Lord-Mayor generally invites his Majesty and the Royal Family to this Entertainment, and the Invitation is commonly accepted once in every Reign.

The State the Lord-Mayor appears in when he goes to *Guildhall*, or on any public Occasion, as I have observ'd, resembles Royal Majesty the neareſt of any thing possible, and his Appearance is not all Shew, for his Authority is equal to it, by which he is enabled to execute those wise Regulations, which render the City of *London* the Admiration of Foreigners; since though it is one of the largest Cities on Earth, yet it is govern'd with the same Ease, and with less Trouble to the Subject, than many petty Villages in other Parts of the World.

By serving an Apprenticeship of seven Years, a Youth becomes Free of this great City, and may hope one Day to be exalted to the Mayoralty; since we have had many Instances of Men from the lowest Circumstances of Life who have arrived at and fill'd that Chair with Honour and Reputation.

Difference between Livery-Men and Freemen.

There are two Classes of Freemen in this City, who have some different Privileges, that is, Livery-Men of the City, and those who are Freemen. There are several Companies who have no Livery, and the Apprentices bound to them can only be Freemen of the City, and have a Liberty to exercise their Trade or Profession within its Liberties, but cannot be of the Livery, nor have a Vote in chusing of Magistrates in the City, or Members to represent it in Parliament, which the Livery-Men can.

When

Form of Binding an Apprentice.

When a Youth has fix'd upon a Trade and indented with a Maſter, his Relation or Maſter, according as they ſtipulate, muſt have his Indentures ſtampt according to Act of Parliament; then the Parent, or other Relation who has the Care of the Youth, with the Maſter, goes to the Hall of that Company to which the Maſter belongs, carrying with them the Indentures and the Maſter's Freedom, upon a Court-Day; where the Court of Aſſiſtants and the Clerk of the Company generally attend; the Maſter preſents the Indentures and his own Freedom to the Board, and deſires that his Apprentice may be enter'd in the Hall; the Maſter of the Company aſks the Maſter if he is willing to take that Apprentice, and the Youth if he is willing to ſerve that Maſter, and the Parent or other Relation if this is done with his Conſent; which Queſtions being anſwer'd in the Affirmative, the Indentures are enter'd upon paying Six and Eight-pence, and in ſome Companies a Trifle more or leſs, and Fees and Poundage out of the Money given with the Apprentice, if any ſuch is given.

Then they all three go to *Guildhall* before the Chamberlain of the City of *London*, who is Guardian of all Apprentices, and has a Right to ſee Juſtice done between them and their Maſters; there, are aſk'd the ſame Queſtions as before, and upon paying a very ſmall Fee are Inroll'd, which is the laſt Step to be taken till the Youth is out of his Time.

After the Youth has ſerved his ſeven Years faithfully, and deſires to take up his Freedom, the Maſter goes and informs the Court of Aſſiſtants of his Company, that he is ſatisfied with his Apprentice's Diſcharge of his Duty, upon which, and paying the Fee, he is enter'd free of the Company; and the ſame being repeated before the

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the Chamberlain, he is enter'd free of the City, and takes the cuſtomary Oaths, ſuch as, that of Allegiance, *&c.* and an Oath to promote the Intereſt and Good of the City.

In this manner he obtains his Freedom, and is intitled to all the Privileges of his Company, and this great Metropolis; but to underſtand the Advantages of the former, we muſt take a View of the Conſtitution of a City Company.

They are all of them govern'd by a Maſter, two Wardens, and a Court of Aſſiſtants, conſiſting of twenty or thirty Perſons of the Company, more or leſs, according to the Number of Members.

The Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants have the Diſpoſal of all the Money belonging to the Company, ſome of which they ſhare among themſelves, either in Money or Feaſts, of which they have many. Now, a Youth having taken up his Freedom, if he is a popular Man, he may in two or three Years have the Honour to be appointed Renter-Warden, or Steward, which intitles him to the Privilege of treating Half the Fraternity with an elegant and expenſive Entertainment on Lord-Mayor's Day, for the whole Company is treated by the two Stewards on that Day, which may coſt them, in ſome Companies, thirty Pounds a-piece. This is the four Privilege, the ſweet one comes next; if he continues popular, he may in a Year or two more be admitted into the Court of Aſſiſtants, where he may have a Share in Profits known only to themſelves.

If a Perſon, who has been upon the Livery ſome Years, and ſhould afterwards come to Miſfortunes, there is in moſt Companies a Penſion of Five or more Pounds a Year paid him, or to his Widow in Caſe of his Death.

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A TABLE *of the* Incorporated Companies *of the City of* LONDON: *Their Precedency, Dates of their Charters, Livery-Fines, and their Halls or Places of Meeting.*

N. B. *Thoſe who have no Dates in the Column of Charters are Companies by Preſcription.*

Names of the Companies, with their Precedency.	*Dates of Charters*	*Livery Fines.* l. s. d.	Their Halls.
1 * Mercers,	*Anno* 1393	2 : 13 : 4	*Ironmonger-lane.*
2 * Grocers,	1345	20 :	*Poultry.*
3 * Drapers,	1439	25 :	*Throgmorton-ſtreet.*
4 * Fiſhmongers,	1433	13 : 6 : 8	*Thames-ſtreet.*
5 * Goldſmiths,	1180	20 :	*Cheapſide.*
6 * Skinners,	1322	15 :	*Thames-ſtreet.*
7 * Merchant-Tylors,	1299	20 :	*Threadneedle-ſtreet.*
8 * Haberdaſhers,		20 :	*Maiden-lane.*
9 * Salters,	1394	20 :	
10 * Ironmongers,	1462	15 :	*Fenchurch-ſtreet.*
11 * Vintners,	1437	31 : 13 : 4	*Thames-ſtreet.*
12 * Cloth workers,	1482	20 :	*Tower-ſtreet.*
13 Dyers,	1472	15 :	*Thames-ſtreet.*
14 Brewers,	1438	6 : 13 : 4	*Aldermanbury.*
15 Leatherſellers,	1382	20 :	*Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.*
16 Pewterers,	1474	20 :	*Lime-ſtreet.*
17 Barbers and Surgeons,	1430	10 :	*Monkwell-ſtreet.*
18 Cutlers,	1417	10 :	*Thames-ſtreet.*
19 Bakers,	1155	10 :	*Harp-lane, Tham-ſt.*
20 Tallow-Chandlers,	1462	15 :	*Dowgate-hill.*
21 Wax Chandlers,	1483	5 :	*Maiden-lane, W. ſt.*
22 Armourers,	1422	10 :	*Coleman-ſtreet.*
23 Girdlers,	1449	10 :	*Baſingball-ſtreet.*
24 Butchers,	1605	2 :	*Pudding-lane.*
25 Sadlers,	1190	10 :	*Foſter-lane.*
26 Carpenters,	1344	10 :	Near *Moorgate.*
27 Cordwainers,	1410	10 :	*Diſtaff-lane.*
28 Painters,	1582	4 :	*Little Trinity lane.*

Names

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Names of the Companies, with their Precedency.	*Dates of Charters.*	*Livery Fine.* l. s. d.	Their Halls
29 Curriers,	1367	9 : 13 : 4	Near *Cripplegate.*
30 Maſons,	1410	5 :	*Baſinghall-ſtreet.*
31 Plumbers,	1611	10 :	*Chequer-yard, T. ſt.*
32 Inholders,	1515	10 :	*Elbow-lane, T. ſt.*
33 Founders,	1614	8 : 7 : 6	*Lothbury.*
34 Poulterers,	1503	20 :	
35 Cooks,	1480	10 :	*Alderſgate-ſtreet.*
36 Coopers,	1501	15 :	*Baſinghall-ſtreet.*
37 Bricklayers,	1567	12 :	*Leadenhall-ſtreet.*
38 Bowyers,	1620	8 :	Some Tavern.
39 Fletchers,	by P.	10 :	*St Mary-Axe.*
40 Blackſmiths,	1471	8 :	*Lambeth-hill.*
41 Joiners,	1570	8 :	*Friars-lane.*
42 Weavers,	1184	6 :	*Baſinghall-ſtreet.*
43 Woolmen,	by P.		
44 Plaiſterers,	1501	8 :	*Addle-ſtreet, W. ſt.*
45 Scriveners,	1616	5 :	
46 Fruiterers,	1605	5 :	*Wood-ſtreet.*
47 Stationers,	1557	20 :	*Ludgate.*
48 Broiderers,	1561	5 :	*Gutter-lane.*
49 Upholders	1627	4 : 10 :	*Leadenhall-ſtreet.*
50 Muſicians *and* Muſical Inſtrument-Makers,	1604	2 :	
51 Turners,	1604	8 :	*Thames-ſtreet.*
52 Basket-Makers,	by P.		Where they pleaſe
53 Glaziers,	1637	3 :	Where they pleaſe
54 Horners,	1638		
55 Farriers,	1673	5 :	
56 Paviors,	by P.		
57 Loriners *or* Bit-Mak.	1488	10 :	Near *Cripplegate.*
58 Apothecarys,	1606	16 :	*Black-friars.*
59 Shipwrights,	1605		
60 Spectacle-Makers.	1630		
61 Soap-Makers,	1638		
62 Glovers,	1638	5 : 13 : 4	*Beech-lane,*
63 Comb-Makers.	1636		
64 Felt *or* Hat-Makers,	1604	5 :	

Names

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Names of the Companies, with their Precedency.	*Dates of Charters.*	*Livery Fine.* l. s. d.	Their Halls.
65 Frame-work-knitters,	1663	10 :	*Red Croſs-ſtreet.*
66 Silk-Throwſters,	1622		
67 Silk-Men,	1631		
68 Pin-Makers,	1636		
69 Clock-Makers,	1632		
70 Gardeners,	1616		
71 Needle-Makers	1656	3 : 6 : 8	
72 Tin-Plate-Workers,	1670		
73 Wheel-Wrights,	1670		
74 Diſtillers.	1638	13 : 6 : 8	
75 Hat-Band-Makers,	1638		
76 Patten-Makers,	1670	6 :	
77 Glaſs-Sellers,	1664	5 :	Where they pleaſe.
78 Pipe-Makers,	1663		
79 Coach-Makers,	1677	10 :	*Noble-ſtreet.*
80 Pariſh-Clerks,	1611		
81 Gold and Silver Wire-Drawers,	1623		
82 Long-bow-ſtring-mak.	by P.		
83			
84 Fan-Makers,	1709		
85 Wood-Mongers,	1605		
86 Starch-Makers,	1620		
87 Fiſhermen,	1687		
88 Carmen,			*Chriſt Hoſpital.*
89 Tackle-Porters,	1606		
90 Ticket-Porters,	1646		
91 Watermen,	1700		*Thames-ſtreet.*

BESIDES.

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BESIDES the Incorporated Companies in the foregoing Table, whoſe Charters chiefly reſpect their Privileges as Citizens of *London*, there are other great Companies, eſtabliſh'd on Account of Trade, with many large and excluſive Privileges: As

I. *The* HAMBURGH-COMPANY.

This Company, which was the firſt Society of Incorporated Merchants in *England*, were incorporated in 1296 by *Edward* the Firſt, under the Name of *Merchant-Adventurers*. They receiv'd great Encouragement from all the ſucceeding Kings of *England*; and fix'd their Staple at *Antwerp*, where they ſold the *Engliſh* Wool, and brought from thence in Exchange the other Products of *Europe* and *Aſia*; by which Means they were look'd upon at that Time as very ſerviceable to the Nation, and in a manner were the Support and Source of the great Wealth of that once opulent City *Antwerp*; which declin'd in its Trade immediately upon the *Engliſh* Staple being remov'd at the Time of the Duke *d'Alva*'s Perſecution in the *Low Countries*: The Merchants at that Time remov'd their Factory to *Hamburgh*, and the *Walloons* coming over, we have learn'd to manufacture our own Wool, and by that Means alone have arriv'd to that Figure in Trade which this Nation now makes; but at preſent, as the Privileges of that Company were laid open in King *William*'s Reign, that Company is little more than Nominal.

II. *The* MERCHANTS OF THE STAPLE.

This Company was erected in *Edward* the Third's Time: They had their firſt Factory at *Middleburgh* in *Zealand*, and dealt in the Exports

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of the Growth of this Kingdon, ſuch as Leather, Hides, Wool, Felts, Lead, Tin, Butter, Cheeſe, *&c.* But they ſoon remov'd their Trade to *England*, and dropt their Privileges as a Company.

III. *The* EASTLAND-COMPANY.

The Commodities this Company imports are Bees-Wax, Pot-Aſhes, Tallow, Hemp, Flax, Linen, Deal, Naval-Stores, and Sturgeon. They had their original Factory at *Elbing* in *Pruſſia*, and were from thence call'd *Merchants of Elbing*; but their Trade became afterwards to be divided amongſt ſome of the *Hans Towns* and Trading Cities on the *Baltick*.

IV. *The* AFRICAN-COMPANY.

This Company has appear'd in ſeveral Shapes ſince the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when it was firſt erected. They obtain'd ſome Forts and Settlements upon the Coaſt of *Guinea*, from whence they import Elephants Teeth, Gold-Duſt, ſome Drugs, and Negroes for our *Weſt-India* Plantations. The Trade in all Appearance is profitable, but as a Company, whether by Knavery, Ignorance, or Miſmanagement, they have always been Loſers. Now their Trade is laid open, and private Adventurers make Money by that Branch of Commerce. What the Company does by their Traffic, and the Aſſiſtance given them by Parliament for the Support of their Garriſons, is a Secret to themſelves.

V. *The* RUSSIA-COMPANY.

The *Ruſſia*-Company was firſt eſtabliſh'd in 1555, and deſign'd not only as a Trading Company to the Dominions of that vaſt Empire, but for making new Diſcoveries to the North; a Thing

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Thing which was then the Spirit of all *Europe*. People of all Ranks ſubſcrib'd to this Company, and they flouriſh'd for many Years, but now they have no excluſive Privileges.

VI. *The* LEVANT, *or* TURKEY-COMPANY.

This Company is perhaps the moſt beneficial Company in *England*, as there is a conſiderable Ballance in our Favour: They were firſt incorporated in 1579.

VII. *The* EAST-INDIA-COMPANY.

The *Eaſt-India* Company generally export Silver Bullion, ſome Woollen Goods, and bring us in return all the rich Spices of the *Eaſt*, Drugs, Silks, Cottons, ſome Diamonds, Salt-Petre, Tea, and China; Part of which is conſum'd at Home, and Part of it ſent Abroad, to anſwer our Ballance with other Countries. It is much diſputed how far this Company is beneficial to the Nation, ſince they carry out moſtly Bullion, and bring us in return, for the moſt part, only Superfluities: But I believe, in the main, the Company muſt be found beneficial, ſince the Goods they re-export are equal to the Nation to ſo much Money, or rather better, ſince by them we gain the Freight; but if other Nations go on in their *Eaſt-India* Trade, as they have done for theſe twenty Years paſt, our Exports of *India* Goods muſt ceaſe, and then the Company muſt become a public Calamity, ſince I know no one Article they import but what ſerves to increaſe our Luxury, and might be very well wanted.

VIII. *The* HUDSON'S-BAY-COMPANY.

This Company imports chiefly Furs; for which they export almoſt all the Neceſſaries of Life to the Cold Regions, where their Factories are ſitu-

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ated. It is near their Settlements, the famous Paſſage, ſo much ſought for, is ſuppos'd to be, *viz.* that between the North-Eaſt and North-Weſt of *America*.

IX. *The* SOUTH-SEA-COMPANY.

This has been a fatal Company to *England*, yet it is a very powerful Society, and rich in Government Security. They were deſign'd for Trade, and carried on ſome profitable Branches in the *Weſt-Indies*, and had the *Aſſiento* Contract with the King of *Spain*, by which they had a Right to furniſh the *Spaniſh* Plantations with *Negroes*, and to ſend a Ship annually to *La Vera Cruz*: But notwithſtanding they have been always Beggars, as a Trading Company, and in the Year 1720, were Knaves in all reſpects, it is hop'd they are honeſter now.

CHAP. LXXIV.

ADVICE *to the Young* APPRENTICE, *how to behave during his Apprenticeſhip, in order to acquire his Buſineſs, obtain the Good Will of his Maſter, and avoid the many Temptations to which Youth are liable in this great City.*

I Shall now ſuppoſe the Youth has made Choice of his Education, has ſign'd his Indentures, taken Leave of his Mother, and is fairly ſettled with his Maſter; who I ſhall preſume to be a Man of Good-Nature, Sagacity, and Knowledge of his Buſineſs: I would have ſuch a Lad to conſider that he has made the firſt Step into the World

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World of Buſineſs, and has fix'd himſelf for Life in one certain Sphere of Action, that his future Happineſs in this World, and, in ſome Meaſure, his Hopes of another, depends upon the Uſe he is to make of the preſent Time. If Hopes of Bread, Proſpect of Wealth, and a Settlement for Life in the World, can have any Weight upon the Mind, they ought to take place now.

As we ſuppoſe he has fix'd upon his Buſineſs from a natural Liking, or Turn of Mind, we muſt believe he at firſt takes Delight in his Buſineſs; this Liking he muſt keep up, by often reflecting what an Advantage it will be to become Maſter of it: The greater Affection he diſcovers to it, the greater Application he gives to it, the ſooner his Labour will be over; for a Tradeſman no ſooner becomes poſſeſs'd of the Myſtery of the Craft, than the uneaſy laborious Part of it vaniſhes: The ready and expert Workman does his Buſineſs with Pleaſure; he ſcarce feels the Inſtruments he uſes; every thing goes on ſmoothly: Whereas the Bungler works, toils, and ſtruggles, is more oppreſs'd with his own Ignorance, than the Weight of any thing elſe.

To obtain his Maſter's Good-Will, he muſt be diligent in his Buſineſs, and conſider that it is a Crime againſt Moral Honeſty to trifle away his Time, when he ſhould be employ'd in his Maſter's Work; he ought to be diligent, and apply cloſer in his Abſence than in his Preſence, and make Conſcience of the Diſcarge of his Duty. By this Conduct he not only acquires his Trade ſooner, and promotes his Maſter's Intereſt, but from it he may expect the Protection and Aſſiſtance of Divine Providence in his future Life; for this Reaſon alſo he muſt be faithful in every thing that is entruſted to his Care or Management: He ſhould look upon his Maſter as his Parent, and

and be as watchful over his Intereſt as that of his Father and Mother. The Character of Honeſty and Integrity, which this is the Time to acquire, will contribute more to his Succeſs in Buſineſs and his real Peace of Mind, than every other Qualification: Art and Ingenuity without Honeſty can be of no Uſe; all Mankind ſhun the Villain, and chuſe rather to deal with the Bungler than the deſigning crafty Knave, though ever ſo expert in his Buſineſs. Honeſty is a Stock, ſets up the Tradeſman without Money, procures him Reſpect even in Poverty, and a Friend in a Country where he has no Relations.

The Apprentice, who would live in Peace with his Maſter and Family, muſt interefere as little as poſſible in the domeſtic Concerns of his Houſe: He muſt keep cloſe to his Buſineſs, and mind nothing elſe; he muſt avoid tattling between Servants, or carrying Stories between Husband and Wife. He ought to be ready to do his Miſtreſs all the good Offices in his Power, and if he has any Complaints to make of her, let him endeavour to have them taken notice of by the Maſter himſelf, without making the Complaint. He muſt keep his Maſter's Secrets, both in relation to his Craft and Dealings, and to the private Affairs of his Family: He muſt carry no Tales to his Neighbour's Houſe, or entertain his Friends at the Expence of his Maſter and Miſtreſs's Reputation.

He ought to take his Maſter's Advice and reaſonable Correction, with the ſame Submiſſion as if he was his Father: He muſt conſider him in the Place of a Parent, and that what he ſays muſt be for his Good and Advantage.

A Lad grown to ſome Years muſt carefully avoid idle Company and Ale-Houſes; the Time he ſpends there muſt be ſtolen from his Maſter, or

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or encroach upon thoſe Hours neceſſary for Reſt. Late Hours, though he ſhould have an Opportunity to keep them without his Maſter's Knowledge, deſtroy his Health, and give him a Habit of Drinking, and a Love of Company, the great Bane of all Tradeſmen. That Time his Maſter can ſpare him, or can be taken from his Hours of Reſt, he ought to employ in Learning to Write, Read, Caſt Accompts, Drawing, or any other Qualification ſuitable to his Station. The Knowledge he reaps will afford, while he lives, pleaſant Reflections, reſulting from the Conſciouſneſs of having employed his Time to uſeful Purpoſes.

Women is another ſtrong Temptation to Apprentices to go aſtray. The Blood runs warm in their young Veins, and they are naturally prone to gratify the new-grown Appetite. Againſt this Evil the young Apprentice muſt exert all the Force of Reaſon, Intereſt, and Religion; he muſt conſider, he riſks his Health, and plunges himſef into a See of Diſeaſes when he embraces a common Woman; not only endangers his Health but his Morals; their Arts, their Blandiſhments, and Snares are ſuch, that ſooner or later, they tempt their Votaries from one Degree of Vice to another, till Ruin, Diſeaſes, and a ſhameful End finiſhes their Cataſtrophe. As to what is called lawful Love, courting a Woman to make a Wife of, that Deſire ought to be checked in the Bud; for an Apprentice is never compleatly miſerable till he has got a Wife: He ought to conſider Marriage as a Matter of the laſt Conſequence to his Peace, not to be undertaken raſhly at any Age, but on no Account to be entered upon till he is ſettled in a Way of providing for a Family; let him conſider if he has nothing to depend on but his Trade when out of his Time; that he ought to live ſome time ſingle,

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to try to ſave ſomething to fit him for entering into ſuch a chargeable State: If he cannot ſave when ſingle, how can he propoſe to maintain a Family upon his Wages? What a dreadful Thing is it for a Man to ſee a Wife and Children in Want, and he unable to ſupport them? It is worſe than Death to an honeſt Man, and therefore ought to be maturely weighed before we reduce ourſelves to that Dilemma.

Great Care ought to be taken in the Choice of Company: Idle, profligate Fellows ought to be ſhunned: We ſoon partake of the Manners of thoſe we converſe with: Their Vices, by being frequent, become familiar to us, and by Degrees ſteal inſenſibly upon our Minds and convert us into one of themſelves.

Above all, Gaming Company ought to be avoided; even Gaming for Amuſement is pernicious to the Mind of Youth, the Habit ſoon grows ungovernable, and the Itch of Gain, too prevalent in moſt Natures, draws us on by degrees to love Gaming for the Sake of Money, which we formerly loved only for Diverſion; and when that Spirit once poſſeſs us all Senſe of Honeſty is loſt, we are uneaſy when we are not engaged in Play, ſuffer all the Tortures of the Unhappy when Fortune has been unfavourable, and to repair the Breach made by our Folly, run all the Lengths that Craft, Deſpair, and Villany can ſuggeſt: Therefore the young Apprentice who values his Integrity, his Peace of Mind, his Reputation in the World, and Happineſs hereafter, muſt ſhun every Temptation to Play, and find out ſome other Amuſement to paſs away his idle Hours than thoſe Games that are reckoned the moſt innocent.

Reverence for Religion, and a conſcious Diſcharge of the Duties of it, I place laſt; not as contributing

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contributing the leaſt to our Happineſs, but that in it all other Conſiderations are centered. Without it all our Endeavours are in vain, all our Attempts fruitleſs: It is this alone that gives us a true Reliſh of Life, and the rational Enjoyments in it. It is too much the Faſhion now-a-days to laugh at Religion, and even to be aſhamed of Acts of Devotion; but Mode or Faſhion cannot quell the Checks of an enlightened Conſcience, nor will be allowed as a good Plea at the Grand Tribunal. Let the young Apprentice then be conſtant in his Devotions to the Supream Being, live in a conſtant Fear of offending againſt his Laws, and in a thorough Dependance on his Divine Providence; and however unfaſhionable the Practice may be, he muſt reap from it that Content of Mind, that ſublime Satisfaction, which no earthly Enjoyment can afford him; may rationally expect Succeſs to attend his Endeavours in this World; or, if he is diſappointed in theſe, he may with Aſſurance conclude, all Things are ordered for his Good.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

Of ſundry Trades omitted in their proper Place, or that could not be ranged under any General Head.

SECT. 1. *Of the Flax-Dreſſer.*

THE Flax-Dreſſer is he who prepares the Flax after Importation, and makes it ready for the Spinners, by combing it on Hecles of different Degrees of Fineneſs, according to the Nature of the Flax, or the Uſes it is deſigned for. There are but few in and about *London*, who follow this Branch, ſuch as do barely make a Living by it: Their Apprentices do not require over and above much Strength or Ingenuity; the Wages of a Journeyman is from Nine to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 2. *Coal-Crimps or Factors.*

This Tradeſman is a Wholeſale Dealer in Coals, which he buys for his own Uſe at the Pool, and ſells them again in large Quantities in the City or Suburbs, or he ſells whole Ship Loads by Commiſſion from the Proprietors of Collieries, at *Newcaſtle*, &c. They take Apprentices, which they bring up in the Compting-Houſe, like other Factors and Merchants, and give a Clerk or Book-Keeper, from Thirty to Fifty Pounds a Year.

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The Coal Meeters appointed by the Lord-Mayor of *London*, or who rather buy their Places of him, have the Privilege of measuring all the Coals sold in the City of *London*, for which they are allowed handsome Fees, which enable them to give from a Thousand to Fifteen Hundred Pounds for their Places; there are twelve of them in all, who make a very good Living. SECT. 3. *Coal-Meeters.*

This is a Class of Labourers employed in carrying the Coals from the Lighters to Shoar, and heaving them out of one Vessel into another; it is a laborious dirty Business, and they make from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week, and sometimes more if they are diligent; but they take no Apprentices, tho' there are some Rules to be observed in being admitted to heave Coals at some Wharfs. SECT. 4. *Of the Coal-Heaver.*

The Business of a Carman needs no Explanation, it requires strong robust Lads, to carry heavy Burthens, in loading and unloading their Carts. Some Carmen, especially in the City, who are able to keep a Cart and Carroon, or Number, with two Horses, make a very honest Livelihood: they sometimes take Apprentices, but I think the Journeymen of this Branch are no better than Labourers, and earn no more Wages than he who carries the Hod. SECT. 5. *Of Carmen.*

They are a City-Fellowship, and were once incorporated with the Feuelers, but they throwing up their Charter, the Carmen were again reduced to a Fellowship, which differs nothing from an Incorporated Company, but that the one is established by the Lord-Mayor and Common-Council, and the other by Charter from the Crown.

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SECT. 6. *Of Porters.* There are various Kinds of Porters, ſome who are meer Labourers, and carry all Manner of heavy Burthens, and are chiefly employed in loading and unloading Carts and Waggons; but the Porters who have thr Honour to be a City Fraternity, are divided into two Claſſes; Firſt, Tackle Porters, who are employed about the Keys and Wharfs, and aſſiſt in loading and unloading the Shipping; and Ticket Porters, who are diſtinguiſhed by Pewter or Silver Badges with their Name upon it, hanging to their Breaſts or Aprons: Theſe muſt be Free of the City, and give two Sureties in an Hundred Pounds for their Honeſty; they are generally employed about Merchants Cellers, by Ware-Houſe Men and Shopkeepers of large Dealings, to carry Goods to their Cuſtomers; they ply about Bankers, and are entruſted with large Sums of Money, and make good Bread about the Inns of Court: They are not ſo much employed in carrying Burthens, as in going of Errands, and in all Shapes make more Money than moſt common Tradeſmen; but I do not underſtand that any Claſs of this Worſhipful Company take Apprentices.

SECT. 7. *Of Pewterers.* Pewter is a mixed Metal made up of a Proportion of Tin and Lead; they are of Kin to the Founders, as all their Work is caſt in a Mould, and a Turner, as it is moſtly turned in a Lathe peculiar to themſelves. After the Plate, Diſh, or other Veſſel is caſt and turned, it is then planiſhed with a Hammer, whoſe Face is nicely poliſhed, and of Caſe-hardened Steel. This is by much the moſt laborious Part of the Work. It is an ingenious Buſineſs and abundantly profitable, but very unhealthful, becauſe of the Fume of the Metal, which ſoon renders them Paralytic; Journeymen earn from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week.

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This is a Claſs of Founders who do nothing elſe, but caſt Letters or Types for the Printers; it is as ingenious and laborious Buſineſs, and very profitable to the Maſter, eſpecially at preſent, when the Buſineſs is but in two or three Hands: The Journeymen earn from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week. SECT. 8. *Of the Letter-Founder.*

This Tradeſman is a Species of the Engraver, and differs from the Copper-Plate Printer, but in his Materials. The one cuts his Deſigns upon Wood, and the other upon Copper; they are employed in cutting Wooden Cuts for School-Books, and Heads, Tail-pieces, and other Ornaments for the Printers; they ought to have ſome Notion of Drawing, and to compleat them, ought to have the Genius and Qualifications ſpoke of when treating of Engravers. Their Wages as Journeymen frequently depend on their Application, as they are paid by the Piece; they generally earn from a Guinea to Thirty Shillings a Week. SECT. 9. *Of the Wood-Cutter.*

Parchment in made of Sheep Skins extended and drawn to a proper Thinneſs when Green, and Vellum in the ſame Manner of Calf Skin; it requires neither much Strength or Ingenuity, nor is there much Profit attending it, and very little of it manufactured in Town, if any; ſo little at leaſt, that after the ſtricteſt Enquiry, I cannot find what Wages is given a Journeyman. SECT. 10. *Of Parchment and Vellum-Makers.*

This is only mentioned as a City Fraternity, not as a Trade which takes Apprentices; their Buſineſs is to make up an Account of the Chriſtenings and Deaths from Parochial Accounts ſent to their Office in *Wood-Street*, which they print at a Preſs of their own, and diſtribute to Houſe- SECT. 11. *Pariſh Clerks.*

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keepers in their reſpective Parishes, for a Shilling a Quarter.

SECT. 12. *Of Scriveners.* This is only a nominal Company of the City; it was formerly made up of Notary Publics, but their Company is now vaniſhed.

SECT. 13. *Of Loom-Makers.* This is a Tradeſman compoſed of the Smith, Joiner and Carpenter; he is employed in making Weaving Looms, Throwing Engines for Silk Throwſters, and ſeveral Engines for Mechanic Uſes: To invent theſe Engines would require great Ingenuity, but as that is already done, it requires no great Head-piece to execute them, as the Principles whereon they are conſtructed are commonly known; a Youth deſigned to be bound to this Trade ought to be pretty robuſt and about Fifteen Years of Age; when out of his Time, he earns from Ten to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 14. *Of Stocking-Frame Makers.* This is a Branch of the Smith's Buſineſs, and abundantly ingenious; the greateſt Difficulty is in tempering the large Springs, upon which the Work moves; it is very profitable to the Maſter and in but few Hands, and the Journeymen earn the common Wages of a Smith.

SECT. 15. *Of Corn and Coffee-Mill Makers.* There is another Claſs of Smiths employed in making Mills for the Corn-Chandlers, and Coffee-Mills, tho' ſometimes the Jack-Smith undertakes this Work; there is no great Myſtery in the Trade, and the Strength requiſite, and the Wages given, differ nothing from the other Claſſes of working Smiths.

SECT. 16. *Of Millwright, and Millers.* Theſe two Tradeſmen are better underſtood in the Country than in the City, tho' there are ſome who live in the City and are concerned in Mills

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Mills in the Country. The Mill-Wright is an ingenious and laborious Buſineſs, in which there is a great Variety, according to the different Principles upon which the Mill is conſtructed, but the Wages given to Journeymen is no more than that of a common Carpenter. A working Miller earns about Ten Shillings a Week.

SECT. 17. *Lighter-Builders.*

The Lighter Builders differs nothing from the Ship Builder, but that the one confines himſelf to Ships, and the other to Lighters, and does not require ſo much Art or Ingenuity: As the chief Thing to be conſider'd in theſe unwieldy Veſſels us'd for unloading Ships are, to carry Goods up the River, is Strength, it requires as much of that as any Branch in the Carpentery Buſineſs; and the Wages is about Fifteen Shillings a Week, and conſtant Employment.

SECT. 18. *Of the Boat-Builders.*

This Trade requires more Ingenuity and leſs Strength than the former; there are ſeveral Claſſes of them, differing only by different Species of Boats they are moſt employ'd in building; the Wages of a Journeyman is the ſame as that laſt mention'd; and they are conſtantly employ'd, neither Maſters nor Working Hands being over-ſtock'd.

SECT. 19. *Of the Hour-Glaſs-Maker.*

This is a Branch which requires very ſlender Parts to become Maſter of; he is partly a Turner, and buys his Glaſs from the Glaſs-Houſe; there are not many of them, nor much to be made by thoſe who are employ'd; the Wages of a Journeyman is Ten or Twelve Shillings a Week.

SECT. 20. *Of Sailers and Mariners.*

This Claſs of Men are the Source of the Wealth, and the Support of the Freedom of

Great-Britain: Without them we had been, as formerly, a Prey to every petty Invader; and the flouriſhing Empire of *Great-Britain* would be of no more conſequence in Europe, than the petty Republick of *Lucca* in *Italy*. They make us dreaded abroad, and enable us to live in Plenty, nay in Luxury at Home. Every Man bred to the Sea is a Benefactor to his Country, and adds new Strength and Riches to the Kingdom every Voyage he makes.

To make a common practical Sailor, requires no more than a natural Inclination to the Sea, and a ſturdy healthy Conſtitution; but to make a Mariner, and one fit to manage a Ship, requires a good Deal of Sagacity; they muſt have a Genius for Figures, without which, it is impoſſible to learn the Theory of Navigation, and to compleat them, ought to be taught Geography in all its Branches, and Aſtronomy; and ought to have ſome Knowledge of Drawing. This would enable them to give us the Bearings of Capes, and Head-Lands, with greater Propriety than is commonly done; and by their Means we might be fully ſupplied with Draughts of Foreign Curioſities, which Travellers frequently omit: This might ſerve much to their own Amuſement, when Windbound in a Port, and enlarge the Means of Knowledge to the reſt of Mankind.

I am ſorry to obſerve ſo little Care taken of the Education of our Youth, deſign'd for the Sea; I mean ſuch as have a Proſpect of commanding Ships, either in the Government or Merchant Service: The Element on which they live, renders them rough and boiſterous, which makes a polite Education more neceſſary to give them an early Byaſs. Was a polite Behaviour join'd to that honeſt Sincerity and ſocial Diſpoſition which is remarkable in the *Engliſh* Sailors, I think they would

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would not only be the moſt uſeful Men in the Iſland, but by much the moſt agreeable Companions: For this Reaſon, I would recommend it to Parents, who are to breed their Sons to the Sea, to give them an early Taſte of Letters, eſpecially the *European* Tongue, which will be of great Service to their Buſineſs, as well as poliſh their Manners; make them thorough Maſters of Figures, Navigation, and in general a ſmattering of every Branch of the Mathematicks; keep them conſtantly at Drawing, and if they were taught ſome Muſick it might prove an agreeable Amuſement to thoſe who are ſo many Hours, nay Months, debarr'd all Society but their Ship's Crew. If I were not afraid of being laugh'd at, I ſhould recommend three or four Months Attendance at the Dancing School: Why a Gentleman who is intruſted with a Cargo worth the Purchaſe of a Barony in the Country ſhould have a leſs genteel Education, than the 'Squire with his round unthinking Face, is a Myſtery to me; and I am perſuaded, that conſidering how much Sailors are remov'd from Converſation, they have more need of the Advantages of Education than any other Claſs of Men whatſoever. The Wages of a Sailor is from Twenty Shillings to Three Pounds a Month, and Maſters and Commanders proportionably higher, and differ according to the Burthen of the Veſſels they are on Board.

SECT. 21 *Of the Muſick-Inſtrument-Maker and Muſical-Shop.*

There are various Claſſes of Muſical Inſtrument-Makers, ſome make Organs, which is the beſt Branch, others Spinets and Harpſicords, and others Violins and Flutes; the latter is of Kin dred to the Turner. Violins and Flutes of all Sorts, are ſold moſtly in Muſic Shops, where Songs, Sonnets, *&c.* are ſet to Muſic or ſold. The Organ and Spinet-Maker require a tolera-

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ble Genius and ſome Strength, and earn from a Guinea to Thirty Shillings a Week; and the Violin and Spinet-Makers, not much ſhort of that, if they are employ'd. The Maſters of Muſic-Shops are ſuppos'd to underſtand Muſic and Compoſition, but few of them do more than the Names of the moſt noted Maſters, which they have learn'd by Rote, and can ſcarce hum a Tune in proper Time; but if they knew a little more before they ſet up the Trade, both of the Theory and Practice of Muſic, they would have a better Chance to thrive: If they take Apprentices it is only to keep Shop, not to learn them any Thing relating to Muſic, and if they want a Book-Keeper, they may give from Twelve to Twenty Pounds a Year, and Board.

SECT. 22. *Of the Plane-Maker.*

This is a Claſs of Carpenters, or rather Joiners, who make only Handles for Planes us'd by the ſeveral Branches of Carpentry and Joinery Buſineſs; it requires no great Genius, but a moderate Shew of Strength; a Lad may be bound about Fourteen, and his Wages, when out of his Time, that common to other Joiners.

SECT. 23. *Of the Tobacco-Pipe-Maker.*

In a Country where there are ſo many Smoakers, a Deſcription of the Tobacco-Pipe is needleſs; it is made of a fine Clay, wrought very fine and form'd upon a Mould to the Shape we ſee it dried, and then baked in a Furnace; the Art has no great Myſtery in it, and is more dirty than laborious, and but moderately profitable; a Journeyman earns from Ten to Fifteen Shillings a Week, and the few that are of them pretty conſtantly employ'd; Fourteen or Fifteen is Time enough to bind a Lad, becauſe tho' the Pipe-Making is not immoderately laborious, yet their

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their Strength is tried in carrying Pipes to the public Houſes in the City and Suburbs.

This is a Tradeſman compounded of the Smith and Brazier, the Smith makes the Beams, which is the niceſt Part of the Branch; and the Brazier the ſmall Scales which are adjuſted to the Beam; they ſell and make Weights of all Sorts, and the few that keep Shops of them make a very good Appearance, and give their Journeymen from Twelve to Twenty Shillings a Week. SECT. 24. *Beam and Scale-Maker.*

This is a Branch of the Carpenter Buſineſs, and very laborious, but requires only a ſteady Hand; their Wages is from Half a Crown to Three Shillings a Day, and more if they are paid by the Piece. SECT. 25. *Of the Sawyer.*

The Watermen's Buſineſs is to ply in ſmall Boats upon the River Thames, it is a laborious Trade, and requires great Strength, and a robuſt Conſtitution; a Lad ought to be at leaſt Fourteen before he is bound; when he is out of his Time, if he can purchaſe a Boat, which Twelve or Fifteen Pounds will do, he may earn, with moderate Application, from a Guinea to Thirty Shillings a Week. SECT. 26. *Of the Waterman.*

This Claſs of Sailors are joined with the Watermen in one Company, and have with them the incluſive Priviledge of plying upon the River *Thames* for Carriage of Goods and Paſſengers; it requires as much Strength, if not more than a Waterman; and the Wages of a Journeyman is from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week. SECT. 27. *Of Lighter-Men.*

This is only mentioned as the Name of a Company of the City, not as a Trade, who takes Apprentices; SECT. 28. *Of Woodmongers.*

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prentices; their Buſineſs is to deal in Fuel, for the Uſe of Bakers and private Families.

SECT. 29. *Of the Diamond-Cutter, and Lapidary.*

The Diamond Cutter is employed in cutting theſe coſtly Gems into what Figure the Jeweller pleaſes; it is done by the Help of an Engine and Diamond Powder; the Mechanic Part of cutting requires little Art, that depends upon the Engine entirely; but his Skill conſiſts in determining the Manner of cutting the Diamond, ſo as to conceal its Flaws if it has any, giving it its full Luſtre, and cutting it in ſuch Manner as it may make the greateſt Shew. The Lapidary differs from him only in this, that he cuts Stones of leſs Value, and no Diamonds; he works with an Engine, conſtructed on the ſame Principles with the Diamond-Cutter, and like him uſes moſtly the Powder of Diamonds for cutting or ſawing his Stones, and poliſhes with Emry and Putty: Neither Branches are over and above laborious; tho' tolerably profitable to the Maſter; a Lad may be bound about Thirteen, and when out of his Time, can earn from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week, and more if he is in the Seal-Cutting Way; which Lapidaries frequently are concerned in, and execute their Work by the Help of an Engine peculiar to that Branch.

SECT. 30. *Of the Chimney-Sweeper.*

The proper Buſineſs of this black Fraternity is expreſſed by their Name, and may be ſeen in their Faces; it is true they all take Apprentices, and the younger they are the better fit to climb up the Chimneys; but I would not recommend my Friend to breed his Son to this Trade, tho' I know ſome Maſters who live comfortably. I think this Branch is chiefly occupied by unhappy Pariſh Children, and may, for ought I know, be the greateſt Nurſery for *Tyburn* of any Trade in *England*.

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This Workman is a Dependant on the Cutler, and is employed in nothing but grinding down the Edges after he has forged it: Moſt Cutlers have this done in their Houſes, but there are a few, who do their Work at Home at ſo much a Dozen; it requires no great Strength, and there are but few Apprentices or Journeymen. SECT. 31. *Knife-Grinder.*

The Innholder is a Branch of Buſineſs underſtood as well in the Country as in Town; I do not know that any of them take Apprentices, but as it is a City Company, I afford them theſe few Lines by the bye. SECT. 32. *Of the Innholder.*

The Perfumer ſells all Sorts of Waſhes, Pomatums, Soap, Powder, Eſſences, and ſometimes Snuff and Tobacco, and is a tolerable dirty Buſineſs in making up their Ointments: They ſeldom take Apprentices, but employ Labourers for the laborious Part of the Work; they make a genteel Figure enough in Shop-keeping. SECT. 33. *Perfumer.*

They are employed in ſtamping Stuffs for Houſhold Furniture, which is done by Heat, and a Braſs Roller, charged with the deſigned Figures; it is a hot laborious Buſineſs abundantly profitable to the Maſter; the Journeymen earn from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week. SECT. 34. *Printer of Stuffs.*

The laſt Trade I ſhall mention is the Undertaker, a Set of Men who live by Death, and never care to appear but at the End of a Man's Life, they may then properly enough ſerve to bring up the Rear of our Trades; their Buſineſs is to watch Death, and to furniſh out the Funeral Solemnity, with as much Pomp and feigned Sorrow, as the Heirs or Succeſſor of the Deceaſed chuſe SECT. 35. *Of the Undertaker.*

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chuſe to purchaſe: They are a hard-hearted Generation, and require more Money than Brains to conduct their Buſineſs; I know no one Qualification peculiarly neceſſary to them, except it is a ſteady, demure, and melancholy Countenance at Command: I do not know, that they take Apprentices in their Capacity as Undertakers, for they are generally Carpenters, or Herald-Painters beſides; and they only employ, as Journeymen, a Set of Men whom they have picked up, poſſeſſed of a ſober Countenance, and a ſolemn melancholy Face, whom they pay at ſo much a Jobb.



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A General Table *of the ſeveral Trades mentioned in this Treatiſe.*

N. B. *The Numbers annexed to the Names in the firſt Column denotes the Company to which that Trade belongs, and by recurring to that Number in the Table of* Incorporated Companies, *Page* 306, *the Reader will find under what Name that Trade is incorporated. If no Number is annexed, it denotes that Trade to have Liberty to Bind and make Free with any of the Companies, as not being particularly bound to any. The Letter* L. *annexed to them, denotes the Company, to which that Trade belongs, to be a Livery-Company. Where the Letter* L. *is not annexed, it denotes that ſuch Tradeſmen are only Freemen, and have no Vote at Elections of Members of Parliament, or Magiſtrates for the City.*

Names of Trades.	Sums given with an Apprentice.	Sums neceſſary to ſet up as Maſter.	Hours of Working.	See Page
A.				
Anchor Smith, 40. L.	*f.*0 *to* 10	*f.*500 *to* 2000	*uncertain*	299
Anvile Smith, 40. L.	5 *to* 20	50 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	181
Apothecary, 58. L.	20 *to* 200	50 *to* 200	*uncertain*	63
Appraiſer		50 *to* 2000		175
Architect				154
Armourer, 22. L.	15 *to* 20	50 *or upw.*	6 *to* 8	241
Attorney	20 *to* 200	100 *to* 1000	*uncertain*	69
Arrow Maker, 39. L.				241
B.				
Baker, 19. L.	5 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	*uncertain*	275
Back Maker	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 300	6 *to* 6	264
Barber, 17. L.	*to* 20	10 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	203
Banker	50 *to* 300	20000 *ad lib.*	*uncertain*	294
Basket Maker, 52	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	244
Bellows Maker	5 *to* 10	10 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	244
Bird-Cage Maker	5 *to* 20	50 *to* 300	6 *to* 8	245
Black-ſmith, ſee Smith			6 *to* 8	
Blue Makers	5 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	262
Block Makers	5 *to* 20	200 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	301
Beugle Makers		*to* 10	6 *to* 8	151
Bookſeller, 47. L.	20 *to* 100	500 *to* 5000	8 *to* 8	128
Bookbinder, 47. L.	5 *to* 20	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 9	135

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Names of Trades.	Sums given with an Apprentice.	Sums necessary to set up as Master.	Hours of Working	See Page
Boat Builder,	£.5 to 10	100 to 300	6 to 7	323
Bodice Maker,		10 to 50	7 to 8	226
Bowyers, 38. L.				241
Box Maker,	5 to 10	20 to 100	6 to 8	255
Bolt Smith, see Smith				
Brazier, 22. L.	5 to 20	100 to 1000	6 to 9	177
Brazier's Shop, see Braz.				
Brick Maker,		100 to 500	6 to 6	169
Bricklayer, 37. L.	5 to 20	100 to 1000	6 to 6	158
Bit Maker, 57. L.	to 5	50 to 200	6 to 8	235
Bridle Cutter,	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 8	236
Brewer, 15. L.	50 to 200	2000 to 10000	uncertain	265
Brush Maker,	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 8	257
Broom Maker,		10 to 500	6 to 9	257
Broker of Pawns,	5 to 20	500 to 2000	uncertain	296
Broker on 'Change,				296
Breeches Maker,	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 8	296
Burnisher,	5 to 10		6 to 8	144
Buckram Stiffener,	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 8	176
Button-maker of Mohair,		50 to 1000	6 to 8	220
—— of Silver and Gold,	5 to 10	to 50	6 to 8	151
Button-mould Maker,	to 5	10 to 50	6 to 8	219
Button-Ring Maker,		5 to 10	6 to 8	151
Buckle-Maker for Shoes,	5 to 10	10 to 20	6 to 9	219
—— for Coaches,		5 to 10	6 to 8	232
Butcher, 24. L.	1 to 10	20 to 100	uncertain	281
Bone-lace Maker,	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 8	150
Bell Hanger,				176
C.				
Carmen, 89.	to 5	60 to 100	uncertain	319
Calico Printer,	20 to 100	200 to 2000	6 to 9	116
Cabinet-Maker,	10 to 20	200 to 2000	6 to 6	171
Calendar,		50 to 100	uncertain	262
Caul Makers,				206
Carver of Houses,	10 to 20	100 to 500	6 to 6	164
—— of Chairs,	10 to 20	50 to 200	6 to 6	172
—— of Ship-work,	5 to 10	50 to 200	by Tydes.	299
—— of Frames,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	174
—— of Coaches,	5 to 20	50 to 100	6 to 6	230
Cap-Makers,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 9	210
Card Makers,	10 to 50	100 to 500	6 to 8	116

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Names of Trades.	Sums given with an Apprentice.	Sums neceſſary to ſet up a Maſter.	Hours of Working.	See Page
Cart Wheelers,	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 6	246
Carpenter of Houſes, 26 l.	10 *to* 20	50 *to* 500	6 *to* 6	159
——— of Ships,	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 10000	*by Tydes.*	299
Carpet Maker,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	245
Carpet Weaver,	5 *to* 20	50 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	245
Chandler Shop,				280
'Change Broker,				296
Chymiſt,	20 *to* 100	500 *to* 1000	*uncertain.*	46
Child's Coat Maker,	5 *to* 30	*to* 100	6 *to* 9	226
Chaſer,	5 *to* 10	20 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	145
Chimney Sweeper,				328
Chirurgical Inſtrum. Ma.	5 *to* 50	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	239
Cheeſemongers,	5 *to* 50	100 *to* 500	7 *to* 10	281
China Shop,	5 *to* 100	500 *to* 2000	7 *to* 8	188
Chocolate Maker,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 9	280
Clock M. ſee Watch M.				
Clay Figure Makers,	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	139
Cloth Workers, 12. L.	0 *to* 20	500 *to* 2000	6 *to* 9	201
Clog Makers,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 9	220
Coach Makers, 79. L.	50 *to* 100	500 *to* 3000	6 *to* 6	229
——Harneſs Makers,	5 *to* 20	100 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	233
——Carvers,	10 *to* 20	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	230
——Buckle Makers,	*to* 5	5 *to* 10	6 *to* 8	232
——Wheelers,	5 *to* 10	100 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	230
——Leather Currier 29. L.	10 *to* 20	200 *to* 1000	6 *to* 8	231
Coller Makers,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	247
Comb Makers, 73.	5 *to* 10	100 *to* 300	6 *to* 8	210
Coopers, 36. L.	10 *to* 20	200 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	243
Copper Smiths, 22. L.	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 1000	6 *to* 6	264
Counſellor at Law,				73
Coffee Man.				281
Colour Shops,	5 *to* 20	200 *to* 1000	7 *to* 8	105
Conveyancer,	50 *to* 100		*uncertain.*	79
Cork Cutter,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	256
Cook, 35, L.	10 *to* 20	50 *to* 100	*uncertain.*	276
Cutler, 18, L.	5 *to* 20	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	238
——of Swords, 18. L.	5 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	239
Confectioner,	10 *to* 40	100 *to* 300	6 *to* 8	278
D.				
Divine,				24
Diſtillers, 74. L.	20 *to* 50	500 *to* 5000	*uncertain*	265

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Names of Trades.	Sums given with an Apprentice.	Sums neceſſary to ſet up as Maſter.	Hours of Working.	See Page
Diamond Cutter,	5 *to* 20	100 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	328
Doctor of the Civil Law,				80
Drugiſts,	20 *to* 100	500 *to* 2000	*uncertain*	62
Dry Salters,	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	7 *to* 8	262
Dyers of all ſorts,	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	261
Drapers, ſee Woollen D E.				
Earthen Ware Shop,	5 *to* 20	100 *to* 300	7 *to* 8	188
Embroiderers, 48. L.	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	152
Enameler,	10 *to* 20	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	187
Engine Maker,	10 *to* 20	500 *to* 2000	6 *to* 8	248
Engravers of Seals, *&c*	5 *to* 20	*to* 10	6 *to* 8	109
——of Copper Plates,	10 *to* 20	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	111
Edge-Tool Makers,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	240
F.				
Factors of Coals,	50 *to* 100	1000 *to* 10000	*uncertain*	318
Fan Makers, 84.	5 *to* 10	20 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	211
Fan Painters,	5 *to* 20		6 *to* 6	211
Farriers, 55. L.	*to* 5	50 *to* 100	5 *to* 8	237
Flatters, ſee Wire Draw.				148
Floor-cloth Painter, ſee P.				145
File Maker, ſee Smith.				182
Fine Drawer,	5 *to* 10		6 *to* 8	199
Fiſhmonger, 4 L.	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 1000	*uncertain*	279
Fiſher-man, 87.		50 *to* 100	*uncertain*	279
Fiſh-hook Makers.	5 *to* 10	20 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	279
Founders of Grates, 53. L.	10 *to* 20	50 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	178
——of Coach Tyre,				231
——of Sadlers Tyre,				236
——of Printing Letters,				321
—— of Bells, *&c.*				321
Fullers,	*to* 5	40 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	201
Fruiterers, 75. L.	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 500	4 *to* 8	274
Fringe and Frog Makers,			6 *to* 8	152
Frame Makers,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	322
Fletchers, ſee Arrow M.				
Flax Dreſſer,	5 *to* 10	20 *to* 50	6 *to* 6	318
Felt Maker, ſee Hatter,				
Furrier ſee Skinner,				
Fellmongers,	5 *to* 20	500 *to* 2000	*Daylight*	222

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Names of Trades.	Sums given with an Apprentice.	Sums necessary to set up as Master.	Hours of Working.	See Page
G.				
Gardener, 70.	5 *to* 10	100 *to* 500	*Daylight.*	274
Gate Smith, see Smith,				165
Glass Grinder,	*to* 5	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	172
Glass Sellers, 77. L.	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	163
Glaziers, 53. L.	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	163
Glovers, 62. L.	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 500	6 *to* 9	223
Gilders in Wood,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	107
—— in Metal,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	144
Goldsmith, 5. L.	20 *to* 50	500 *to* 3000	6 *to* 8	141
Gold-Finders,		50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	146
Gold Beaters,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	147
Grocer, 2. L.	20 *to* 100	500 *to* 2000	7 *to* 10	188
Gun Smith,	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 1000	5 *to* 9	242
Gold and Silver Wire-drawer, *see* Wire-drawer				
Girdlers, 23.				222
Girth Weavers,	*to* 5	20 *to* 50	6 *to* 8	237
Glass Blowers,				163
Globe Makers, *see* Mathematical Instrument Mak.				
Grinders of Knives, *&c.*	*to* 5		6 *to* 9	328
Glass Frame Makers,	5 *to* 10	10 *to* 20	6 *to* 8	174
H.				
Haberdashers, 8. L.	10 *to* 50	100 *to* 2000	7 *to* 8	199
Hair Merchant,	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 2000	6 *to* 8	205
Hatband Maker, 75.				221
Hatter, 64. L.	5 *to* 10	100 *to* 1000	9 *to* 12	221
Herald Painter *see* Painter				
Holster-Case Maker,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	236
Hoop Petticoat Maker,	5 *to* 20	20 *to* 100	7 *to* 8	211
Horners, 54.	5 *to* 10	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	245
Hot Pressers,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 9	201
Hour-glass Maker	*to* 5	20 *to* 50	6 *to* 9	323
Hosier's Shop.	20 *to* 200	500 *to* 5000	7 *to* 8	215
I.				
Jewellers,	20 *to* 200	100 *to* 5000	6 *to* 8	143
Joiners, 41. L.	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	160
—— for Ship Work,				299
Insurer, or Under Writer	50 *to* 100	*unlimited.*		295
Ironmonger, 10. L.	30 *to* 100	500 *to* 2000	7 *to* 8	177
Innholder, 32. L.				329

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Names of Trades.	Sums given with an Apprentice.	Sums necessary to set up as Master.	Hours of Working.	See Page
Jack-Smith, *see* Smith.				
Iron Cooper,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	265
L.				
Lace-Man,	50 *to* 100	1000 *to* 10000	7 *to* 8	146
Last Maker,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 9	218
Lapidary,	5 *to* 20	50 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	327
Land-Surveyor,				275
Leather Dresser,	5 *to* 10	500 *to* 2000	8 *to* 8	217
Leather Cutter,	5 *to* 20	300 *to* 500	7 *to* 8	217
Leather Seller, 15. L.	20 *to* 50	300 *to* 2000	*Daylight*	217
Letter Founder,	10 *to* 20	500 *to* 2000	6 *to* 8	321
Lighter Builder,	5 *to* 10	200 *to* 1000	*by Tydes*	323
Linen Draper,	20 *to* 100	1000 *to* 5000	8 *to dark*	183
Lock-smith, *see* Smith,				166
Long-bow-string Mak. 82				241
Loom Maker,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 9	322
Loriners, *see* Bit Maker,				
Livery Lace W. *see* Weav.				153
M.				
Mason, 30. L.	5 *to* 10	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 6	157
Mantua Maker.	5 *to* 20	20 *to* 100	7 *to* 8	227
Mathematical Instru. M.	20 *to* 50	100 *to* 1000	7 *to* 8	253
Maltster,		500 *to* 5000		267
Marchant of Timber,	50 *to* 100	1000 *to* 5000	*uncertain*	167
—of all Denominations,	50 *to* 300	*unlimited.*	*uncertain*	286
Metal Gilders, *see* Gilders				
Milliners,	5 *to* 20	100 *to* 1000	7 *to* 7	206
Mill Maker,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	5 *to* 5	322
Miller,	*to* 5	100 *to* 300	*uncertain*	322
Mill Wrights,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 6	322
Mercer, 1. L.	50 *to* 200	1000 *to* 10000	8 *to* 8	197
Musicians, 50. L.				89
Musical Instru. M. 50. L.	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	325
Musick Shop,		50 *to* 500	8 *to* 8	325
Money Scriveners,	50 *to* 200	*uncertain.*	*uncertain*	79
Merchant T. *see* Taylors				
Mariner, *see* Sailors,				
Mop Makers,		10 *to* 50	6 *to* 8	258
N.				
Net Maker,	5 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	8 *to dark*	279
Needle Makers, 79	*to* 5	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	256

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Names of Trades.	Sums given with an Apprentice.	Sums necessary to set up as Master.	Hours of Working.	See Pages
Notary Publicks.	50 *to* 100			82
Nurſery-men.	10 *to* 20	500 *to* 1000		275
O.				
Orrice Weaver.	5 *to* 20	100 *to* 1000	6 *to* 8	149
Optical Inſtrument Mak.	20 *to* 50	500 *to* 1000	6 *to* 8	253
Oil Shop.	40 *to* 70	500 *to* 1000	7 *to* 10	281
P.				
Packers.	10 *to* 20	300 *to* 500	*uncertain.*	201
Paliſado Smith, *ſee* Smith				
Painters, *properly ſo*, 28. L.	50 *to* 100		*Daylight*	94
—— of Drapery,	10 *to* 20		*Daylight*	101
—— of Coats of Arms,	10 *to* 20		*Daylight*	102
—— of Coaches,	10 *to* 20		*Daylight*	102
—— of Houſes,	5 *to* 10	*to* 100	*Daylight*	103
—— of Floor Cloths,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 200	*Daylight*	245
—— of Ships,	5 *to* 20		*by Tydes.*	299
—— of Fans,	5 *to* 10		*Daylight*	218
Pamphlet Sellers,	5 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	7 *to* 8	135
Paper-hanging Printer.	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	124
Paper Maker,				126
Parchment Maker,	*to* 5	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 9	321
Pariſh Clerks,				321
Paſtry Cook,	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	*uncertain.*	278
Patten Maker, 76. L.	5 *to* 10	100 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	220
Paviour, 56.	*to* 5		6 *to* 6	169
Pawn Broker,	10 *to* 20	500 *to* 2000	*uncertain*	296
Pattern Drawer,	5 *to* 10	*to* 100	7 *to* 8	115
Phyſician,				37
Printer of Books, 47.	5 *to* 40	500 *to* 1000	6 *to* 9	120
Pipe Maker, 78.	*to* 5	20 *to* 50	5 *to* 8	326
Printer of Callico, *ſee* C.P.				
Printer of Stuffs,		100 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	329
Print Seller,	10 *to* 20	50 *to* 1000	7 *to* 8	135
Plaiſterer, 44. L.	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 6	162
Plaiſter of *Paris* Figure M.	10 *to* 20	50 *to* 300	6 *to* 8	139
Plumber, 31. L	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 6	189
Plane Maker 26 L.	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	126
Printer's Smith, *ſee* Smith				
Piece Broker,		50 *to* 200		202
Pin Maker, 78.	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 9	256
Peruke Maker, *ſee* Barber				
Potters,	5 *to* 10	1000 *to* 40000	6 *to* 9	184

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Names of Trades.	Sums given with an Apprentice.	Sums neceſſary to ſet up as Maſter.	Hours of Working.	See Page
Poulterer, 24.	5 *to* 10	20 *to* 200	*uncertain.*	279
Pump Maker,	5 *to* 20	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 6	247
Porters, 90.			*uncertain.*	320
Pewterer, 16. L.	20 *to* 40	300 *to* 1000	6 *to* 8	320
Proctor of the Civil Law,				80
Perfumer,		100 *to* 200	7 *to* 8	329
Q.				
Quilter,	*to* 5	*to* 100	6 *to* 8	213
R.				
Rag Man,		100 *to* 2000		258
Refiner,	10 *to* 20	500 *to* 2000	6 *to* 8	145
Rivetter of Saddles,	*to* 5	*to* 20	6 *to* 8	235
Rope Maker,	5 *to* 10	200 *to* 1000	6 *to* 8	299
Robe Maker,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	202
S.				
Sadler, 25.	20 *to* 30	50 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	233
Sailor,				323
Sail-Cloth Maker.	5 *to* 10	100 *to* 2000	6 *to* 8	300
Sail Maker,	5 *to* 10	500 *to* 1000	6 *to* 8	300
Saw Maker, 40. L.	5 *to* 10	100 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	182
Sawyer,	5 *to* 10		6 *to* 8	327
Saleſmen,	5 *to* 10	100 *to* 1000	7 *to dark.*	202
Screen Maker,	5 *to* 20	50 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	175
Screw Maker, 40. L.	5 *to* 10	20 *to* 50	6 *to* 8	182
Scrivener, 45. L.				322
Setter, *ſee* Scourer.				
Scale Maker,	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	327
Scourer,	5 *to* 10		6 *to* 9	201
Sergeant at Law,				73
Seed Shop,	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	7 *to dark.*	275
Shoe-Maker, 26. L.	5 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	218
Sagreen-Caſe Maker.	10 *to* 20	15 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	255
Ship Builder, 59.	10 *to* 50	500 *to* 2000	*by Tydes*	298
—— Carpenter,	10 *to* 50		*by Tydes.*	299
Silk Man, 77.	20 *to* 100	*unlimited.*		260
Silk Throwſter,	*to* 5	400 *to* 3000	6 *to* 9	260
Silk Spinſter,			6 *to* 9	261
Slop Shop,	*to* 5			301
Spinner of Gold Sleſy.	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 200	6 *to dark.*	148
—of Yarn for Sail-cloth.	5 *to* 10		6 *to dark.*	300
Smiths for Grates, 40. L.	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	182

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Names of Trades.	Sums given with an Apprentice.	Sums necessary to set up as Master.	Hours of Working.	See Page
Smith for Locks, 40. L.	5 *to* 10	20 *to* 50	6 *to* 8	166
——for Jacks, 40. L.	10 *to* 20	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	179
Smith for Paliſades, 40. L.	5 *to* 10	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	165
—for Anchors and Bolts,	5 *to* 10	100 *to* 500	*uncertain.*	299
—for Anvils, 40. L.	*to* 5	20 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	181
—for Files, 40. L.	*to* 5	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	182
—Saws, 40. L.	*to* 5	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	182
—for Spring Curtains, *ib.*				176
—for Printer's Work, *ib.*	5 *to* 10	20 *to* 50	6 *to* 8	176
—for Coach Tyre, 40. L.	5 *to* 10	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	232
—for Guns, 40. L.	5 *to* 20	500 *to* 1000	6 *to* 8	242
Solicitor in Chancery,				77
Spectacle Maker, 40.				253
Spangle and Beugle Mak.		5 *to* 10	6 *to* 8	151
Stirup Maker,	5 *to* 10	20 *to* 50	6 *to* 8	235
Stationer, 47, L.	20 *to* 30	100 *to* 2000	7 *to* 8	126
Statuary,	10 *to* 50	100 *to* 2000	6 *to* 8	136
Stucco Worker,	10 *to* 20	50 *to* 500	6 *to dark.*	141
Stay Maker,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	224
Starch Maker, 86.		500 *to* 1000		262
Soap Boiler, 71.	100 *to* 200	2000 *to* 5000	*uncertain.*	263
Snuff Shop,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	7 *to* 10	274
Sugar Baker,	50 *to* 100	1000 *to* 5000	*uncertain.*	272
Surveyor of Land,				275
Surgeon, 17,	20 *to* 100		*uncertain.*	47
Snuff-Box Maker,	5 *to* 10	20 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	144
Stocking Weaver, 65. L.	5 *to* 10	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	214
Skinner, 6. L.	10 *to* 50	100 *to* 2000	6 *to* 8	222
T.				
Tapeſtry Weavers,	5 *to* 20	100 *to* 2000	6 *to* 8	246
Taylors, 7. L.	5 *to* 10	*to* 500	6 *to* 8	190
Tallow Chandler, 20. L	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 200	*uncertain.*	270
Tanner,	5 *to* 10	100 *to* 1000	*uncertain.*	216
Taſſel Maker,			6 *to* 8	152
Tea Shop,		200 *to* 1000		188
Thread Man,	10 *to* 50	500 *to* 1000		213
Thong Maker,	*to* 5	*to* 20	6 *to* 8	236
Timber Merchant,	50 *to* 100	1000 *to* 5000		167
Tin-Man, 72.	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 9	183
Tweezer Maker,	5 *to* 20	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	144
Turner, 51. L.	5 *to* 20	50 *to* 500	6 *to* 9	243

Names of Trades.	Sums given with an Apprentice.	Sums neceſſary to ſet up as Maſter.	Hours of Working.	See Page
Turner of Ivory,	5 *to* 20	50 *to* 500	6 *to* 9	243
—— of Silver, *&c.*	5 *to* 20	50 *to* 500	6 *to* 9	243
Tree Maker for Saddles,	5 *to* 10	20 *to* 50	6 *to* 8	235
Tobacconiſt,	30 *to* 100	100 *to* 5000		273
Tyre-Woman,				209
Trunk Maker,	5 *to* 10	200 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	255
U.				
Upholder, 49 L.	20 *to* 50	100 *to* 1000	6 *to* 8	169
Undertaker,		50 *to* 500	*uncertain.*	329
Vintner, 11. L.		100 *to* 500	*uncertain.*	269
Vellum Maker,		10 *to* 20		321
Vinegar Maker,		*unlimited.*		280
W.				
Wax Chandler, 21. L.	10 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	*uncertain.*	270
Wax Figure Maker,	10 *to* 20	50 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	140
Watch Maker, 69.	10 *to* 30	50 *to* 1000	6 *to* 8	250
—— Movement Maker,	5 *to* 10	10 *to* 20	6 *to* 8	251
—— Spring Maker,	5 *to* 10	*to* 50	6 *to* 8	251
—— Chain Maker,		*to* 5		251
—— Caſe, Cap, *&c.* M.		20 *to* 50	6 *to* 8	251
—— Finiſher,	5 *to* 20	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	251
Waterman,		15 *to* 20	*uncertain.*	327
Weavers in general,	5 *to* 20	100 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	[illegible]
Whip Maker,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	230
Whalebone-Man,		100 *to* 500	6 *to* 8	225
Wire-Drawer,	5 *to* 20	100 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	147
Wool Stapler,	50 *to* 100	1000 *to* 10000		199
Wool Comber,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	200
—— Card Makers,	5 *to* 10	20 *to* 100	6 *to* 9	200
Woolſted Man,		100 *to* 200	6 *to* 8	200
Wine Cooper,	10 *to* 50	100 *to* 500		268
Wood Cutter,	5 *to* 10	50 *to* 100	6 *to* 8	321
Wood Monger,				327
Woollen Draper,	50 *to* 200	1000 *to* 5000	8 *to dark*	194

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